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—RICHARD II. ACT I. SCENE I.

HISTORIC NOTES

ON THE

Ancient Borough of Lancaster,

WRITTEN, COLLECTED & COMPILED

BY

CROSS FLEURY.

"Two voices are there—one is of the sea,
One of the mountains—each a mighty voice;
In both from age to age thou didst rejoice."

—*Wordsworth.*

[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL].

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INTRODUCTION.

It is thirty-eight years since the last "History of Lancaster" appeared. That History was written and compiled by the late Rev. Robert Simpson, M.A., of Queen's College, Cambridge, sometime incumbent of St. Luke's Church, Skerton. Two other Histories of the Borough were published before Mr. Simpson's—one by Mr. J. Hall, in 1801, and the other by Mr. C. Clark, in 1807. Many things have happened since 1852, the year when the last History was published, and the ancient "City of the Lune" has once more, phœnix-like, risen from its ashes, and within it a spirit of life and activity prevails, such as our fore-fathers could scarcely have dreamed probable or possible. So many changes have occurred during the last thirty years that it seems unnecessary to offer any apology for venturing to issue a work of the character now presented to the public,—a work presented not without feelings of diffidence—I had almost said of fear and trembling. That it may not prove altogether useless or an abortive effort, is the earnest hope of the writer who has spared neither time nor pains to arrive at facts, and to clothe the same in a phraseology acceptable at least, to homely folk. In this production the idea has been to assume

more of an epistolary style than the tediously historic ; and if the author has succeeded in evoking a greater degree of interest in the time-honoured borough he treats of, and likewise a warmer respect for its venerable memorials and associations he will consider his remuneration ample. Long prefaces are a weariness to the flesh. It only remains, therefore, to add that the compiler is indebted to many local gentlemen for the encouragement they have given him in the way of placing before him the hitherto ungarnered items of valuable information they possessed. Special thanks are due to several clergymen, three of whom have promptly aided me in regard to institutions with which they have been, or are still, officially connected. I refer more particularly to the Rev. Dr. Allen, the Rev. W. E. Pryke, M.A., the Rev. J. Bone, M.A., the Very Rev. Provost Walker, Colonel Marton, J. P., Colonel Lawson Whalley, J.P., and Colonel Middleton. I am also greatly indebted to the following gentlemen : James Williamson, Esq., M.P., W. O. Roper, Esq., E. G. Paley, Esq., James Diggens, Esq., W. G. Welch, Esq., Thomas Barrow, Esq., N. Molyneux, Esq., B. P. Gregson, Esq., J.P., William Tilly, Esq., Edmund Jackson, Esq., W. Housman, Esq., and J. R. Ford, Esq.

One matter I am obliged to call attention to. It is the probability of many readers expressing disappointment with the work before them, because it does not deal with outside places and incidents which have occurred therein connected with events happen-

ing in Lancaster. "There is nothing about Roman Roads in Lunesdale," I imagine one to remark. "Nothing about St. Patrick and Slyne," says another; and, adds a third, "Nothing concerning Morecambe." Perfectly correct. It has been intended that such remarks should be possible in order to state that the villages and hamlets outside Lancaster are treated of in the series of articles which have appeared from time to time under the heading of "Round Lancaster Castle," and it is the hope of the author, after due revision, to publish these articles in book-form as soon as the same are completed. "Time-Honoured Lancaster" deals designedly with Lancaster only.

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CHAPTER I.

LANCASTER—ORIGIN OF THE NAME—ROMAN REMAINS DISCOVERED.

PROPOSE to allude first of all to the place-name; secondly, to the spacious Priory Church; thirdly, to its ominously towering pile, the Castle; and afterwards to deal with the various events that have occurred in the Borough from the earliest periods, dealing also with many of the old characters to whom the place has given birth, and with the quaint buildings in the neighbourhood which still remain.

Lancaster, the Aluna or Ad Alauna of the Romans, is a name the origin of which takes us far back into the night of ages; but with the lamp of enquiry and careful analysis we may illume the same, and probably bring out a few important items likely to make an old story new, and so clothe each figure with a suit that shall neither shame nor belie its natural features. Let us analyse the terms, Aluna, Ad Alauna, or Alaunum. Whittaker, in his "History of Richmondshire," traces this name to the early British deity, Elaunae, the goddess of rivers, and make the uneuphonius Celto-British name Longovicum, deduceable from the same source. But more critical indagation leads us to what may probably be the root-source of both Alauna and Elaunae. In Celtic we have *all* white, and *aon* river, *aon* and *avon* being synonymous. From this derivation

the question naturally arises, Why should the Lune be called white? The answer is not difficult. The ancient British were a poetical race; what they lacked in science they made up for in poetry, associating their descriptions with their fancies. As the broad river, famed in many parts of its course for its white rocky cliffs, reflected the vapours of the neighbouring hills and the sunny brightness of the fleecy clouds, they would reasonably, when viewing it from some distance, call it the white river, owing to the peculiar or ideal brightness that pervaded it. We next meet with the transformations Lugaun, and Lug-avon, ancient British for "stream of water." As for the term Longovicum, it bespeaks a transition period, and is more strictly Roman, for *wic* or *vic* is the same as the Latin *vicus;* thus *laun*, *lon*, and *lug*, meaning water in Celtic, bring us to "City by the water." As time rolled on and races became mixed the pronunciation of place-names, and, as a result, their orthography, became less pure, and so in Saxon times we arrived at Loyn-castre, Loncastre Lune-castre, and finally Lancaster. In Lancashire *oa* and *on* are frequently pronounced as if *oi*, hence in many parts to this day, we have coals constantly called *coils*. Loyn-castre and Lune-castre are therefore Saxon renderings of the Celtic British. Concerning the term Caer Weridd, from which Green Ayre and Green Area are said to be deduced, I shall note this in due course at a more appropriate point.

The History of Lancaster may rightly enough be said to represent not just the History of a province or part of the old kingdom of Deira, but the History of England. However far-fetched may be the declaration made in the "Cambria Triumphans" of one Percy Enderbie, published in the year 1661, that Lancaster was first founded by Gurguintus, or Guintrius Brabtree, the son of Bellinus, in the year of creation 4,834, who is credited with also founding Warwick and Porchester, we may rest assured that the old city, for city it truly is and ought to be called, has traditions and elements connected with it and its people which only few boroughs can reveal or boast of. There can be little doubt that Lancaster represents the Longovicum of the "*Notitia*" and the Setantiorum Portus of Ptolemy; and there

is no doubt that the stern-looking fortress of this place is the representative of a camp or fort dating from the days of Aelius, Hadrianus, and Augustus Cæsar. The town was a Roman station of the first order, as has been long ago proved by the altars, statues, urns, and coins found from time to time in its leading thoroughfares. The altar to the memory of Flavius Ammausius, the prefect of an *ala* of the Gallic horse; the altar to the deity of the Lune, inscribed "Deo Ialono;" and the beautiful memorial erected to Cocidius, which latter was discovered in the old wall of the castle, between Hadrian's round tower and the great square tower of Saxon character, in 1797, all testify to the sublime antiquity of Lancaster. Milliary stones of Hadrian and Philip's period, sculptured heads and sea lions, and various other relics have been unearthed, including Roman *Disci* and *Sympuvia*; and cups used in sacrifice, together with half-burnt fragments of wood, bones, and ashes, and broken pateræ, Roman bricks, horns of animals, earthen lamps and jars have also been turned up and might have formed the basis of a good museum, in which one department could have been called the Roman and Saxon store-room of Lancaster Antiquities. Remnants of the hypocaust, or Roman pottery, of the tile with elevated edges, inscribed "Ala Sebusia" designating a wing of Roman cavalry of the time of the Emperor Severus, A.D. 207, ought never to have been distributed amongst private individuals, but should have been held as the property of the borough in trust for the people thereof. I have no doubt that more remains will yet be found, and I can only wish that Sir Thomas Storey, Mr. James Williamson, M.P., or some other magnanimous patron of the town, will yet lead the way to the erection of an appropriate structure wherein the native and the stranger alike may "see the past," and learn something of the original schools of art which produced works capable of comparing most favourably from an artistic point of view with anything wrought out in modern times.

CHAPTER II.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH—MURAL INSCRIPTIONS WITHIN THE CHURCH—TRANSCRIPTIONS OF BRASSES ANCIENT AND MODERN—STAINED WINDOWS —THE OLD REGISTER BOOKS—EXTRACTS FROM THE SAME—LISTS OF PRIORS AND VICARS —THE TOWER—CHURCHWARDENS IN 1671—OLD PARISH CLERKS—MEMORIALS IN THE CHURCHYARD—PRIVILEGE OF SANCTUARY AT ST. MARY'S CHURCH—EXTENT OF PARISH IN FORMER TIMES—RELIGIOUS HOUSES IN LANCASTER—THE GARDYNER CHANTRY—PENNY'S AND GILLISON'S CHARITIES—NAMES OF THOSE RESIDING IN THE ALMSHOUSES EARLY IN 1890.

THE Church of St Mary's, Lancaster, was formerly a priory, for we find that Earl Roger, of Poictiers, gave, A.D. 1094, the Church of St. Mary with other lands here, to the Abbey of St Mary de Sagio, or Sees, in Normandy, whereupon a Prior and five Benedictine monks were placed here, who, with three priests, two clerks, and servants made up a small monastery, subordinate to the foreign house, which was endowed with the yearly revenue of about £80. After the dissolution of the alien priories, this, with the land thereunto belonging, was annexed by King Henry V., or his feoffees, to the Abbey of Syon in Middlesex.

The Church, as at present, stands on the site of an earlier Saxon church, erected, probably, on some of the Roman earthwork. The interior is very beautiful, some of the stained windows being remarkably artistic in many instances. There are a nave and two side aisles, a long and commanding chancel, in which are fourteen excellently-carved stalls, said to have been brought from the Abbey of Cockersand in the year 1543. These stalls date probably from the end of the fourteenth century. There is no proof of their having been brought from France, as some have supposed, nor yet

of their having been appurtenances of Cockersand Abbey. Much of the ornamentation is decidedly English. The seats are moveable and have figures of animals beneath them. A technical description of the Church may be quoted :—"One half of the entire length is appropriated to the chancel, and the other to the nave, the division being marked by three transverse arches across the central portion and the two side aisles, of which mediæval churches usually consist. Nave and chancel are again longitudinally separated from the aisles, which run the entire length of the Church, by an arcade of eight finely proportioned arches on each side, carrying the clerestory walls, the four arches on each side in the chancel being distinguished by greater richness of detail. The roofs are flat, partly ancient, of oak, and partly modern, and all covered with lead. The windows lighting the aisles and clerestory are all of three lights, and four centred, with tracery of simple design." The registry for the Lancaster division of Richmond and the Commissary's Court were for years held within this Church. They were screened off by ten of the ancient stalls alluded to, while six others of these richly ornamented specimens of antiquity were ranged on each side of the organ. The restoration (removal of the pews, galleries, &c.) was accomplished, says Mr. Paley (1888), about thirty years ago, and the re-seating of the chancel, which is half the measure of the church, was finished about twenty years back. The organ was removed to the chancel in the year 1873. The same gentleman also states that during the excavations for the purpose of erecting the new vestry two stone coffins were found in very good condition. One was proved to be that of a crusader, and on its lid are a sword and shield. The other coffin is that of a child, judging from its small size. Both have been inserted in the vestry wall in a very commendable manner.

The present Tower was erected in 1759. On the north-side of the Church there are seen several old stones believed to have formed part of the Saxon Church that existed about the sixth century on this spot. According to Whitaker's "Richmondshire" the Priory of Lancaster had a claim of two shillings and a pound of wax from

twelve acres of land held by Adam, son of Orm de Kellet, in the 25th year of Edward I. Adam and Ralf de Kellet were witnesses to the foundation deed of Cockersand Abbey, which is about six miles from Lancaster, and their family was also identified with the Abbey of Furness. The visitor will be interested in the chaste and comely chair for the use of the bishop of the diocese when attending this church; it is a neat piece of furniture, so, too, is that ornamental and most essential adjunct, the pulpit, which bears the date 1619 in front. Within this shrine of penitence and prayer there is no lack of mural literature of the classical order. Amongst the interior mementos to departed worth are a marble tablet and bust to the memory of Sir Samuel Eyre, a judge of the King's Bench, in the reign of William III., whose remains were originally interred here, but afterwards removed to Salisbury, on the 12th of September, 1698; the text of the epitaph is as follows :—

MEMORIÆ SACRUM
SAMUELIS EYRE EQUUS AURATI
REGNANTE WILHELMO
LEGUM ET LIBERTATEM VINDICE
UNIUS JUSTICIARIORUM DE BANCO REGIS VIRI
QUI IN OMNI OFFICIORUM GENERE
QUÆ VEL UTILEM SOLENT VEL AMABILEM CONSTITUERE
FELICITER EMICUIT
IN COLLOQUIJS COMIS ET URBANUS
IN AURICITIJS STRENUUS ET FIDELIS
IN CAUSIS DECERNENDIS
GRAVIS PERSPICAX INTERGERRIMUS
HINC OPERI INTENTUS
ITER BOREALE SUSCEPIT
QUO MUNERE DEO FAVENTE
SUMMA CUM JUSTITIA PERACTO
DIEM CLAUSIT EXTREMUM
XII^{mo} SEPTEMBRIS A.D. MDCLXXXXVIII
CORPUS EJUS IN HAC ECCLESIA PAULUBUM
TEMPORIS DEPOSITUM POSTEA AD CIVITATEM

NOVA SARUM TRANSLATUM FUIT HAC IBIDEM
IN ECCLESIA ST THOMÆ MARTYRIS INHUMATUM
INTER ANTECESSORES
REQUIESCAT.

There is next to be seen an *alto relievo* in white marble, by Roubiliac, to the memory of William Stratford, L.L.D., commissary of the Archdeaconry of Richmond, who died in 1752, at the age of 75. In this monument, as in the character of the deceased, charity is the prominent figure, and she is seen displaying her bounty to an aged woman and two children. This public benefactor bequeathed £3,000 to particular charities enumerated in his will, and the residue of his personal property, amounting to £9,390, he directed to be applied to charitable purposes by his executors by means of which 58 small livings in the counties of Lancaster, York, and Chester, as well as in Westmoreland and Cumberland, were augmented, most of them with the sum of £100, on condition that the inhabitants, incumbent or others would contribute £100 in order to obtain the augmentation of Queen Anne's Bounty, by which accumulative operation each £100 was quadrupled.

NEAR THIS PLACE ARE DEPOSITED
THE REMAINS OF
WILLIAM STRATFORD
COMMISSARY OF THE ARCHDEACONRY OF
RICHMOND,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE SEPTEMBER 7TH 1752
IN THE 75TH YEAR OF HIS AGE
HE WAS EMINENT
FOR KNOWLEDGE IN HIS PROFESSION
INTEGRITY IN HIS OFFICE
AND FOR THOSE OTHER VIRTUES WHICH ADORN
THE MAN, THE CITIZEN, AND THE CHRISTIAN.
IN HIS CONDUCT HE WAS INFLUENCED
BY THE DICTATES OF HIS CONSCIENCE:
A RATIONAL FAITH IN HIS REDEEMER

AND UNAFFECTED DEVOTION TO GOD;
HENCE IT BECAME HIS DELIGHT
TO DO GOOD AND TO DISTRIBUTE.
THE MONUMENTS OF HIS CHARITY
ARE VISIBLE TO THE PRESENT
AND THE EFFECTS OF IT WILL REMAIN
TO FUTURE AGES.

Another marble is erected "to the memory of Leonard Redmayne, lieutenant H.M : 14th Light Dragoons, eldest son of the late William Treasure Redmayne, Esq., of Burrow and Hazelrigge, who was killed in action with the rebels at Mundezore, East Indies, on the 23rd of November, 1857, aged 23. He fell gallantly charging with the squadron, under the command of Lieutenant Leith, a large body of the enemy, who were threatening the rear of the force, under Brigadier Stuart's command, which was engaged hotly to the front. Is it well with thee? Is it well with thy husband? Is it well with thy child? It is well! II Kings, chapter iv., and verse 26." Beneath the foregoing is an antique little tablet with this engraving thereon :—Here rests in hope of a glorious resurrection the body of Richard Adams, Esq., son of Sir Thomas Adams, of London, knight and baronet, who departed this life June 13th, 1661." To the memory of Dr. Whewell, a Lancaster worthy, is this at the foot of a beautiful window, "William Whewell, D.D., XXIV. years, fellow and tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge, born at Lancaster, May XXIV., MDCCXCIV., died at the Lodge of Trinity College, March 6th, MDCCCLXVI., and was buried in the ante chapel of the college. This window was erected by his only surviving sister as a tribute of affection to the memory of a much-loved brother. Thy brother shall rise again." At the head of the tablet may be seen the arms and motto :—" Lampada Tradam." He was born in a court, off Brock Street, Lancaster. Elsewhere an epitaph is to be seen informing the visitor that "near this place are deposited the remains of Ralph Butler, the youngest son of Edmund Butler, of the Ridding, in the West of Riding of the County of York. He died on the 5th of September, 1806, in the 30th year of his age. Honourable age is

not that which standeth in length of time nor that is measured by number of years. But wisdom is the grey hair unto man, and unspotted life is old age "*Wisdom* C. IV. V. 8 and 9." Very quaint is the next one we shall select from this Church. It begins "P.S. Exuvias *eu!* Hic deposuit Seth Bushell, S.S., J.P. Dei et Ecclesia *Anglicana Reformat.* Usquam de votissimus, utrique carola augustissimus temporibus pie fidelissimus; post quam hanc ecclesia vita inculpabili et assiduis concionibus per triennium feliciter rexisset. Ino tempore *(inter alia pietatis speciminia) parochi domum modo cornituram* et instauravit auxit. Resurrectionis Immortalitate vero natus calof maturus spe ferris valedixit.

Anno { Aetatis IXIII. } is o
{ Salutis 1684. } IX. VI

At the head of the South Aisle is a tablet giving a brief genealogy of the Higgin family. Here is a transcription :—

SACRED
TO THE MEMORY OF
JOHN HIGGIN OF WOOD HEY, NEAR BURY, GENTLEMAN,
ONLY SON OF JAMES HIGGIN OF TOTTINGTON
AND GREAT GRANDSON OF JOHN HIGGIN
LAST OF THAT NAME OF ETHERSALL HOUSE, MARSDEN, LANCASHIRE
4 YEARS GOVERNOR OF LANCASTER CASTLE,
WHO DIED DECEMBER 24TH 1783,
AGED 48 YEARS
AND OF MARY HIS WIFE DAUGHTER OF THE REV. SAMUEL HORNE
WHO DIED AUGUST 10TH 1786,
AGED 51 YEARS
ALSO OF JOHN HIGGIN OF GREENFIELD, GENTLEMAN, ONLY SON OF THE ABOVE
50 YEARS GOVERNOR OF LANCASTER CASTLE
CAPTAIN AND ADJUTANT OF THE LANCASTER VOLUNTEER MILITIA IN 1798
WHO DIED JANUARY 12TH 1847
AGED 85 YEARS

AND OF MARY HIS WIFE
DAUGHTER OF ROBERT HOUSMAN OF LUNE BANK SKERTON,
WHO DIED NOVEMBER 6 1823
AGED 66 YEARS.
ALSO OF THOMAS HOUSMAN HIGGIN, 2ND SON OF THE ABOVE
30 YEARS DEPUTY GOVERNOR AND KEEPER OF LANCASTER CASTLE
CAPTAIN IN THE ROYAL LANCASHIRE LOCAL MILITIA
AND MAYOR OF THIS TOWN 1836-7
WHO DIED MARCH 27TH 1861 (AND WAS INTERRED IN THIS CHURCHYARD)
AGED 72 YEARS.
AND OF SARAH HIS WIFE, THIRD DAUGHTER OF THE
REV JAMES WINFIELD, M.A. OF CHESTER
WHO DIED ON THE 14TH APRIL 1870
AGED 78 YEARS AND WAS INTERRED IN THIS CHURCHYARD.

Above are the Higgin arms.

On a brass in raised letters with red background is a memorial to this effect:—

THIS TABLET IS ERECTED
TO THE MEMORY OF
MAJOR HENRY BUCKTON LAURENCE
2ND BATTN. THE KING'S OWN (ROYAL LANC. REGT.)
BY HIS BROTHER OFFICERS
DIED 3RD MARCH, 1886, AGED 43 YEARS.

On the head of the brass at each corner is a lion, while in the centre are the Royal Arms.

A marble commemorates Frances Atkinson, relict of Anthony Atkinson, of Kirkby Lonsdale, and the said Anthony, who died July 6th, 1796, aged 65 years. Underneath are the arms of the family. I noticed on the north wall a neat marble memorial to Charles Gibson, Esq., of Quernmore Park, who departed this life on the 29th of June, 1832, at Thorpe Arch, aged 42. The memorial is erected in remembrance "of his many rare and christian virtues, and as a humble tribute of honest affection and gratitude by his affectionate

widow and nine surviving children. 'Not my will but thine be done.'" Above the memorial is an eagle with partially stretched wings.

One in memory of Sibyll Elizabeth Wilson, daughter of George Wilson, Esq., late Lieut-Colonel in the First Regiment of Foot Guards; and of Anne Sibyll, his wife, sole heiress of the late Allan Harrison, of Lancaster, Esq., is also to be seen. The reader is informed that this monument, the last testimony of affection for a lovely and an only child, was erected by her disconsolate parents. She was born on the 4th of May, 1766, and died on the 17th of February, 1773. George Wilson, Esq., died in 1776, aged 53 years. Next is a marble in memory of "Edward, eldest son of Edward and Elizabeth Suart, of this town, who died on the 10th of May, 1801, aged 33, and is interred with the rest of the family in the aisle below." Then we have the memorial to Ralph Butler, the youngest son of Edmund Butler, who died September 5th, 1806, in the 30th year of his age. There is a lengthy tablet to the members of the Salisbury family near to. On another brass "Richard Johnes, otherwise Jones, of Caton," is commemorated, "son of Thomas Johnes, of Caton, born in 1684, and died in 1730. He married Mary, eldest daughter [by Mary Carr his wife] and co-heiress of Michael Johnson, of Twysell Hall, County Durham, and widow of John Brockholes, of Claughton Hall, County Lancaster, she died in 1730, and was buried also in this church. They had issue an only son, Michael Jones, born 1729, died 1801, and was buried in the chancel of this church. He married Mary, daughter of Matthew Smith, of Askrigge, County of York, and widow of Weston Coyney, County Stafford. They had issue four sons, Charles, Michael, Edward, and James; and three daughters, Mary, Constantia, and Catherine. Mrs. Jones died in 1814 and was buried in the chancel of this church." The dates on this brass are in Roman. An earnest preacher is honoured with this modest tribute:—"Within the adjoining rails where his fervent piety has been so often witnessed, rest in hope the remains of the Rev. James Thomas, who died on the 12th of January, 1824, aged 84 years.

Likewise those of Sarah, his affectionate and beloved wife, who died the 30th March, 1826, aged 80 years." At the base of the marble is the text, "When Christ who is our life shall appear, then shall we also appear with him in glory." The Rev. James Thomas was chaplain to the Lancaster Volunteer Infantry for some years, his appointment dating from 1803.

On the north side of the chancel also repose the remains of "Hannah Rawlinson, widow of Thomas Hutton Rawlinson, of Lancaster, born 14th August, 1755, died 11th February, 1842.' Adjacent we learn that "William Treasure Redmayne, of Burrow and Hazelrigge, a Deputy Lieutenant of this County, died on the 30th November, 1849, aged 42 years." There is a tablet to the memory of Samuel Gregson, who was mayor of Lancaster in 1817 1818, 1825, and 1826, and who was born on the 13th March, 1763 and died the 27th of October, 1846, in his 83rd year. Another is to "Jane, wife of James Lonsdale, of Berners Street, London, who died April 28th, 1827, aged 50 years. Also James, who died on the 17th January, 1839, aged 61," and one to the memory of Edmund Buckley, who died October 20th, 1817, aged 62, and his wife Elizabeth, who died on the 4th January, 1832, aged 79 years Elizabeth, their daughter, died 29th August, 1854, aged 73.

Gwalter Borranskill, Alderman of Lancaster, is perpetuated by a memorial on the wall of the south aisle, which states that he departed this life October 30th, 1761, aged 59 years, and that Margaret, his wife, died April 22nd, 1789, aged 78 years.

The Fauconberg epitaphs are in small lettering, almost beyond discernment. They read thus :—

"Near this stone lie the remains of Roland, Viscount Fauconberg of Henknowle, Baron Fauconberg, of Yarum, eldest son of Anthony Belasyse, who died October 9th, 1754, and of his wife Susanna Clervet, who died August 26th, 1783, whose other children were Francis and Raymond, who died infants. Mary, who

died April 15th, 1780; Thomas, who died August 24th, 1810, (leaving a widow Louisa Juliana de Manneville and five daughters), Charles, Francis, and Barbara."

The said Roland succeeded to the above honours by the death of Henry Belasyse, Earl Fauconberg, of Newburgh, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the North Riding, County of York, March 25th, 1802 ; and he died November 30th 1810, aged 66.

In all the relations of life he lived unblamed, and by those who knew him best will be longest mourned. R. I. P.

And in the same grave lie the remains of the said Charles, D.D., Lord Viscount Fauconberg, who died June 21st, 1815, aged 65 years."

On a tablet beneath we read, "Also of Francis, who died January 25th, 1825, aged 72. Louisa Juliana, widow of the above named Thomas, died October 27th, 1814, The above named Barbara, died June 20th, 1823." The upper marble is adorned with the Belasyse arms. The motto is *Bonne et Belle Assez.* The coronets of an Earl and a Viscount also appear, and on the lower tablet is a cross.

Among other memorials are these ;—

" In memory of John Webster, attorney, who died December 18th, 1780, aged 35 years, of Joseph his son, who died March 30th, 1780, aged 9 years, and of Mary who died January 11th, 1801, aged 27 years, Jennet Webster, his widow, died on the 21st February, 1812, aged 63 years. In the churchyard their son John Webster, attorney, is buried He departed this life on the 15th of February, 1852, aged 75 years."

"To the memory of Robert Foxcroft, collector of Customs at the port of Lancaster, who died on the 10th of October, 1791, aged 83 years."

"In memory of Stephen Postlethwaite, died on the 31st March, 1789, aged 77 years."

Thomas Bowes, a well known name in the annals of Lancaster, died on the 28th September, 1833, aged 56; Agnes his wife died on the 18th of January, 1810, aged 24, also John, their only son, died on the 11th June, 1816, aged 7 years."

The Penny memorial at the west end of the church is as follows:—

"William Penny, late an Alderman of Lancaster, who departed this life 29th June, 1716. He left money, lands, and tenements to the Mayor and Aldermen of this town, in trust, to build an almshouse, and granted annuities to twelve ancient indigent men. To perpetuate the name and generosity of so liberal a founder, this tablet was erected by order of the trustees A.D. 1818.'

Near it is the Heysham tablet:—

"Sacred to the memory of William Heysham, Esq., formerly M.P. for the Borough, obit 14th April, 1727. He gave an estate near this town called *The Greaves* to the Mayor, Recorder, and the Senior Aldermen, in trust, to divide the rent annually among eight poor ancient men of this Borough. To commemorate the name and munificence of the donor, this monument is erected by the trustees." Another monument, near the above, commemorates Giles Heysham, of Lancaster, who died 1787, aged 68 years, and also his son, John Heysham, M.D., of Carlisle, who died 1834 aged 81 years, members of the same eminent Lancaster family.

The font cover bears the date, 1631.

There are about twenty old brass memorials in St. Mary's Church. Some have been inserted in stones while others appear to have been attached to the church walls. It is much to be regretted

that these plates should have been subjected not only to removal but to relegation, being in places where the majority of people can never behold them. I give transcriptions of most of the ancient brasses. The first one reads thus :—"Here lieth the body of John Thornton, of Oxclif, who died February the 18th, 1671, aged 38 years. Also Robert, son of John Thornton, died June ye 6th, 1672, aged 11 years ; also Elizabeth, wife of Edmond Thornton, of Oxclif, who died May ye 3rd, 1709, in the 40th year of her age."

A death's head is on the next :—"Resurgam Thomas Atkinson, obiit July 12th 1684 Posuit Eis." The rest is unreadable until the last line is reached, which consists of the name "Nicholas Atkinson."

This is succeeded by one to Thomas Medcalfe and his wife :—"Here lie the bodies of Thomas Medcalf of Lancaster and Alice his wife the daughter of William Rippon of Hare . . . pe. She died 1609 June 17th aged 37. Hee 1712 February 19th, aged 64. Leaving surviving children—Judith, Thomas, Elizabeth, William, Margaret, George, and Dorothy."

The rest are as follow :—"Here lyeth ye body of Willia Backhouse who dyed April ye 23rd 1697. Aetatis suae 37."—"Here lies the body of Christopher Fell son of George Fell of Pennington in Furness, who died the 9th of September 1700." A coat of arms is beneath.—"Here lieth interred the body of Esther Whitehead who departed this life the 8th day of May 1712."—"Thomas Gardner, Alderman of Lancaster died July the 19th Anno Domini 1712, in the 59th year of his age."—"Thomas Foster de Beaumont Armiger Obiit 22 die August Anno Domini 1713, Aetatis suae 61."—"Here lieth the body of Matthew Richardson of Sowerby Lodge in Furness who died ye 28th February 1714 in the 36th year of his age."—"Ellen relict of Thomas Gardner of Lancaster, died May ye 26th, 1715 in ye 73rd year of her age."—"Jane, wife of Thomas Goodier, collector of this port, buried 30th of May 1721."—"Mary daughter of James and H . . . . Grimshaw 1721."—"Thomas son of

Edmund Bainbridge died August the 9th in the year of our Lord 1722 aged 9 months and 'whon' daye."

"Here lies the remains of Edward Machell who died the 7th of April 1734 in the 61st year of his age, also five of his children here departed, namely Elizabeth, daughter, died July 1735 in the fourth year of her age. Sarah who died the 3rd of November 1736 aged 2 years. Barbara the 3rd of November 1742 aged 5 years. Ann laboured under a grievous asthmatic complaint upwards of three years which she bore with uncommon Christian fortitude hoping and earnestly wishing for thro' the mediation of her Saviour a transition to joys more substantial than the disultory ones of this life, and on the 5th of July 1780 she approached her dissolution meeting at last the King of Terrors with a smile in the 32nd year of her age. Also here repose the ashes of Ann relict of Edward and mother of the above recited children who died January 11th 1788 in her 81st year as much respected for the amiable qualities of her mind as respectable for her age."

"Margaret ye daughter of Ja. and Dorothy Smethurst Born 1705 January 21. Died 1766 December 18th." (The rest is gone, the corner having been broken off).—"H. I. C. William Preston, died February, 1780, Elizabeth his wife died May, 176 Elizabeth their daughter died May 1780."—"Here lie the remains of Hannah Goad the daughter of William and Darling Goad London. Obt. 11th November 1782 aetat 7 months. 'On thee the tender thought shall dwell.'"—"Here lies the body of Thomas son of Thomas and Frances Willock of Lancaster who Died the 21st August, 1784. Aged nine weeks."—"Under this stone are the remains of William Butterfield and Alice his beloved wife who died March 29th 1795 aged 63 years. He died January 8th 1787 aged 8 years. *Sint Felices.*"—"John Addison of Lancaster merchant who died February 9th 1788 aged 48. Mary his wife died January 22nd 1791 aged 47."—"Gerrard Rawes died May 21st 1767 aged 42 years Sarah Rawes died March the 30th 1792 aged 67 years."—"Inscribed to the memory of Elizabeth sister of Edward Mather Mundy, Esq

night of the shire For the County of Derby And relict of Thomas ıster Buckley, Esq., of Beaumont Hall in the County of Lancaster ho departed this life on the 14th day of April 1811."

"Here lieth the remains of Rachel wife of Edward Styth of ıcaster, who departed this life the 21st day of February A.D. 1752, d 18 years, four months and eight days. Here lieth also the ains of Edward Styth of Lancaster, who departed this life the day of April, A.D. 1769, aged 68 years." In the path leading to north aisle there is a large stone to the memory of members of Barrow family and near to one in memory of John Croft M.D. died 6th April, 1746 aged 42.

Particulars of the Covell epitaph appear in the chapter dealing the ancient corporation. A beautiful brass commemorates ı Stout, magistrate for the county, Born 27th July 1763, Died April 1846. This brass is immediately above the font.

There are three excellently engraved brasses on the north wall ıis church which were erected early on in the year 1890. Two memorate those officers and privates who died in India between and 1888, and who belonged to the King's Own Royal Lan- ːr Regiment. Here is the transcription of the first :—

IN AFFECTIONATE REMEMBRANCE OF
LIEUTENANT F. W. HEARD
THE KING'S OWN ROYAL LANCASTER REGIMENT
WHO DIED AT DUBLIN
21ST DECEMBER 1889, AGED 23.
THIS TABLET IS PLACED BY HIS BROTHER OFFICERS.
'WITH GOOD WILL DOING SERVICE.'

The second or centre brass is surmounted by a medallion ːsenting the insignia of the Regiment, the words "The King's Royal Lancaster Regiment" appearing round the edge of it. memorial reads thus :—

IN AFFECTIONATE REMEMBRANCE OF
LIEUTENANT E. W. T. OSBORNE
2ND BAT. THE KING'S OWN ROYAL LANCASTER REGIMENT
WHO DIED AT POONA, EAST INDIES
1ST NOVEMBER 1888, AGED 23.
THIS TABLET IS PLACED BY HIS BROTHER OFFICERS.
'NOW TO THEM THAT WORKETH IS THE REWARD.'

At the head of the third or lowermost brass are two flags, a helmet, and two swords crossed, under the helmet. On the right of these devices are engraved "QUETTA, KARACHI, 1888." On the left "POONAH, BOMBAY, 1880." The left flag bears on its left half the names "CORUNNA, SALAMANCA, SEBASTIAN, PENINSULA, SEVASTOPOL." On the right half are seen "BADAJOS, VITORIA, NIVE, BLADENBURN, INKERMAN, ABYSSINIA, AFRICA." The text of the memorial is as follows :—

IN MEMORIAM
THIS TABLET IS ERECTED BY THE
NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN
OF THE 2ND BATTALION
THE KING'S OWN ROYAL LANCASTER REGT.
IN AFFECTIONATE REMEMBRANCE OF THEIR
COMRADES WHO DIED IN INDIA
1880 TO 1888.

SERGEANT MAJOR T. RODDIS,—SERGEANT MASTER TAILORS T. PHELAN AND H. L. PYVES
SERGEANTS H. FARMER AND R. TODD.
CORPORALS J. BINNS, W. COLVIN, W. MITCHELL AND J. WILSON.
LANCE CORPORALS J. FURNESS, H. J. KING AND J. PARKINSON.
DRUMMERS C. WALSH AND W WHITTAKER.
PRIVATES J. ASHBROOK, C. BENNETT, J. BIRKETT, D. BIRRELL, J. BLESSINGTON, W. BROPHIL, J. H. BROWN, J. CALLIGAN, R. A CARRUTHERS, J. CHAMBERS, R. COCKERIN, T. COLEMAN, D. COLLINS, J. COONEY, D. DELANEY, E. L. DWYER, J. EDWARDS,

.TES J. EDWARDS. W. ENGLISH, G. ETTRIDGE, C. EVANS, W. EVANS,
). GALLAGHER, M. MARGHETY, J. E. GRIMMER, C. HAMILTON,
R. HASLEM, J. HAWORTH, J. HODGSON, A. HOGAN, J. HOLGATES,
. HOPKINSON, A. HUGHES, J. KELLY, O. KELLY, T. MALEY,
. MAHER, J. MALONE, T. MARTIN, J. MC.CARTHY, H. MOONEY,
. MORRIS, J. MOSS, W. OXFORD, F. PLACKETT, F. PRATT,
. PRATT, W. PRICE, J. PURCELL, J. REILLY, J. RIORDAN,
A. SIMPSON, F. SMITH, W. SMITH, J. SOUTHWELL, J. STANSFIELD,
J. SULLIVAN, J. SWALES, W. THOMPSON, J. TRYTHALL, J. UPTON
J. WARD, J. WEIR, E. WILLIAMS, J. WILSON, R. WOOF, J. WOOTON,
J. YARDSLEY. *

There is another brass beneath the Dockray memorial low :—

TO THE MEMORY OF
CAPTAIN EDGAR DOLPHIN,
2ND BATTALION
THE KING'S OWN ROYAL LANCASTER REGT.
WHO WAS DROWNED ON WROXHAM BROAD
ON THE 21ST SEPT., 1889,
AGED 32,
THIS MEMORIAL IS ERECTED BY HIS BROTHER OFFICERS.

On the east side of the vestry door is a very graceful brass emory of John Piers Chamberlain Starkie, who died on the 12th ne, 1888. The lettering sets forth that the deceased gentleman the second son of Nicholas Le Gendre Starkie, Esq. ; that he born on the 28th June, 1830 ; married in 1861, Ann Charlotte lia, daughter of Harrington Hodson, Esq., of Bressington, ty York, and that by her he left a son and two daughters. The r is also informed that he represented the north east division e county of Lancaster in parliament from 1868 to 1880. and that

* *Hart, Son, Peard & Co., of London were the engravers of the above brasses.)*

in all things he was "genial, hospitable and unselfish." L
is stated that two clerestory windows in the east end of th
wall of the chancel were filled in with stained glass by some
ceased's friends in perpetuation of his name and virtues. Tl
of the Starkie family appear on the left of the brass on th
portion, with the motto below "Patrie amicisque fidelis."

In the east of the north side of the chancel is anothe
on which is a large symbolically ornamented cross. Below
lower part of the pillar are these words :—

IN LOVING MEMORY OF
JANE MICHAELSON
BORN MARCH 4TH, 1821,
DIED JULY 31ST, 1887.

There are tablets and brasses in this noble old edific
cated to divine worship ages ago, which if copied out woul
small book independently of other items. Amongst th
inscriptions in memory of members of the Gibson, Wilson, C
and Park Families. The stained windows next call for a brief
The large east window is fine and striking; its subjects
Crucifixion and the Ascension. When close to there is
detractiveness to the work owing to the preponderance of gr
blue, but at a distance the green does not look out of pro
while the blue, which is too dark, is softened down, so to
This east window was erected by public subscription.

The window placed in memory of the Right R
William, Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, is one of the
the whole fabric. Its subject is "The miraculous draught of
The brass at the foot contains these words :—"IN MEMORY
RIGHT REVEREND WILLIAM HIGGIN, DEAN OF LIMERICK, 184
BISHOP OF LIMERICK 1849, TRANSLATED TO DERRY AND R
1853, DIED JULY 12TH, 1867, IN HIS 74TH YEAR." The m
was erected by his widow and children. Mr. W. H. Higgin

placed two very neat windows in the clerestory. The east win- was designed by the eminent firm of Paley, of Lancaster; and glass work was supplied by Messrs. Wailes, of Newcastle- ler-Lyne.

Among the south aisle windows are "Feed My lambs," cted by the Church—

"To the honour and glory of God, and in memory of the v. John Manby, 37 years Vicar of Lancaster, born November th, 1763, died February 13th, 1844."

"Moses striking the rock," by Richard Newsham, late of ston, gentleman, is also a well delineated work. "Christ bles- g little children," erected—

"To the glory of God, in gratitude for many blessings ing twenty years residence in Lancaster. E. G. Hornby, 1857."

"The Creation," in memory of William Whewell, D.D., ted by his sister in 1866 is a window by Messrs. Clayton & Bell, ndon; "The Resurrection," by Edward Chippendall, in memory his mother, 1858; and "Six subjects from the Old Testament," memory of Charlotte Augusta Gladstone, 1859, are all worth visitor's inspection. "* Peter's escape from Prison," in memory George Hornby, of Dalton Hall, 1855; "The Annunciation, ptation, and the Interment of Christ," in memory of the Rev. eph Turner, 26 years vicar of this parish, viz., from 1844 to 70. * In the north aisle are the following specimens of paintings glass:—"The Doubting of Thomas," in memory of Mrs. Henri- Harrison, erected by her daughter; "The Adoration of the gi," in memory of George Richard Marton, of Capernwray ll, is thus labelled:—

This window is by Burkhardt and is a copy of Raphael's painting in the Vatican at Rome.

"Erected to the memory of George Richard Marton, Capernwray, late Lieutenant Colonel 6th or Inniskilling Dragoo who died A.D. 1834, and of Anne Pocklington, of Chelsworth, wife, who also died A.D. 1834, by their only son, A.D. 1857.

"Scenes from the life of St. John the Baptist," in memory Joseph Dockray, who died in 1855; "The Transfiguration," memory of George Marton and Sarah, his wife, placed here their son and daughter. A very good window is "The G Samaritan," in memory of William Storey, who died in 1880.

There was until 1825 a pew immediately below the pu styled Noah's Ark. This pew belonged in the year named to John and William Maychell, Esqrs., with some eight other perso They requested that the pew which had been removed to the ve door, should be replaced in its original position or that each ow should receive compensation. The sum of thirty shillings was p to each one instead of restoring the pew to its first site. I may that there used to be in a little gable at the east end of the no aisle a "Sanctus" bell, but it was taken down about seventy y ago, and now does duty of a more secular nature at one of the L caster factories.—*O tempora! O mores!*

The old altar-piece of Cedar wood and of Italian design is at Capernwray Hall.

The remains of the Dukes of Hamilton have all been rem to the mausoleum, near Hamilton Palace, in Scotland. The fa vault used to be on the east side of the pulpit.

Parish Registers.

The Registers of St. Mary's Church are full of intere entries, and my best thanks are due to the Rev. Dr. Allen fo great kindness in permitting me to see the same and extract va

items from them. The first few pages are of parchment, and above the heading of one is this date—"September 26th, 1659," then, after the word "Emanuell," comes the following notification :—"This Register Bookee was begun for ye p'she of Lancaster in this year of the raigne of our gracious souveraigne Ladye Queen Elizabeth ffortie one and in the yeare of our salvation one thousand and five hundred and nynetie nyne Gefferson Braithyett beinge the maior of this corporation the same year, Thomas Porter the vicar of the church and Richard Townson his minister.

CHURCHWARDENS.

William Burton, Rich. Gotson, Thomas Carter, Thomas Saule, William Crosfeld, and William Balderstone.

BAILIFFS OF THE TOWNE.

William Partington of the Highe Croffte and Thomas Medcalfe."

The Burials appear first, viz: from January 10th, 1627 to January 21st, 1690; then come Baptisms from April 8th 1599 to August, 1648; and Marriages from April 14th, 1599 to April 19th, 1653; Marriages by the Justices from September, 1653 to May 9th, 1655. Then Baptisms from September 3rd, 1648 to August 28th, 1675, Marriages from May 23rd, 1661 to February 5th, 1675, from February 3rd, 1679 to April 21st, 1686, and from February 15th, 1689 to December 20th, 1690; Baptisms again occur from August 1st, 1675 to January 18th, 1690; Burials from April 10th, 1599 to November 20th, 1627 (the year commences on March 25th); Burials from December, 1677 to December, 1679 are missing; Marriages from May 7th, to May 23rd, 1661, from February 5th, 1675 to February 3rd, 1679, and from April 21st, 1686 to February 15th, 1689 are missing. There are two Marriages written in after February, 1687; Baptisms dated December 29th, 1660, and January 13th, 1661.

Note by the Clearke, Baptisms, April, 1669.—"If ai omitted that have been baptised att home and not knowne Clearke." (This sentence is incomplete).

It appears that in March, 1608, the Chapel Warde "Poulton, Torrisholne and Bare, Alcliffe, Eshton, and Wire: were respectively Thomas Robinsonne, John Harrison, E Smith and William Lambe. The Churchwardens for Lanca 1641 were George Harrisonne, Walter Banks, Robert Har Thomas Gotson or Jackson, Thomas Smith and I. Cuthson or ersal. On another page the registers of Burial commence wit paragraph :—"Here beginnethe the names of all those p'sons a beene buryed in this Church or Churchyard since the Vth ffebruarie 1627." From the burials I extract the following r The figures representing day or date of month are in many ca: indistinct to enable me to give them with a feeling of certainty their correctness.

Among the earlier entries I notice the names of John I wait and John Heysham.

March, 1627.—
William Singleton fil Thomae, sepult. . . .
May, 1628.—
J. Chambers sepult. . . .
August, 1628.—
John Birkett filius Johannis, sepult
Elizab. Caton, relicta Willus sepult
February, 1629.—
Isabell Kellet filia Hugonis Kellet
December, 1630.—
Mary Chippendale fil Thomae . .
November, 1632.—
Randall Kellet filius Hugonis Kellet.
July, 1633.—
Geoffrey Heysham.
August, 1633.—
Richard Cornforth, fil. Thomae sepult.
September, 1634.—
Edmund Covell, gentleman.
Octoba, 1634.—
Willus Townley filius Ricardus
February, 1634 (Sic)
VV Richard Troughton.
March, 1634.—
Agness Christoferson sone mund.
September, 1635.—
Eliz. Hathornthwait filia sepult Margaret Bond. .
December, 1635.—
Mary Lodge filia Thomae.
January, 1635.—
Roger Higham.
September, 1638.—
John Lambe fil. Thomae
May, 1639.—
Robert filius John Benthar
July, 1641.—
Isabell ux Robti Stout.
April, 1644.—
Thomas Higgins.
February, 1644.—
Eliz. Kinge ux Thomae K Lanc. sepult . . .
December, 1647.—
Rog. Croft of Skotforth.

The *regesteringe* of burialls according to the Act in force the 29th of September. George Eskrigg of Lancaster being en *Register* by the consent of the parrishe and sworn for that ose by George Toulenson Esq Justice of the peace the 19th day

1653.—
effery Mashiter of Orton the 28th.
1656.—
Richard sonne of John West of Overton.
ember, 1656.—
John Beckitt of Bailrigg, buried on the first.
ber, 1656.—
George Eskrigge of Lancaster on the 5th (Registrar) succeeded by William Newton of Lancaster who was sworn by William West, Esq. 18th October 1656.
, 1657.—
Ann, daughter of John Bracken of Eshton.
ember, 1657.—
Margaret Bracken of Oureton, widow.
ary, 1657.—
Robert sonne of William Lambe of Lancaster.
ch, 1658.—
John Hathornthwaite of Tarnbeck.
, 1661.—
Jenet Sands fil. George de Scotforth.
1663.—
Thomas Townley sepult vvvij.
uary, 1663.—
Richard Kellet.
h, 1663.—
William Housman.
h, 1665.—
John Hathornthwaite of Lingmoore, ... 10th.
. 1665.—
Richard Hathornthwaite of Wiresdale, ... 5th.
ember, 1666.—
Maria Sands fil. George of Lancaster.

April, 1668.—
Margaret Higgin filia George of Bulke, . . . - 23rd.
January, 1668.—
Isabel Hewetson ux Gawen of Lancaster on the 23rd.
March, 1669.—
John Baldwin fil. Henry of Lancaster, on the 11th.
January, 1673.—
Jenat, filia John Bond of Skerton . . . . 31st.
April, 1674.—
Thomas Lodge of Skerton on the 29th.
May, 1676.—
Thomas Hathornthwaite, de Wiresdale. . . . 12th.
September, 1679.—
William Allanson de Scotforth.
August, 1682.—
Margaret Bracken of Bailrigge. . . , 15th.
September, 1683.—
Ruth Eskrigge of Lancaster
December, 1683.—
Dorothy Troughton de Lancaster . . . . 3rd.
December, 1683.—
James Fell of Burrow on the 28th.
February, 1684.—
Adam Rawlinson a prisoner.
June, 1687.—
William Boardley of Skerton on the 4th.
November, 1688.—
Wife of John Bond of Skerton on the first.
August, 1688.—
Edward Covell of Heaton on the 20th.

The Baptisms are headed thus :—

"1599. Emanuell 1599.

: true register of all the names of those p'sons baptised in the

parishe of Lancaster from the 18th daye of Aprill last beinge East Daye Anno Dom. 1599 in ye ffortie first yeare of ye raigne of ou most gracious souveraigne Lady Queene Elizabeth."

August, 1620.—
Eliz. fflemminge filia Edwardi bapt. cci.
July, 1633.—
William Sandes filius Randal.
June, 1639.—
William Sandes filius Randal.
March, 1646.—
Hugh Kellet fil Hugh of Lancaster baptized on the 21st

Marriages are headed in like manner—

"1599. Emanuell 1599.

The true register of all the names of those p'sons who have be married in the Parish Church of Lancaster between the 8th daye April last beinge Easter Day, Anno Dom. 1599 in and in the ffor first yeare of the raigne of our most gracious souveraigne Lady Que Elizabeth."

November, 1639.—
Alexander Bagot to Jane Holme.
Februarie ye 3rd, 1648,—
ffrancis Bindlose, Esq., married Elizabeth West, eldest daughter to ye Right Honourable Henry, Lord Delamere.
Februarie ye 3rd, 1648.—
Christopher Townson son of Cle ent Townson to Isabel daughte Michael Pooley of Addington.
John Higgin of Lancaster to Jeni Flyne or Slyne on the 27th March, 1654.

There are various entries regarding particular events, coll tions, &c. One of these is as follows :—

"Collected towards the releefe of *Heddon*, in Yorkshi within ye p'she church of Lancaster, the 6th day of March, 1658, sum of one pound ffive shillinges and one penny by us whose nan are subscribed.

GEORGE TOMPKIN.
THOMAS DICONSON.
EDWARD MARSHALL.
WILLIAM MARSHALL.
AND OTHERS."

There are many Garnets, Rawlinsons, Jacksons, Cornthwait Woodroughs, Capsticks, Parkinsons, and Masheters. Most of the old names are to be met with to-day in Lancaster and vicinity.

is obvious, however, that the utility of many of the pages of the register will be destroyed if they are not promptly transcribed, for time is rendering them almost undecipherable. Here are a few more baptisms :—

June 2nd, 1694.—
Margaret, daughter of George Washington.
June 15th.—
Jane, daughter of Charles Rigby.
March 8th, 1795.—
Catherine, daughter of Henry Bracken, of Lancaster.
October 31st, 1697.—
Henry, son of Henry Bracken, of Lancaster.

June 22nd, 1794.—
William, son of John and Betty Whewell. (Dr. Whewell).
May 26th, 1799.—
Martha, daughter of John and Betty Whewell, of Lancaster; (she married John Statter, of Bolton-le-Sands.)

In the Church Yard, on the west side of the Vestry, is this stone inscribed thus :—

A.D. 1828
THIS DEPOSITORY
FOR
Wills, Registers, &c., was erected at the expense of this parish in lieu of one relinquished in the Church.

The Right Reverend JOHN BIRD SUMNER, D.D., Lord Bishop of this Diocese.
BENJAMIN KEENE, Esq., Registrar
The Rev. JOHN HEADLAM, A.M., Archdeacon.
The Rev. JAMES THOMAS LAW, A.M., Commissary.
WILLIAM SHARP, Esq., Deputy Registrar.
} of the Arch deaconry of Richmond.

Mr. JOHN HARGREAVES, Churchwarden.
DAVID LOWTHER, Builder.

The ancient Church of Lancaster looks very much like a grand cathedral. Its length is 145 feet, its width 58½ feet, and its form that of a parallelogram. Situated, as it is, so adjacent to the Castle, it naturally receives numerous visits from the parties of tourists who flock to Lancaster, Morecambe, and Ingleton during the summer months. The sacred building stands on a great emi-

nence, and its burial ground joins the Castle Parade and forms a most attractive rendezvous for those who love a broad view of the country. To the north-west is the main line of the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, from which passengers may catch a glimpse of the fine tower facing the line and rising to an altitude of 140 feet. The Churchyard slopes down to the railway and is very spacious, having been enlarged many years back. It is almost in the form of a mitre. The ancient boundary would, doubtless, be near to the point where the Roman or Saxon road crossed from the meadow on the right. The old shrine of death is full of interest. Within its keeping lie the remains of the mother of Leigh Richmond, author of "The Dairyman's Daughter" and other religious works. The epitaph to her memory is as follows :—"Sacred to the memory of Catherine Richmond, widow of Henry Richmond, M.D., formerly of Liverpool, and late of the city of Bath, and daughter of John Atherton, Esqre., of Walton Hall, in this county, who departed this life January 30th, 1819, in her 84th year." Very feelingly did the gifted and pious son allude in one of his books to the last resting-place of his mother under the shades of a broad sycamore tree. On the main flag-way is a tombstone worn and almost undecipherable covering the mortal relics of one Matthew Washington, who died in the year 1729, and who was probably a relative of the Rev. Thomas Washington, of Warton, the last of the Washingtons of Warton, and among whose forefathers or ancestral kin were John and Lawrence Washington, the former of whom was the progenitor of the first President of the United States, There is on a stone in Warton Churchyard the name of "Mrs. Elizabeth Washington," with the date June 15th, 1757. (A Rev. Thomas Washington died on the 7th of February, 1823, and was interred at Warton). Passing along, we come to a stone bearing the name Sanderson, beneath that of Heysham, and the William Sanderson, engraved thereon, who died January 20th, 1848, aged 44, was a local poet, whose works, strange to say, irrespective of their merits, are very difficult to obtain.

To Ann, wife of William Talbot Rothwell, of Foxholes, is a rather prominent memorial, consisting of an altar tomb, upon which

is a recumbent figure of a female. Unfortunately, the nose and feet of the effigy had been damaged, apparently by sacrilegious persons previous to the enclosure of the tomb and figure by means of iron railings; but these features have been restored. The monument had quite a spoiled appearance in consequence of the chipping its parts have undergone. The Society for the Preservation of Ancient Tombs must have much work in store for it since modern tombs not being allowed to depreciate in regard to art by the hand of time are rudely tampered with by malice or idiocy in many of our old "God's-acres." To the memory of one Sarah Whittaker, who died September 20th, 1837, aged 77, is this inscription :—

She liveth in holiness,
She died without pain,
She will rise in glory.

A small old flag with the name of —— Rauthmell thereon reminded one of the author of "The History of Overborough," (now called Burrow, the ancient Bremetonacæ of the Romans), the Rev. Richard Rauthmell, of Kirkby Lonsdale, whose work is quoted in Simpson's *Lancaster*, p. 60, and who may have been allied to the remains interred in this place. There is also another Rauthmell grave commemorating three infants, viz., Robert, Charles, and Sarah Rauthmell, the earliest death record thereon being November 22nd 1793. The name of Whewell also figures on the same stone.

Two beautiful poetical tributes to the dead I must be pardoned for re-producing. The first is to a Jane Ryding who died October 6th, 1845, aged 85 :—

Farewell lov'd guardian of my youthful breast
Now past the reach of sorrow to molest,
Who can forget thy tenderness so kind,
I still have much to bring it to my mind;
Farewell; enter the joys of bliss divine,
And wear a crown of glory ever thine.

The second is equally pathetic, and refers to a person named Annie Clough, who died on the 30th March, 1840, aged 22 years (the first quatrain refers to some other relative).

The conflict past, the spirit now is fled,
And Isabella's number'd with the dead,
But hark! though dead, methinks I hear her voice,
"Weep not for me, my friends, rejoice, rejoice!"

O lov'd lost Annie, thou no more
Behold'st the burning tears I shed,
How vain the grief that lingers o'er
The coffin of the dreamless dead.
Yet I must weep, no fate can stay
The waves of woe that o'er me roll;
No hand can pluck the veil away
Which hides the light that bless'd my soul.

Still, Annie, since I know thee blest,
For thee I must not dare to weep,
I only long to share thy rest,
Thy graceful couch, thy endless sleep,
Though my soul's hope hung on thy breath
Thou to so bright a world art gone,
I would not wake thee, sweet, from death,
Though lov'd in life sleep on, sleep on!

The foregoing stanzas seem to have been composed specially by some true lover of the departed one. A few other epitaphic notes demand attention. One on the south side of the Church is to this effect:—"Sacred to the memory of Alexander Stevens, Architect, In private life much respected and lamented. The many public works executed by him, especially the Aqueduct over the River Lune, are the best encomium of his professional merit. He died January 29th, 1796, aged 66." Inserted in the wall on the north side of the Churchyard is the following tablet:—"Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Margaret, the dearly beloved wife of John Manby, Vicar of Lancaster, who died March 21st, 1821, aged 39. Also of John Manby, instituted vicar of this parish 1807, who died February 13th, 1844." A very large vault contains the remains of a former member of Parliament for the borough of Kidderminster. On the stone slab or rather slate let into the pyramid are these words:—"Sacred to the memory of Richard Godson, of Grosvenor Place, London, and Springfield Hall, Lancaster, Member of Parliament for the Borough of Kidderminster, Queen's Counsel and Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, died August 1st, 1849, aged 52. Also Mary, his wife, only sister of Henry Hargreaves, Esq., of Springfield Hall, who died in London,

:cember 14th, 1873, aged 69." Another slab commemorates Henry Hargreaves, Esq., of Springfield Hall, Deputy Lieutenant d Magistrate for this county, died November 23rd, aged 37 years," l another large memorial appears near to the tomb of one of ıcaster's greatest friends. It is the tomb of the Ripleys. Its :ription reads thus :—" In memory of Thomas Ripley, who was n in Lancaster on the 11th October, 1790, and who died in Liver- l, August 20th, 1852 ; also of Julia Ripley, widow of the above mas Ripley, who died February 2nd, 1881, aged 76 years." This ı Ripley was the foundress of the Hospital for Orphans on the :hern side of the town, which bears her name, and is a noble ding not far from the Royal Albert Asylum. Another stone is to een to the memory of a very promising artist who died in the th of November, 1852, the stone being erected by his pupils as a ς of their esteem for his worth. Interments in the Churchyard ed about the year 1862. A very old stone is an upright at the west end of the Church and near to the Tower; it is :ely readable, but the name, Pennington, is very easily traced ; Christian appellation is, however, all but gone. It seems to be, or er to have been, "Susanna." This stone dates from the 18th ıry. Not far from this spot is the old pedestal of the sun-dial, the dial plate has entirely gone and a new one is the desidera- of the hour. The antiquity of St. Mary's Church and rchyard is established by the fact that the Lancaster Runes have :ed the interest of some of the most eminent men in England Denmark. The Runic names discovered on an ancient Danish s found in 1807, and said by Dr. Whitaker to stand for five fs, "Ubbo, Aikfreth, Reafan, Siffred, and Druimond," go far ards strengthening the conjecture that a Church stood here ng the time of Knut or Canute. When the cross was first discov- l it was placed, by order of the then vicar, near the entrance to the rage. Sometime afterwards it found its way to Todhunter's seum, Kendal, afterwards it went to Manchester (1835), was oved thence to University College, London, and lastly we find : it was generously given by the council of the said college to the ural History Society's Museum, Manchester, where it is now

carefully preserved in a glass case. There is a plaster cast of the cross in the Lancaster Museum. Since Dr. Whitaker's time the letters have been defined as representing the following intimation :— "GIBIHÆTH FARÆ CYNIBALTH CUTHBÆNAC," "Gibi hath died, a kinsman of Balth (or of a bold race), known to camps, (or expert in the field)." Professor Finn Magnusen made out the character as "GIBIDON FARO CUNIBALD CUSS BURMN." In Latin thus rendered—"*Oremus nancisci (obtinere) quietem Cunibaldum (bene notum castri (civitatis) incolam civem aut præfectum*" "Let us pray that Cunibald, a renowned inhabitant of the Castle, may obtain rest." The above readings were all given on the supposition that the names were Danish. John Mitchell Kemble, Esq., the well-known Anglo-Saxon scholar, intimated that the characters were "GIBIDÆTH FORÆ CYNIBALTH CUTHBERHT, (INGÆ)." "Pray for Cynibald and Cuthbert," or "Pray for Cynibald the son of Cuthberht." But the conclusions arrived at by Mr. John Just, of Bury Grammar School, after careful examination of this rare Anglo-Saxon Runic inscription is now held to be the most correct, allowing of course, for the mutilation of the last two letters on the cross— "GIBIDDETH FORE CYNIBALTH CUTHBURUC." "Pray ye for Cynibald Cuthburuc." (See Baines, vol. ii, p. 553.) Dr. Whitaker believed Aikfreth was the lord of Dent and Sedbergh. But the doctor is said to have been misled by the errors of a draughtsman in his explanation of the characters on this cross.

Against the north wall of the Chancel and near the approach to the vicarage, are several old headstones to the memory of a family named Foster. The letters are raised as per specimen given :—

HERE . LYES
INTERRED
THE . BODY
OF . THOMAS
FOSTER . FR
EE . BURGS
SE . OF . LANC
ASTER . WHO
DEPARTED
THIS . LIFE
THE . 22 . DAY
OF . JUNE
1675.

HERE . LYETH
THE . BODY . OF
ELIZABETH
FOSTER . W
IFE . OF . THO
MAS . FOSTE
R . OF . LANCA
STER . WHO . D
IED . THE . 27
OF . SEPTEM
BER 1676

HERE . LYES . THE
BODY . OF . THOM
AS . FOSTER . AND
THE . BODY . OF . NA
THAN . FOSTER .
OF . LANCASTER
WHO . DIED . DECEM
BER . 23 . 1671 .
D . APRIL . THE
H . 1672

Full date of the third inscription cannot be given owing to the stone being broken at the left corner of the base. Another stone bears upon it a full length cross. Inserted in the Vestry Wall are portions of two stone coffins, the one of adult size having evidently been occupied by a Crusader.

Among other graves are those of the Bagots, Brockbanks, Baldwins, Charnleys, Capsticks, Croudsons (from 1759) Crofts, Eidsforths of Aldcliffe, Hadwens, Jepsons, Kendalls, Loxams, Minshulls, Robinsons, Shepherds, Walmsleys, Wakefields, and Wadesons. One Jepson tomb bears the following inscription :—

"Here lyeth interred
Capt. Lieut. Edward Jepson,
of Lancaster, who dyed
the 17th day of April, 1671."

Another well-known grave tells us that "Richard Owen died at the Island of Bartholomew, in the West Indies, October 14th, 1809, aged 53 ; his wife Catherine dying November 24th 1838, aged 78. There is also a James Hawkins Owen commemorated, who died at Demerara, April 18th, 1827, at the early age of 29. I need not say whose parents and brother repose here, parents and brother of an illustrious man who still survives at the time of writing. Yet another stone I call attention to :—

"Vivi ut morituus,
Johannes Shepherd,
Natus, Decem. 19th, 1769.
Denatus, Aug. 26th, 1792.

Eripere Vitam nemo non Homini potest. Ad nemo Mortem nulle, ad hanc aditus patent."

There is a rather telling epitaph to the memory of "John Howarth, Surgeon, of Bolton-le-Moors, who died in the Castle, on the 28th August, 1827, aged 28.

"No sorrow now hangs clouding on his brow,
No loss, no grief his deathly looks do show,
Ill fortune press'd upon his generous mind
Till Nature's strength left all his grief behind."

This young surgeon was evidently confined in the Castle for debt.

A curious memorial appears at the west end of the yard to Eleanor Harrison, late of Fairfield, Manchester,—"A single sister in the Church of the United Brethren, who fell asleep in Jesus on the 19th of January, 1827, aged 30 years." The Churchyard was enlarged about 1818 by the enclosing of garden lands on the west, belonging to the heirs of Mr. Butterfield.

PRIORS OF ST. MARY'S, LANCASTER:—John, circa A.D, 1230; Galfridus, 1241; Gernerus, 1249; Willielmus Ree, 1252; Ralph de Truno, 1266; John Ray, 1270; Nigellus, 1315; Fulcherius, 1318 (named in an Inquisition, 15th, Edward II., 1521-2, predecessor of the prior of that year); Galfridus, 1322; William de Bohun, 1327; Adam Conratts, 1330; Ralph de Truno, 1331; Emerie de Argentelles, 1337; Peter —, 1367 (succeeded by William Raymbant same year. Peter translated to Leeds); John Innocent, 1391; John Loget, died 1399.

Giles Lovell, the last prior, died in 1428, and Whitaker could not trace the succession to a later date than that of this Lovell. But it is not impossible for the Randal Elcock or Christopher Leye, mentioned in John Gardyner's will, made in 1472, and proved in 1483, to have been successor to Lovell and predecessor of William Baynes, mentioned in the Lancashire Records.

VICARS OF LANCASTER:—1575, Hugh Conway; 1582, Henry Porter; ante 1602, Richard Townson; 1608, Geffrey Kynge; 1616, James Gregson; 1630, William Brudenell; 1630, Augustine Wildbore; 1630, Richard Routh; 1631, Augustine Wildbore, Edward Garforth; 1682, Seth Bushell; 1684, James Fenton; 1714, William Lindsay; 1714, James Fenton; 1767, Oliver Marton; 1794, William White; 1806, John Manby; 1844, Joseph Turner; 1870, John Allen.

When the Act of Uniformity was passed Dr. William Marshall was Vicar. Calamy states that he was ejected in 1662. He did not remain long in Lancaster, but travelled abroad.

In the Record Society's publication of "First Fruits Compositions" are these additional names:—

Waynhouse John, V, 18th Oct., 8th Elizabeth,
Conway Hugh, R. cl., 9th February, 18th Elizabeth."

"Lancashire and Cheshire Records."—Part II., p. 410

In the Cantar Elemos' ville Lancastr'," a Baynes is mentioned as Incumbent about the 5th of Mary, or 1st Elizabeth.

AUGUSTINE WILDBORE, D.D

A few remarks concerning Dr. Wildbore may not be out of place at this point.

Augustine Wildbore became Vicar of Garstang on the 17th February, 1620, e Wildbores belonged to Northants and are recorded in a pedigree of the Visitation 1618, *Harl MSS.* John Wildbore had a son, Robert, who died 20th September, 0. He belonged to Glintow and married Alice Godfrey of Stranground, Hunts, ghter of William Godfrey. He had issue four sons and several daughters. The st son, Thomas, died unmarried. A Godfred was living at Glintow in 1618. narried Petronella, daughter of Augustine Earle, of the County of Leicester ; and ndly, Mary, daughter of Patrick Lowe, of Denbigh. By the latter wife he had ue, but had two sons and three daughters by the former. Augustine, born 1590, ted at the Grammar School, Peterborough, matriculated pensioner of Trinity ge, Cambridge, 1607, then went to Sydney Sussex College; took his B.A. in and his M.A. in 1614; B.D. in 1623, and D.D. in 1633. His sister Elinor ed Edward Cowell, of Hunts, and Frances, another sister, married Thomas . Elizabeth becoming the wife of Samuel Barker, of Duffield, Derbyshire. Dr. ore was buried on the 19th April, 1654, at Duffield, according to the Registers Parish."—*See p. 149, Fishwick's "Garstang."*

The late Rev. William Stratton, B.A., of Gressingham, in- ed me that there was once a Chapel dedicated to St. Thomas ckett in St. Mary's Church. *(See Raines's "History of Chan- " quoted at the end of this work.)*

CHURCHWARDENS, 1671

Lancaster :—John Mashiter.
Bulk and Aldcliffe :—William Shierson.
Scotforth :—John Walton.
Skerton :—Thomas Bond.
Poulton, Bare, and Torrisholme :—Thomas Cooper
Middleton and Overton :—Thomas Gardner.
Wyresdale and Quernmore :—William Chapman.
SIDESMAN :—Nicholas ffox.

PARISH CLERKS

Acting in 1656—George Eskrigg
18th Oct. 1656—William Newton.
Acting in 1658—James Hardman.

Acting in 1679—Thomas Townson (and Sexton).
,, 1691—John Horsfall, began 1691.
,, 1723—John Brown.
,, 1760—Thomas Cartmel.
,, 1784—Thomas Batty.
,, 1790—Thomas Slater.
,, 1815—Thomas Bibby, died September 29th, 1821.
,, 1825—John Beckett, appointed by the Rev. Manby, April 8th, 1822; died December 9th, 1883, in his 92nd

I have been permitted to refer to the Church Books for the given.

John Beckett was the last Clerk. The office has since held by the junior curate. The dates must not be taken as da appointments. I find that Jas. Hurtley succeeded Edmund Pa son as sexton on the 4th of December, 1824. Edmund Park died 18th September, 1824, aged 66.

The Tower and Bells.

At a Vestry Meeting held on the 28th June, 1743, it decided to raise the Steeple ten yards higher, in order that the might be heard to better advantage. In the same year the were to be re-cast, and it transpires that one Abel Runda Gloucester, was directed to undertake the work. The Big B this period is stated to have weighed 20 cwts.

The Old Tower of St. Mary's has long been famous f good bell-music. On the 2nd of October, 1880, the Ringe Lancaster rang 5,040 changes of grandsire triples Holt's ten peal, in three hours and thirty-two minutes. Affixed to the w the following verse :—

If to ring you do come here,
You must ring with hand and ear,
And when your bell you overthrow
Your shilling pay before you go;
Your fourpence pay, besides all that,
Whoe'er appear in spur or hat;
And if above you wish to go
Your twopence pay or stay below.

:ight new bells in the Tower are the gift of James Williamson, M.P., in the year of his shrievalty, 1885. There are no in-:ions on the same save the name of the donor and the date of ift, with the name of the Vicar of Lancaster and those of the chwardens, and they appear on the tenor bell Mr. Williamson, e same time, presented the ancient edifice with a beautiful new with chimes. The following items will at once show what a ine presentation the clock really is, and likewise the degree of ction at which public clock-makers have arrived. "This new logic instrument is the work of Messrs. Lund and Blockley, a ıguished firm, of Pall Mall, London and Bombay, (makers of Bombay University great clock and carillons). The clock shows ime on four dials, each eight feet two inches in diameter, chimes ull quarters on eight bells, a most unusual circumstance, the bell weighing 32 cwts. It strikes the hour on the tenor bell a hammer weighing 62 lbs. All the works are of the finest ıfacture, and the latest improvements have been introduced. solid cast iron bed on which the clock is built, and which is t feet six inches long by two feet three inches broad, is bolted ɔ two strong iron girders built into the walls of the Tower, so the clock may be perfectly steady and an equal vibration of the lulum constantly assured. All the wheels, bosses, &c., except winding work are made of the best gun metal, no brass being in the construction of the clock, so that the wear is reduced to nimum. The pinions are solid and made of hard steel. The e main wheels of the going, striking, and quarter trains respectively 16in., 16in., and 22in. in diameter; the going ı wheel being unusually large for the size of the dials on account ıeir exposed position to the weather. The escapement, which gun metal steel faced, is that known as the 'double three-

legged gravity escapement,' generally deemed the best for l public clocks, especially where the dials are much exposed as it instance. The two seconds compensated pendulum, which is 6in. long, is built up with iron and zinc tubes, so adjusted a maintain a steady rate in all degrees of temperature. The bc the pendulum weighs about 5 cwts., and the pendulum com 7 cwts. There is the usual inside dial in the clock to enable th ternal hands to be set from the inside of the Tower. One o neatest contrivances of this clock is the maintaining power, wh so arranged by means of a double click and racket wheel, tha same amount of power which is taken off the going train being wound is automatically put on to it again without the winding the clock, putting any extra work into gear, thereby e ing no stopping of the immense timepiece while being wound. quarter train which is very large, on account of the weight of it has to perform, chimes the full quarters on eight bells by n of eighty steel cams, bolted to an independent chime barr arranged as to lift their respective hammers at the proper time. chime barrel is arranged so that the changes can be altered a time, without interfering with or altering the clock in any The total weight of the bells is 116cwt. 3qrs. 26lbs. The tenc is D*b*. The bells were cast by Taylor, of Lougborough, and first used on the 12th of July, 1886.

The following are the chimes :—

1st quarter	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2nd quarter	1	3	2	4	5	7	6	8
,, ...	1	3	5	7	2	4	6	8
3rd quarter	2	1	3	4	6	5	7	8
,, ...	3	5	7	2	1	4	6	8
,, ...	4	3	2	1	5	6	7	8
4th quarter	5	3	1	2	4	7	6	8
,, ...	6	5	7	3	2	1	4	8
,, ...	7	5	6	8	3	2	4	1
,, ...	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

The clock was erected under the personal supervision of Mr. Blockley, junr. A brass plate is screwed on to the clock, bearing this inscription :—'Presented to the Parish Church of St. Mary, Lancaster, by James Williamson, Esq., J.P., D.L., High Sheriff of the County, 1885, John Allen, D.D., Vicar, William Thomas Sharp, B.A., John Hatch, Churchwardens.' One thing I should like to see introduced more freely into church campanology, that is the tune-playing arrangement so common in other counties, so rare in this one. Of Mr. Williamson's further gifts to Lancaster mention will be made at a more fitting period. The patron of Lancaster Church is Col. Marton, of Capernwray Hall, and the living is valued at about £1,800 per annum.

Privilege of Sanctuary.

The privilege of sanctuary existed in the Church of Lancaster almost from the period of the erection of the Church. The words of William the Conqueror in the charter given to Battle Abbey were to this effect :—"If any thief or murderer or person guilty of any other crime, fly for fear of death, and come to this Church, let him have no harm but be freely dismissed."—*Camden*. History tells us that this was also the extent of the ancient privilege in other places. After the Reformation, persons who had committed murder, rape, arson, or robbery, either in a dwelling-house or on the high-way, were not allowed to become refugees, and the *asyla* in this county were confined to Lancaster and Manchester, by the statute 32, Henry VIII., cap. xii. In the 38th year of the same reign Manchester was permitted to transport all its sanctuary men to Chester, and from that period it ceased to form a "centre of sinners," says Fuller ; but Lancaster continued to afford sanctuary to delinquents till the first of James I., when the privilege was finally abolished in every part of the kingdom by the authority of Parliament. The only excuse that could with reason be raised in favour of the sanctuary privilege was that it forned a sort of haphazard set-off against those unjust convictions and punishments which many persons suffered

from time to time. It was the old judaic streak of mercy, audibl preaching the doctrine of "love mercy rather than judgment."

On Tuesday, the 2nd of March, 1824, one Hannah Clougl did penance in St. Mary's Church. She was confined in the ga for debt, from the Ecclesiastical Court of Chester. In consequenc of her recantation she was set free, otherwise she would have bee confined for life.

Tithes of the Parish.

It appears that in the year 1650 the tithes of the Parisl Church of St. Mary were farmed at £510 per annum, and that no only Fulwood, 16 miles distant, but Toxteth also, 50 miles distant were then returned "as in the Parish of Lancaster." There wer in the Lancaster Parish the following chapelries:—Wyresdale Admarsh, Overton, Toxteth, Stalmine, Gressingham, and Caton at which latter place is a Chapel at Littledale. Bleasdale and Poul ton were chapelries of Lancaster, but Toxteth Park, being extra parochial, has long ceased to be of the number.

Amongst the Chapels added to the town of Lancaster ma be mentioned St. John's, which some say was erected on th site of John Gardyner's corn mill. But I always understood tha John Gardyner's corn mill stood out in Briery Field, Newton, othe wise Bulk. This Chapel was consecrated in 1755, and decorate with a steeple designed by Mr. Harrison, of Lancaster, in 1784, an erected by the munificence of Thomas Bowes, of Lancaster, gentl man; and next is St. Anne's, Moor-lane, erected by the Rev. Robe Housman, in 1796. At the early part of the present century Lan caster was much disturbed owing to a succession of law suits be tween the Incumbent and his Parishioners, but arrangements wer made for commuting the tithes for an annual rent, varying with th price of corn, on the principle of the Act obtained by the neighbou ing Parish of St. Michael's in the year 1815.

The Gardyner Chantry and Lancaster Charities.

A chantry was founded in connection with Lancaster in the year 1485, by John Gardyner, of Bailrig, one of the benefactors of the town, for the reception of four poor men as well as for the stated celebration of divine offices in the Parish Church. This chantry escaped the fate of the monastry. It was rebuilt in 1792, on the ancient site to the east of the Vicarage Court, affording a dwelling with an allowance of seven pence per week, and two pence for a serving maid weekly to each of the poor inmates. The inscription to be seen over the centre of the cottages forming the charity is as follows :—

" Gardyner's Charity
founded, 1485,
re-built, 1782.
EDWARD SUART, Mayor.
JOHN WARBRICK, } Bailiffs.
RICHARD ATKINSON, }

The re-erection of the charity was undertaken by Mr Richard Postlethwaite, the owner of the adjoining dwelling, who was rebuilding his own house ; Nicholas Grene was the first Chantry Priest. A John Hinde and a Robert Mackerel are also named by Willis, A.D. 1553.

The charities of Lancaster, if not numerous, are very substantial. The first is Gardyner's, already noticed, then Penny's Charity, founded by William Penny, Esq., alderman of Lancaster, in 1720, comprising twelve small dwellings, situated in Back Lane, affording to as many poor men a residence each, with an allowance of £3 6s. 8d. a quarter, and a new suit of clothes yearly. The translation of the Latin inscription over the Entrance of the Hospital is as follows :—" By the liberality of William Penny, gentleman, formerly one of the aldermen of Lancaster, these alm-houses were founded and endowed. Persons of profane or immoral character,

by his express orders, are not to be elected or permitted to continu as inmates of this Hospital." Penny's Hospital stipends have bee increased owing to the improved value of the property. Mr Heyshams estate, which used to yield a total rent of £50 a year now allows a payment of £31 4s. to ten pensioners, two of whon may be women. The benefit of this charity is reserved for thos who have once known better circumstances. Gillison's Hospital founded in 1790, by Miss Anne Gillison, consists of eight houses for the reception of eight unmarried women, each of whom had a allowance of four pounds per annum, and a new gown, valu one pound. This Charity was augmented in 1818 by Mrs. Margare France who gave to it by deed the sum of £100 Navy five per cer annuities. The same benevolent lady left £200 to the Dispensar

The following is taken from the Report of the Trustees the Lancaster Charities. It is the first one issued. The meetir was held on the 2nd of April 1890. The names of these gentlem are as follow :—C. Johnson, Chairman, G. Jackson, H. Welc T. Preston, Sir T. Storey, C. Blades, W. Pickard, J. Williamso M.P., E. G. Paley, E. Storey, A. Greg, E. Clark, J. Fento W. G. Welch, A Seward. The Clerk to the Trustees is Mr. M M. Harrison, of 73, Church Street, Lancaster.

Additional particulars of each Charity are given in thi Report, and re-produced in this work.

Gardyner's Charity.

This Charity has been augmented by the following Legacies

Miss Dorothy Addison	(less duty)	£ 50 0
Miss Tatham	(less duty)	200 0
Miss Mary Warbrick		112 10
Miss Susan Crompton		200 0

The scheme of the Charity Commissioners dated 27th May 1870, provides that the four inmates of these Almhouses shall b widows. Pension—Five shillings per week. No changes in 188

Penny's Charity.

William Penny, by Will dated 2nd March, 1715, provided for the building and endowment of Almshouses for poor ancient indigent men and women within the town of Lancaster. The Charity was augmented by a Legacy from Miss Tatham of £200 (less duty). By the scheme of the Charity Commissioners dated 27th May, 1870, it was provided that there shall be fourteen Almspeople inmates of Penny's Almshouses, twelve of whom shall be men, either married or single, and two of whom may be either men, married or single, or widows. Pension—Men: Six shillings per week; Women: Five shillings per week.

Changes since 1st January, 1889.

Deaths.	Appointments.	Age.
J. Dickinson.	John Airey.	75
Richard Monks.	Henry Atkinson.	73
J. Ritson.	Robert Lee.	71
John Airey.	Richard Pye.	73

Heysham's Charity.

William Heysham, by Will dated 22nd April, 1725, left his estate called the Greaves upon trust that the rents should be applied for the benefit of eight poor men residing in Lancaster. By the scheme of the Charity Commissioners dated 27th May, 1870, it was provided that there shall be ten Pensioners, eight of whom shall be men, and two of whom may be either men or women. Persons who shall have been reduced by misfortune from better circumstances shall (cæteris paribus) be entitled to a preference at every Election. Pension—Men: Twelve shillings per week; Women: Ten shillings per week.

Changes since 1st January, 1889.

Deaths.	Appointments.	Age.
Miss Mary Beckett.	Mrs. Jane Jackson.	67
P. Raby.	James Atkinson	75
Mrs. A. Battersby.	Miss Anne Battersby	56
Joseph Ellison.	T. B. Hill.	66
John Morland.	J. Chamberlain	80

After providing for the Heysham Pensioners, and for the pensions to the inmates of the Almshouses, the remainder of the income of the Charities is bestowed in outdoor pensions. Owing to reductions in Farm rents and to some heavy repairs to house property, the net income has been declining for some years past. The Trustees have therefore been compelled to reduce the number of outdoor Pensions by making no new appointments when vacancies have occurred by death. Yet notwithstanding these reductions the Charities were in debt at the close of 1889 to the amount of £156."

Let us hope some good friends will come forward and make up the deficit.

"At the beginning of this year a kind friend gave a donation of £100 to enable the Trustees to make some grants of outdoor pensions, and on the strength of this donation, and in the belief that before the end of 1891, the debit balance would be wiped out, the Trustees resolved to grant five out-pensions of six shillings per week. For these pensions forty-two eligible applicants presented themselves. More than half of the applicants were upwards of 70 years of age. Thirty of the applicants were widows. So many of the cases seemed thoroughly deserving that it was most difficult to make the selection of the most necessitous five, and the Trustees felt deep regret that their funds would not admit of an increased number of pensions."

It may be apposite to mention that a donation of £500 is sufficient to establish a pension of six shillings a week for ever; such annuity could bear the Founder's name, and the patronage, if he wished it, be reserved to him for life.

On the 25th February, 1890, those persons living in the Gardyner cottages were Elizabeth Benn, Ann Edmondson, Esther Walmsley and Jane Bird. I found the following persons residing in the almshouses established by Mrs. Gillison;—Mary Slinger,

Hannah Mc.Grady, Mary Butcher, Mary Handby, Jemima Oliver, Ann Alston, Ellen Bradley, Ann Townley.

Miss Gillison died on New Year's Day, 1790, in her 72nd year. Her father was Ambrose Gillison, Esq., merchant, of Lancaster.

On the 25th of February, 1890, I found the cottages of Penny's Charity in the occupation of the following persons:—John Hinde, John Haythorn, William Markland, Henry Atkinson, Henry Carr, Elizabeth Magee, Robert Lee, John Starnforth, Ralph Parkinson, William Cumpstey, William Wough, Mrs. Beckwith and Richard Pye wholives in the tenement belonging the Charity near Windy Hill.

Prayers are still said on Wednesdays in the Chapel, which has of late years been much improved and modernised in its interior.

Prayers were formerly said every Wednesday and Friday from Easter to Michaelmas. At one time the Chapel was turned into a school-house for the use of the boys of the Charity school established in 1770. The bible in the Chapel was "presented by the Misses Threlfall to Penny's Hospital, Lancaster, February 23rd, 1881."

Clarke states as follows:—William Penny's Charity of twelve small houses for the same number of men, included also an allowance of 16s. 8d. per quarter for each inmate, and a new coat, value 13s. 4d., every year. In Penny's Hospital there died in April, 1836, Joseph Liver, aged 87, the oldest freeman of Lancaster. Four generations of the family could be traced at this period, and there is the name Liver still found between St. Leonard's Gate and North Road. In the preceding February of the same year, Thomas Ratcliffe, the oldest freeman of Preston, died.

Religious Houses.

Of Religious Houses in Catholic Times besides the Priory of St. Mary there was a hospital for a Master Chaplain and nine poor

persons, whereof three were to be lepers, founded by King John when Earl of Morton, and which was afterwards annexed to the Nunnery of Seaton, in Cumberland, by Henry, Duke of Lancaster, about the 30th, Edward III. This Hospital was dedicated to St. Leonard. Then there was a Priory for Blackfriars, a Dominican House founded about 44th Henry III. by Sir Hugh Harrington, Knight, which was granted 32nd Henry VIII. to Thomas Holcroft. Lastly, a Friary for Grey Friars, "a Franciscan Convent near the bridge." Though the more elevated members of the monastic institutions might fare sumptuously the position of others was humble in the extreme, for we learn that the allowance of food per diem in the Hospital for Lepers, as it is termed in the "Notitia Monastica," to each of the brethren was a loaf weighing 1lb. 12oz. and pottage on Sundays, Mondays, and Fridays. Worse, indeed, was this than the fare granted to paupers in the great "prisons of the guiltless," as a distinguished author once called Unions. As to the exact situation of St. Leonard's Hospital there has been much uncertainty, but the discovery, in 1811, of a crossed tombstone and human remains seems to fix it at the eastern end of St. Leonard's-gate. According to some of the statutes passed in the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII. a great and flourishing number of "the faithful" existed in Lancaster, and from one of these statutes, of the date 1544, it appears that "there had in time past been many beautiful houses in Lancaster." Camden confirms this account, for, writing in the time of the Virgin Queen he says: "Lancaster is at present but thinly peopled, and all the inhabitants are farmers, all the country about being cultivated, open, flourishing, and bare of wood.';

An Ancient Gild In Lancaster

In the *Antiquarian Magazine and Bibliographer* for 1884 there is the following account of the ancient Gild of the Holy Trinity and St. Leonard, Lancaster, by Mr. Walford, F.S.S., who contributed a series of articles under the title of "The History of Gilds."

"LANCASTER.—There was an early Gild which differed in its constitution but little from the type of burial societies which prevail so largely, and almost exclusively in this country, at the present day; and it still more remarkably embodies the "collecting" feature, being the only Gild of this period known to have a regulation for collecting the dues by the aid of special officers. We give the ordinances in their entirety, with the exception of one slight deviation. Gild of the Holy Trinity and St. Leonard, founded 1377.—These Ordinances were made on the Feast of St. Leonard, A.D. 1377. Whoever is admitted to the Gild shall make an oath to keep these Ordinances. No one of the Gild shall do anything to the loss or hurt of another, nor shall allow it to be done so far as he can hinder it—the laws and customs of the town of Lancaster being always saved. No one of the Gild shall wrong the wife or daughter or sister of another, nor shall allow her to be wronged so far as he can hinder it. No one of the Gild shall take into his house anyone known to be an adulterer, nor shall himself live in adultery: and if it be shewn that he has done either, and after two warnings he will not amend, he shall be altogether put out of the Gild. If any one of the Gild die within Lancaster, all the brethren then in the town shall come to placebo and dirige, if summoned by the "belman," or pay ijd. All shall go or send to the mass held for a dead brother or sister, and offer *ob.* under the same penalty. Every one of the brethren shall say, for the soul of the dead, as quickly as he can, ix Paternosters, with as many Hail-Marys. And the anniversary of every brother shall be duly kept. If any of the Gild dies outside the town of Lancaster, within a space of xx miles, xij brethren shall wend and seek the body, at the cost of the Gild. And if the brother or sister so dying wished to be buried where he died, the said shall see that he has fitting burial there, at the cost of the Gild. Each brother and sister so dying shall have, at the mass on the day of burial, six torches and xviij wax lights; and at other services two torches and iiij wax lights. All the brethren and unmarried sisteren of the Gild shall meet four times a year, on four Sundays (which are named). Each shall then pay xiijd. towards finding two chaplains to celebrate divine service in the town for the welfare of

he King and Queen and the Lord Duke of Lancaster, and the whole realm, and all the dead brethren and sisteren of the Gild. Whoever does not come to these meetings, and does not pay the money within three weeks afterwards shall pay half-a-pound of wax which shall be doubled if there be a further arrear of three weeks. It is ordained that xij good and discreet men of the gild shall be chosen, who shall have power of admitting fresh brethren and sisteren; shall arrange with each of these what shall be paid on entry; shall deal with what other matters touch the good name, profit, and well-being of the Gild; and shall appoint the places and times of meetings :—and these xij shall be chosen afresh every year if it be thought fit. Collectors shall be chosen, to gather in all dues. They shall render an account to the aforesaid xij, or the greater part of them, so that xij may every quarter let the Gild know how its affairs stand.

Holy Trinity Church was a Church of the Black Friars, situated where tne Wesley Chapel now stands. St. Leonard's was a hospital for lepers."

In the summer of 1889 excavations were carried on near the site of this ancient Hospital, which existed prior to the year 1198 when Pope Celestine filled the papal chair, a Hospital mentioned in the Valor of Pope Nicholas IV., A.D. 1291. A little more of the history of the place may as well be given before alluding to the remains discovered.

This Hospital, "founded for a Master, Chaplain, and nine persons, of whom three were to be lepers," as appears by an inquisition of the 17th Edward II., 1324, was probably founded by King John when Earl of Moreton and Bologne, or by the earlier Earls of Lancaster, and it was subject to the Prior of Lancaster. In 1357, Henry, Duke of Lancaster, annexed this Hospital to the Nunnery of Seton alias Lekelay, one mile from Workington, in Cumberland, and the ancient home of Orme, son of Ketel alias Kelet, grandson of Ivo de Taillebois, and afterwards of the well-

known family of Curwen. Henry, Duke of Lancaster, had heard that the Nunnery was too poor to support the Prioress and Nuns, and therefore granted them this Hospital in honour of God and Saint Leonard, as appears by the charter dated at Preston, in the sixth year of his dukedom. A Chantry was, of course, attached to the Hospital, and included in the grant, subject to the concurrence of the burgesses of Lancaster in regard to the bestowal of their alms and ancient incumbencies on the Hospital. The "History of the Priory of Lancaster" and the "Register of St. Mary's," contain several allusions to this old shrine of St. Leonard. In the 4th, 10th, 11th, and 13th Henry III., the lepers were allowed pasture for their cattle, wood for their fires, and timber for their buildings. In 1291 the value of the institution was put down at viis. iiijd. In 1232, it possessed six acres in alms given by William de Scertune. In 1324 the lands attached to the Hospital in Lancaster, Skerton, and Wyresdale, were valued at vjl. viijd. The allowance to the brethren was one loaf daily which weighed the eighth of a stone, (11lb. 12ozs.), with pottage three days per week, Sunday, Monday, and Friday.

In 1556, five burgages (land held of the king or some other lord at a certain yearly rent), and sixteen acres of land called the "Nuns'" fields, of the annual value of £3 5s., were, says the *Notitia Cestriensis*, sold to one, John Duddinge. No doubt the Hospital in Skerton and the Grange (Beaumont Grange) were both founded at about the same time. Several human remains in an exceedingly fine state of preservation have been turned up by the workmen engaged in levelling that part of the Bulk or Newton Estate at the end of St. Leonard Gate and on the left side of the ruined Chapel or Mortuary. Portions of a skull submitted indicated an extremely large head; the occiput was very fine. A couple of shin bones at hand are fourteen inches in length, and other crural appendages are correspondingly large. One medical gentleman secured an almost perfect skull, and another gentleman soon afterwards met with a good specimen. The bodies seem to have been buried at a depth of only two feet and in circles, so the workmen

y. It is to be regretted that this grand old site should ever be isturbed or profaned by the workmen's spades. To unearth these ones in order to build on the ground consecrated as their resting-lace augurs badly for the sanctity that may exist in two or three enturies' time concerning any of our present most cherished God's-acres. No one knows what will become of the remains unearthed and how they may be scattered; but the relic collector is as likely to hold them sacred as anybody, indeed more so than the majority of people might who ridicule such or irreverently destroy them. A cremationist who visits the surroundings of the old silk mill has certainly a grand argument in favour of the crematorium. But of course, urn-burial might be liable to sacrilege just as earth-burial is liable to disturbance ages after interment when lapse of time seems to license posterity to do far worse than moralize over each departed Yorick.

It is to be hoped that the owner of the old Mortuary Chapel of the Hospital of St Leonard will not suffer what few fragments remain to be razed to the ground. There are surely many amongst us who would contribute their mite towards a careful restoration of the edifice which might be converted into a small museum of religious antiquities – antiquities many a visitor would not fail to appreciate when out on tour. A brief history of the place and its original form including its original possessions could easily be engraved on tablets fixed in the interior. Unfortunately this age seems nothing practical which is unallied to successful cash-turning. With such a sordid misinterpretation of the word *practical* true men have little sympathy.

CHAPTER III.

LANCASTER CASTLE—A TOUR THROUGH IT—RECENT IMPROVEMENT DISCOVERIES.

ROM whatever point the towering ma of "Gaunt's embattled pile" is viewe effect is solemnly picturesque. Wheth approach Lancaster from the field rou the broad river coming from Halton, Wyresdale on the south, or the neighbou of Carnforth on the north, you are struc the sublimity of the situation, and cann meditate on the ability displayed by m far-fled ages concerning the choice of for their strongholds and impregnable dences. But if "distance lend enchantment to the view," tiguity imparts feelings not altogether allied to poetry, romanc chivalry, for he who knows something of the castle's hi experiences sensations which well may hold him spell-bound feels that he is standing before a monument of time, a mighty of Roman, Saxon, and Norman greatness, a stupendous men that, sermon like, silently proclaims the fickle nature of h glory, and how races and dynasties have come and gone, pl their parts upon life's stage, and that now the stage alone rem never to be peopled as in days of yore. As the thoughtful wan ascends the stony slope that leads to the sombre doorway surmo high above, in 1822, by the figure of John of Gaunt, or Ghent, of Lancaster, he will find in the massive work before him fit emb of the natural savagery of man and the hardness of his heart. of Roger de Poictou or John o' Gaunt will he be thinking, like, but of the great fact that the building he is about to en nothing so much as a memorial -a frowning memorial—of m

miscarriage of justice as regards a past, not stretching to days of martial conquest and invasion, not even to mediæval times, but to past dating only from the end of the eighteenth century.

A stranger entering Lancaster with the view of visiting the Castle as the first object of interest, will soon find from the small printed bills pasted here and there on the Castle walls or doors that his first duty is to observe upon what days the grim structure is open for inspection. He can gain admittance to the courts and keep any day of the week by first obtaining a ticket at the large residence in Church Street known as the "Judges' Lodgings" The hours of admission are from 9 to 11-30 in the morning, and from 1 to 6 in the afternoon. The courts and keep are available any day of the week as stated; but there can only be access to the dungeon or well-tower on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. In summer time, he will notice as he ascends the steps of the house at which he will receive his passport, that the door of the entrance hall is open. A lady is waiting in the hall who will, for the modest sum of sixpence, issue him a ticket with the words "Lancaster Castle" thereon, and also in prominent type, "Admit the bearer to the courts and keep, 6d.," the terms "courts and keep" being most prominent. In smaller lettering follow the directions as to ingress, viz.:—"Entrance only from the Parade, opposite the Church Gate." The Church Gate here mentioned is the southern entrance to the old Priory Church. The ticket is for all the world like a railway ticket, numbered as is such passport, and dated by an "Edmonson" dater on the back, when issued. The numbers serve as a check or proof just as does the machine whose asterisk-projections you push forward when paying to go on the pier at a sea-side place of enjoyment. It must not be forgotten that admission to the Castle cannot be had for purposes of inspection when the assizes, or sessions, are being held.

Tour through the Castle.

The court-keeper, Mr. Bingham, a smart, amber-whiskered officer, whose countenance itself is as the glass front of a book-

case, in that it is the reflector of a history from within, kindly greets the waiting band, and, without loss of time, bids them follow. Through a gateway and kind of corridor the sightseers are led up a few steps, and through an open doorway, when a halt is made. The lecturer informs the tourists that the strangely shaped chamber they are now standing within is the "Drop-room," so called because from this room all criminals sentenced to death have had to pass after being pinioned therein to the scaffold, since the year 1800, and until the passing of the bill for private executions. Prior to the year named, prisoners for execution were taken in a cart (the seats there in being their coffins) to a place just above Christ Church, called Gallows Hill, and the fringe of what was once Lancaster Moor. But we are dealing with a matter only mentioned because we anticipate strangers to the Castle asking how it happens that executions have but dated from 1800 in this Castle. The morbid reader, if any such there be, will presently have enough literary carrion to feed upon in regard to punishments, capital or otherwise, extending ages past, in the vicinity of the old fortress.

In the "Drop-room" some very harrowing stories are heard, and as the stories are illustrated with the mechanical appliances murderers have used in their deadly work, and those, too, by which they have suffered, the listener feels an icy coldness rush over him notwithstanding the warmth of the day or the crowd of visitors he is amongst. He seems to realize faintly the feelings of the culprit whom the executioner has here pinioned securely with his straps, and as the describer alludes to a certain window almost opposite to him, and behind the auditor, he seems to conjure up the ghosts of the coffins of the condemned before his eye as he learns that upon that massive window ledge, more like a cornice or huge square table than an inside window-sill, those dark-stained chests of death were laid. Next he perceives a high chair of very peculiar shape to the speaker's right hand. Presently the same is moved, and the audience learns that it was made for one Jane Scott, who was wheeled out on to the scaffold on the 22nd of March, 1828. The miserable girl, for she was only eighteen years old when execu-

for the murder of her mother at Preston, had become so weak and emaciated that walk to the drop she could not, and so an office stool was fitted with castors, and the seat with back and arms. It is a dreadful chair, or stool-chair, to look upon. The body of this young woman was given to the doctors for dissection, and some years ago her skeleton was "on view" at a house in Walker Street, Preston. The visitor is next favoured with a sight of the drop-board, on which for the last time the criminal has stood, and which has resounded his last footfall. Then the narrator takes up a short chain with a piece of rope attached and dilates upon the old method of hanging, or rather strangling, contrasting the same with the present long drop instituted by Marwood. The sight of the ropes, the real hemp of execution, since each one had drawn out the life of some poor wretch, ropes noosed by the holder of them as he explains the awful arrangement, makes you anxious to quit this veritable criminals' hearse room and breathe freely.

But the by no means hurrying curator has not quite finished. He tells you that in the mad years gone by, a conviction, rightly or wrongly, meant execution, and how offences now punishable by a term of six months' imprisonment were punished by death. It is said that in the year 1800 eleven poor creatures were strung up together and tantalized into eternity; but this story is scarcely credible, as it is not believed that eleven persons could be executed all at one time without some *contretémps* being likely to happen, and such under the old and unskilful method of execution could readily have been foreseen. However, in 1817, as many as nine were executed at once, and so badly were the arrangements conducted that the suspended men struggled fearfully, and were almost on the top of each other. The guide winds up by stating a painful circumstance consisting of the hanging of persons proved to be innocent, the evidence against them having been the outcome of spite; but a conviction meant death, and respite was impossible. There are few who doubt the miscarriage of justice in the case of those legally murdered men who faced their death bravely singing a hymn as they were turned off. The bodies of the nine men previously

alluded to are interred under the two cannons taken at Sebasto and to be seen on the Castle lawn in front of the courts. I harrowing to find that, despite the bungling of the executio there was a magistrate in existence who could congratulate him u his ability and skill. Surely that magistrate must have had stra notions as to how capital punishment should be carried out. Ha been a King or a Czar, perhaps "Jack Ketch" would have recei a knighthood

The narrator next unlocks a drawer and reveals, as a fi display, the axe, sheeting, and razor, with which Bligh, the Kirkh policeman, performed his lurid work on his little children. appear bloodstained. The razor with which the murderer inten to practise upon himself is tied—the knife or blade—to the han in such a manner as to prevent a slip, an evidence, remarked exhibitor, of a mind the reverse of insane. With a knowing l the speaker says that the proprietors of a show at Blackpool profe ed to give their patrons a sight of the articles just displayed. It n here be mentioned that another *chair is pointed out to you bef leaving this apartment. It is a very cumbrous chair—a kind dropbox into which lunatics were placed. It is a very formida piece of furniture, almost like a Yankeedoodle shanty or cabin fit with bolts and rings, so that a mad man would have to be stron than iron to free himself from its grasp. It is totally different fr the chair previously noticed.

About a mile from the town going along the south high r you come to a spot which used to bear the name of "Weeping H or "Tear Hill." The spot was so named because from this p the great prison of the county could be seen in all its terr majesty, and the sight excited no small emotion in the breasts of prisoners who were travelling to its gates and often to their cer place of doom.

* This chair is now in the Hadrian's Tower.

At last you quit this hideous chamber, and Mr. Bingham dily leads you to Hadrian's Tower.

Respectfully the conductor waits until everyone has landed he circular balcony in Hadrian's Tower, and is looking down at flooring below and at the recesses formerly occupied by cup-rds. Then he steps forward and explains that the quaint tower are within is believed to have been erected in the reign of the nan Emperor Hadrian. He calls your attention to the fact that, withstanding the alterations from time to time, and the addi-al masonry consequent upon renovation, there is yet a large ntity of the old masonry in the ancient pile. As you pass out of tower, long used as a store depot, your attention is called to a nber of large brass candlesticks, all dated 1743, which were used he courts of justice before the introduction of gas. They are arently as good and substantial as when new.

Recent Improvements.

During the winter of 1889-90, much has been effected by y of amelioration, adornment, and careful search at this great tress which as of old still stands guardian-like over this time-noured borough. Masons have been very busy in the older por-ns of the immense fabric, particularly in this tower which was cted in the year 124, and visitors who in future go over the al fort representing Roman, Saxon, Danish, and Norman epochs, ll be greatly surprised to observe what has been accomplished. e Hadrian's Tower is now transformed into a veritable museum. e basement has been thoroughly explored, and the wall also, the sults being highly satisfactory. One cannot fail to be struck with e improved appearance, the walls having been restored to their iginal form and one or two new features of interest opened out. rst of all is the half of the ancient mill-stone used by the Romans r grinding their corn Underneath this stone, which was found a bed of marl, eight feet six inches below the present floor, old rat's nest was discovered together with some small ones probably brought by the rat in order to feed its

young. Other bones, some supposed to be human, were also turned up at the time. While clearing the wall and preparing for the insertion of a new fire-place the masons came across an aperture behind the old range which proved to be an ancient watch-chamber exactly in shape of a smoothing iron. This apartment has evidently been hidden from view for centuries. In it the watchman could stand and survey all along one side of the Castle walls, could readily observe any attempt to scale the same, and could note the approach of friend or foe from across Lancaster moor. Wisely enough it was decided to keep this newly discovered chamber with its fine archway, open, and to have the fireplace a little farther to the right. Another quaint opening was found at another point whence arrows could be fired upon the enemy without any danger of the like deadly darts being returned owing to the curiously devised form of the louvre. Next is seen on the right of the entrance to the basement another indentation believed to indicate the old way to the millstone underneath. Then is observed the Roman altar found in 1797 at a little distance outside the old wall between Hadrian's Tower and the great square tower of Saxon date. The altar formerly stood in the apartment first entered by visitors to the Castle, and on the right of the doorway.

The full text of the inscription is "Deo Sancti Marti Cocidi Vibinius Lucius Beneficiarius Consulis Votum Solvit Libens Merito." The translation of the inscription, which appears on the altar alluded to in the earlier portion of our description of the castle is to this effect: "To the holy God Mars Cocidius, Vibinius Lucius a Pensioner of the Consul willingly fulfils his vow to a deserving object." This is the rendering given to the ancient stone engraving by Dr. Whitaker. The pillar is mounted on a suitable table stonework and is certainly in its right place and well worthy of inspection. Then opposite the door are seen three pikes—pikes taken from the Scottish Rebels on the 15th November, 1715, at Preston, by the Lancashire Regiment of Militia under Sir Henry Hoghton, Bart. This of course was in the days of the first Pretender. The pikes were presented as the appropriately fram

ıscription sets forth, by Colonel Marton, Colonel Whalley, and the fficers of the 3rd and 4th Battalions of the King's Own Royal ancashire Militia in April, 1890.

The ground floor apartment was formerly surrounded by ıpboards, and when these were removed there was found at the ıck of one the following manuscript :—

"This is to inform the generations to come that this Record ɔom was finished the 14th day of May, 1810, 49 year of George 3. ıe Local melita was assembled at this time at Lancaster for 20 ys. Sir Francis Burdett was a prisoner in the tower at this time .t in by the House of Commons for standing up for the rights of e people. Provisions of all sorts high and working people very ɔr. Napolian Emperor of the french had all the nations of Europ ther in subjection or alliance against England—divorsed his first fe which was the widow of a french general and now he has arried the daughter of francis the 2 Emperor of Austra which had en 16 years at war with the french."

Then follow these signatures.

H. ALEXANDER
J. HILL.
S. FAWCETT
W. ALEXANDER
J. ROTHERY
} Joiners

The reverse displays an old Constable's return which reads ıs :

"Clayton-le-Woods in the Parish of Leyland and County of ncaster, August 3rd, 1807. This is to Certify the Honourable ɔch at the General Assizes holden at the Castle in Lancaster, gust 8th, 1807, that as our Highways are in good repair, our ɔr well provided for, have nothing at this time to present by me.

RICHARD BRIGHOUSE, Constable.

The curator, Mr. Bingham, has made a very neat oak frar in looking-glass form, for the paper quoted above. It is evid that the scrap upon which the joiners wrote was found by one their number or and used for the purpose of notifying the e of their work, for the Constable's report on the reverse is cross over by the pen as of no moment. Ascending the upper part of t Roman Tower you are pleased to notice that the odd lookii cupboards or range of wall-boxes have vanished, and cases with gla fronts have been substituted. In one of these are two pipes, one i old fairy pipe, the consolation of some disciple of Raleigh at lea one century ago. There are a few other relics and a huge piece grout, in which are to be seen impressions of twigs, and stone and even an ear of corn. This grout is certainly something lil eighty-eight scores of years old. Another item must not be fo gotten, namely, the pen and ink statement of the court crier nearly fifty-four years back, which was found on the under portic of his seat :—" Tatham *v.* Wright. September 9th, 1836, 4 o'clo p.m., Tatham *v.* Wright. The jury are at this time 'locked up.' The case was tried in the Crown Court, the seat having been tak from the usher's box in that court. It now simply remains for to add that another old dungeon has been opened up. This is ne to the Roman Tower and is probably one of a series of dark dungeo in which prisoners were confined. This one would be under wh was formerly the old Crown Court, now the barristers' room. this cave are the pieces of iron to which the rings would be attach for the fastening of felons, and at the end a door with planks crosse studded with iron. Alas, what tales this chamber might reveal h it only a tongue. The thickness of the curtain wall cut throu for the new passage is nine feet five inches at the basement, and he is seen the original Roman handy-work. This new passage w prevent visitors having to retrace their steps when visiting t more ancient parts of the Castle.

The dimensions of the watch chamber are as follow :—T entrance, 2 feet 6 inches wide ; length 8 feet 6 inches ; width parallel of this apartment, 4 feet ; Look-out, 18 inches by 13.

You now ascend the staircase of Hadrian's Tower, a quaint, :, spiral passage, which leads you to a kind of trellis-work path- of wood and stone, and as you walk along you feel much :shed, and, if the day is clear, delighted with the charming rs you obtain on the western and southern sides of Lancaster. rtly, another doorway, at the south-western corner, is entered, you are on the great keep, a large square pile, called the Lun- s tower, seventy-eight feet high, and the base of which is Saxon. s door was cut in the side of the tower in 1851, in order to allow · Majesty to ascend to John o'Gaunt's chair without entering prison, and so avoid the risk of unintentionally setting any :oner free, in pursuance af the doctrine of English jurisprudence t such benignity pervades the countenance of the Sovereign t the very sight of her frees a prisoner. In accordance with ; it is recorded that a criminal on his way to execution at Tyburn :ting King James I, was immediately released.

This keep is at least eight hundred years of age. Its higher sonry is in the Norman style. You will observe the apertures :d by the bowmen of old, the holes through which boiling lead uld be poured down upon the enemy seeking to scale the castle lls, and last, but not least, the elevation at the south-west corner led "John O'Gaunt's Chair." This "chair" is ten feet higher in the keep proper, and in former days it was used as a watch- :er, and a blaze was kindled in it so as to signal the north—

Till Skiddaw saw the fire that burned on Gaunt's embattled pile,
And the red glare on Skiddaw roused the burghers of Carlisle.

'ell may we recall the soul-thrilling language of Macaulay's Armada," and again say—

Look how the lion of the sea lifts up his ancient crown,
And underneath his deadly paw treads the gay lilies down!
So stalk'd he when he turned to flight, on that famed Pickard field,
Bohemia's plume, Genoa's bow, and Cæsar's eagle shield;
So glar'd he when at Agincourt in wrath he turn'd to bay,
And, crush'd and torn, beneath his claws, the princely hunters lay;
Ho! strike the flagstaff deep, Sir Knight; ho! scatter flowers, fair maids,
Ho! gunners, fire a loud salute; ho! gallants, draw your blades;
Thou, sun, shine on her joyously, ye breezes waft her wide,
Our glorious *semper eadem*, the banner of our pride.

In the fifteenth century, this great tower had fallen into a state of decay, or been subject to heavy military attacks, and so it underwent complete restoration. The work of restoration was effected in the year 1585, during the reign of Elizabeth and the shrievalty of Richard Assheton. There is in the northern wall, near the summit, a stone containing these letters and the date above, "E.R. 1585. R.A." The first two letters refer to the Queen, and the second couple to the High Sheriff for that year.

The walls of the Keep are ten feet in thickness. On its east side is a pathway leading to some vaults; first used as dungeons, then as stables for the war steeds of John of Gaunt.

The Restoration of the Keep was doubtless decided upon, when preparations were made for resisting the Spanish Armada. The Queen's order for restoration was as follows:—"That this Castle be mayntayned and kepte, because it is a great strength to the countrie and succour to the Queen's Justices."

In the Tower is the Chapel, and within the precincts of the Courtyard adjoining, executions have taken place since the passing of the Private Executions Act.

The scenery this spacious keep presents to the eye is excelle on all sides. To the north we have Carnforth, Silverdale, Warton and Farleton, and beyond glorious mountains and rich dales Westward flows the Lune on its seaward course, and farther w behold Morecambe Bay, like a vast mirror for the verdure of th hills to reflect their brilliance therein. On the south are the Roy Albert Asylum and the Ripley Hospital, with the Wyresdale Fells b yond. To the right is Fleetwood with its conspicuous grain elevato Then, looking in the direction of Clitheroe, we have Clougha, Cloughfa, a name springing from the British word "Glawog meaning "rainy, or abundant in showers," say some Monsign Gradwell derives Cloughfa from the Irish *Clogher*, a great roc Goidelic, *Cloghen*. Another slight turn and we have a view

leborough and the West Riding valleys, all seemingly asleep in mellow sunlight of a May morning. Lancaster lies below like mb at the feet of a lion, the roofs of her cottages and halls rising so many pages upon which a chequered history is written.

We prepare to descend, and soon we are again in the dark ral staircase, and, taken by the guide a few paces, we arrive at Nisi Prius Court, an imposing place with a Gothic stone canopy is hall will hold about 2,000 people. Within its area Madame ldschmidt's musical voice has rung forth in all its rich cadence, d, as this shrine of justice has no echo, its acoustic properties y well be highly commended by those capable of judging. In s court are two handsome pictures, one on each side of the seat of tice. The picture on the left is more striking, since from whatever int you look at it the eyes seem to be fixed upon you. It is a rtrait of Mr. Blackburne, painted by Allen, and presented by Robert Peel, Bart, in 1802.

The tablets recently placed below each portrait in the Shire ll read as follow:—"Thomas Stanley, of Cross Hall, Esq., lonel of the First Royal Lancashire Militia, M.P. for the County atine of Lancaster, 1780-1812." "John Blackburne, of Orford l Hale, Esq., F.R.S., High Sheriff, 1781. M.P. for the County atine of Lancaster, 1784-1830."

On the 13th October, 1890, a full length portrait of Lord nmarleigh was unveiled in the presence of a distinguished com-ıy, including the Hon. Miss Wilson Patten, Major Bird, the High eriff (who accepted the gift on behalf of the County), the Rev. C. Royds, and others. The portrait is now suspended between the) just named. The inscription reads thus:—"The Right Hon. ın Wilson Patten, M.P. for the County Palatine of Lancaster, ;o, M.P. for the Northern Division of the County, 1832-74, Lord nmarleigh, 1874, Colonel of the 3rd Royal Lancashire Militia, e-Lieutenant of the County Palatine, 1856, Chancellor of the chy of Lancaster, 1867, Constable of Lancaster Castle, 1879."

Nor would we forget the excellent arrangement in the Shire Hall of the Coats of Arms of past High Sheriffs of the County. These shields are all emblazoned on baywood and at present extend to the commencement of the reign of George I. Below each escutcheon is the name of the sheriff and date, and at the beginning of a new sovereign's reign the shield of the sovereign is much larger. There are no less than fifty-three shields of sheriffs representing the Victorian reign. The armorial work has been executed by Mr. Gilchrist, and the skilfulness of the execution is of the first order. Opposite these and on each side of the Judge's chair are ten javelins of past sheriffs—five on each side. Many more are promised and expected and as the architectural features of the building are favourable to the insertion of these insignia of office the county hall will shortly prove a most attractive chamber. The interest taken in the heraldic and antiquarian elements by Mr. E. B. Dawson, of Aldcliffe, will merit public commendation, for this Justice has been foremost in the work of exploration and restoration, unremitting in his attention to it, and its presiding genius.

Passing out of the Shire Hall, a court considered one of the best in the country, we arrive at the Crown Court. The design is similar to that we have just emerged from, but perhaps one effect more beautiful than words can convey is the formation of the arches which adorn the passages to other portions of the building. Standing by the seat the judge occupies, you have a fine view of them and their gently-receding character. Truly they become beautifully less. The Crown Court is a gloomy place ; despite its ornamentation and light, it is gloomy, very gloomy. The agony unheard, the tremor, the perspiration of suspense, and the evidences of black nature tendered against the occupants of the dock might all have had a weird aerial influence living permanently in this enclosure. In the dock, wherein more prisoners have been sentenced to death than in any other court in the kingdom, owing to the fact that the Assizes at Lancaster were the Assizes for all the county, there being no commission at Manchester and Liverpool until of late years

is a curious relic in the shape of a branding-iron. This iron ached to the back part of the dock ; it consists of a long kind lt, with a wooden handle at one end and the letter M at the . In close proximity are two iron loops designed for holding r the hands of prisoners whilst the long piece of iron was d red hot so that the letter, meaning "Malefactor," could be essed. The guide will inform visitors that after the process brander would examine the impression, and if satisfactory, d say to the judge, "Fair mark, my lord." Years ago it quite the rule to command prisoners to hold up their hands in t in order to observe if they had ever had a previous conviction nst them. Over the bench is a fine picture of George III. on eback, presented by Jas. Ackers, Esq., who was High Sheriff 800.

An adieu is bidden to the stately Crown Court, and we are ered into the barristers' apartments where the counsellors 'robe,' consult the hosts of legal books, dry and musty-looking, ch help to make the twelve-feet-thick walls a few inches ker. Readers will be surprised to hear that some portions he Castle walls are as much as fifteen feet in thickness; further, that no intrepid Jackson could escape from the parts, since the coping stones are so arranged as to give only a signal as to the game contemplated, but probably a tal injury to the would-be fugitive. Once a prisoner escaped n Lancaster Castle, notwithstanding all this precaution, but he the thing in a very quiet, and, we might almost add, genteel ner. He was, it appears, busy with some work in one of the tments adjoining the governor's house, and, finding himself e for a few minutes, he espied the passage in that officer's se and a coat and hat hanging therein. Coolly enough he went relieved the hooks of these articles, placed them over his own , and with the air of a gentleman a magisterial air, perchance ssed out of the castle precincts without the slightest difficulty.

A few moments more and we catch a glimpse of what was

formerly the old Crown Court, which is only one eighth of the s
of the new or present court, which has been built over one hund
years. In this old court wherein we stand, George Fox was tri
We glance upward and notice the record room of the Palatina
with its numerous pigeon-holes and parchments of all shapes a
sizes, and of almost all ages, legible and illegible, written in Lat
Norman, and French. Many were removed to London in 18
weighing no less than ten tons! We may remark that Lancas
Castle has been the seat of the administration of justice and *inj*
tice 600 years. For many years it was a debtors' gaol, and m
strange privileges the impecunious ones who happened to be lod
therein had allowed them in order to amuse themselves, or pass
time on less monotonously. Preaching, stump addresses, a
musical entertainments were permissible at certain times of the d
You pass out from the spacious Grand Jury Room, soon reach
door on the Castle terrace, and are on your way to the Gate-w
Tower, erected by John of Gaunt, in order to visit the Dungeon,
Well tower, the room in which Henry IV. once held his court,
old chapel, and to see the two keys of the Castle—one made *ter*
Edward III., and the other for Queen Elizabeth—neither of wh
is now used.

The Gate-way is believed to have been erected at th
distinct periods. It is said "The Inner Archway filled by
massive oak door, and immediately behind the portcullis-groove a
vaulted entrance-passage, belong to the thirteenth century;
outer archway, with the niche above, and the wall and octago
towers up to the niche, are of the fourteenth, probably the p
erected by John O'Gaunt himself; while the upper portion, w
the corbelled or machicolated battlements and turrets, were v
likely added late in the fifteenth century. In John O'Gaunt's ti
the battlements were probably plain and without the project
corbeling and turrets that now give such a majestic appearance
the gate-way. The walls of this gate-way are about six feet thi
and the roof and floor of the various apartments are of the m
massive construction."

On the one side of the gate-way entrance are the lilies of nce, semi-quartered with the lions of England, cut in a shield ; bel of three points ermine, the distinction of John O'Gaunt, being ble on the other. On each side of the gate is an octagonal 'er, 66 feet high. The walls of the towers are pierced at intervals windows and also for defence.

The Castle at various times has been inhabited and visited Royalty. In 1206 King John held his Court in the Castle, receiv- ; there the French Ambassadors ; and receiving also the homage King Alexander of Scotland for a portion of his territories held der the Crown of England. Henry IV. for a time held his Court Lancaster ; and Edward IV. after his defeat by the Earl of War- ck, fled to York, and thence to Lancaster, "where he found the rd High Chamberlaine well accompanied for his conuoye." In gust, 1617, James I., on his return from Scotland to London, sed through Lancaster, staying one night at the Castle. Charles visited Lancaster Castle on the 12th August, 1651, when on his from Worcester, where he had been defeated. He was march- with the intention of meeting Cromwell, and while in Lancaster tle he released all the prisoners therein confined.

The dungeon is a dungeon indeed a veritable *inferno* of om, that sort almost capable of being cut with a knife. re is not a ray of light. Death in her angrier form has reigned :. Many feet below ground you descend, and note the iron rings hich the sufferers were fastened—fastened to the floor ; note also two heavy iron doors with their double locks. We have the ular roof pointed out to us, and learn that the angle appears to e been first supported by a heap of clay on the the top of which ttles of hazel were placed. Then a bed of Roman concrete was ured upon the wattles and embedded them. Many were visible he cement within recent years, but few now remain. The clay ng dug out the chamber was found with an impervious roof. On right, as we ascend the steps of the dungeon, we see a deep open- and ascertain that it leads down to a well, and so gives name

to the Tower. Another Roman altar, chipped much on one sid shown, and we are informed that it was found amongst the rubl removed from the south side of the Castle when the present fea penitentiary was erected. The Well Tower is ascribed to Const tius Chlorus, A.D. 305. (The Romans left Britain in the 5th cenu

The upper rooms over the gateway are then visited. T first was formerly the apartment set apart for the use of the Consta of the Castle. It was in this chamber that Henry IV. once held court. The next room to this was used as a chapel. At the far of it there is the mark where once was fixed a large cross. removal made the wall appear as if burned. Some visitors to Castle have been shown the inscription on the right of the corri leading from the chapel, so neatly carved by means of a nail knife. It is as follows: - "John Bailey, committed April ye 1 1741, by Brindle, for kissing " Then followed the figure o fiddle well executed. There are, of course, many objects of inte never shown to the great bulk of visitors, but what is shown is worth the charge made.

When Her Majesty the Queen and the Prince Consort vis the Castle in 1851, the then Constable, William Hulton, E presented to his Sovereign the keys of the Castle, the larger being that of the ancient gate of the gate-house of the Castle, en ed by Edward III., the smaller key was that of a lock which affixed to the same gate when the fabric was repaired in 1585.

During the visit of the Queen and Prince Consort, several of the Princes and Princesses, the Mayor at that time, H. Gregson, planted an oak tree in commemoration of the ev and a brass plate on a pillar of the terrace records the circumsta The tree is now a very fine one.

As you walk round the exalted terrace of the castle you ceive at the south side remains of the old moat, and you pictur yourself the time when, as Stukeley says, "the castle was

:d by an indestructible mass called the 'wery wall,' made by)mans ;" and as *wery* seems to be a perversion of *weridi Werid*, the green city of the Britons), it is probable that this was covered with green, and so styled the wery wall, ;tle green wall. We have the name of Wirrall or Werrall, gives name to a hill near to Glastonbury Abbey, and this is said by some to be a contraction of "Weary-all." But :rm is British or Cymric, and the other Saxon, and the simi- in the first syllable of each word is not much to go by unless rted by similar dates of origin. In the neighbourhood of e Lane there are still remains of this ancient Roman wall. If ave an antiquarian eye you will perceive on the Castle Knoll : is, the land slope rising in front of the Gate-way Tower— here are mounds and defined marks still traceable which y proclaim the fact that many things lie underneath awaiting. ıtion, and that ancient relics are probably buried in this y. "The form of the Castle as built by the Romans would)lygon, and the two round towers corresponding in shape ıe foundation of other Roman towers since discovered, lead belief that the Castle once consisted of seven of these towers, from each other about twenty-six paces, and joined by a d open gallery."

Roman Remains.

n 1772, while digging a cellar on the site of an old house in le, there was found in a bed of sand a square stone, four wo and a half in dimensions, and the inscription thereon llows :—

D I S . M A N I
B V S
L I V L A P o L
L I N A R I S
R E V T E R A N
X X X . E Q A I
A E A I
I V .

The stone, broken on the lower corner of the right hand s said to have represented the time of the Emperor Gordian. S inscriptions have been found at Olenacum (Old Carlisle).

In 1794, when Lancaster Canal was being formed, workmen were digging near Ashton in a field then belonging Duke of Hamilton, several figures cut in freestone were found represented Ceres, and was about two feet in height; there several with sculptured heads of men, and two figures of Clark says, page 78, that they were to be seen "in the carpe yard, near the canal basin."

A Roman pottery was discovered at Quernmore, by the Edward Clifford. A great variety of bricks, tiles, and vessels found. One tile with turned edges bore impressed on each er words "Ala Sebusia," which indicates a Roman wing of Ca The like inscription was observed on some of the bricks, on si labels. These relics were supposed to have been cut in the ti the Emperor Severus, A.D. 207. On the bricks the letters sqnare, from which it was inferred that the wing had long stationed at Lancaster.

In 1802 a Roman Altar was found on the *Foley estate, ing this inscription :—

D E O
I A L O N O
C O N T R E
S A N C I S S I
M O I V L I V S
I A N V A R I V S
E M E X D E C V

A Roman milliarium or milestone was turned up Spring of 1811, while ploughing a field adjoining the canal township of Ashton. It bore upon it these letters :—

* Clark, page 80.

IMP C M JVLIO
PHILIPPO
PIO FEL AVG

y signify "Imperatori Caes i . Pio, Felici,
gusto." Clark says "cons erected in
reign of and dedicated to l Caesar, Marcus
us Philippus; Pious, For e A ,—which pious,
unate and august personag v obscure Arabian
lier, who by his merits obtai t t ry appointments;
ssinated the Emperor Gor the You in 244; and was
self proclaimed Emperor an ı ds m at Verona in
year 249. This fixes the ag t stone." T n Road
n Lancaster to Manchester near to the ace
ıe was found. The stone w out six feet l : f ı
y it was accidently broken in two. It was p v by Dr.
rson Whalley, of Stodday Lodge.

A stone hammer was found near Lancaster 9½ inches long, 4½ inches broad at the broadest part. The diameter of the for the shaft was 1½ inches and the weight 7lbs. This ham- was a relic of the Ancient Britons.

A Roman Antique was discovered in the Spring of the year 2, several feet below the surface in the garden of Mr. Richard lis, Church Street, along with various Roman Tiles and Tile ments. It was found in a bed of fine sand.

Here is an explanation of the inscription on the stone found he garden of Mr. Richard Willis, at the higher end of Church et, February, 1812, (by the Rev. Dr. Rigby.) "The inscription elieved to have been put up by the cavalry of the Sebusian troop, er their officer Flavius Ammausio, under Octavius Sabinus, ernor, probably, of Lancaster, or the district, on account of the ration of a Bath, and the re-building of a hall or Basilica which

time had reduced to a ruinous state, dated August 22nd, in the 2nd Consulate of Censor and Lepidus.

OB Balneum refectum et ob Basilicam vetustate conlabsam (for collapsam) A S Corestitutam, Equites Alae Sebussiana Sub Octavio Sabino.

The *V. C. I can make nothing of. Is it Vici Corvicario? Praeside N Curante Flavio Ammausio Praefecto Equitum Dedicaverunt undecimo Kal Sept. Censore II et Lepido II Coss (consulibus).

The N is left unexplained as well as the V. C. Is it *numine*, as Camden has sometimes so explained the single N, meaning either the Divinity or more probably the *numen* of the reigning Emperor whose name, perhaps, was in the first line, as something has been considerably erased. Can it be *negotium curante*, &c.?"

Simpson gives the following explanation:—"*Imperatore Marco Aurelio, Antonino Augusto,* Balineum refectum et Basilicam vetustate conlabsum a solo restitutam Equites Alae Sebussianae *Antonincanae* nib Octavio Sabino, viro consulari, praeside nostro, curante Flavio Ammausio, praefecto Equitum dictorum undecimo Kalendas Septembres secundum et Lipido secundum consute."

The same historian also states that "we have no other authority for an *Ala Sebussiana* in Britain but from this stone, which is itself a competent witness. Sabis is the river Sambre; and I have little doubt that it is this word corruptly and vulgarly pronounced out of which the word *Sebussiana* was formed. The garrison of Lancaster, therefore, at the date of the inscription, was an *ala* of Gallic horse from the banks of the Sombre, their prefect being Flavius Ammausius, to whom had been committed the charge of restoring the dilapidated bath and court-house of the station. . .

* V. C. "vir consularis clarus vel clarissimus usucapio urbis conditae. See Littleton's Latin Dictionary, 4to. "Abbreviaturae quas vocant sine compendi scriptionis in veterum monumentis usitata."

ıe two dolphins probably allude to the maritime character of the ace."

Here is the inscription found on a stone at Stodday, on the operty of Dr. Whalley, May, 1831.

IMP . C . DN
CAIO . MESSIO
QUINTO . DECIO
TRAIANO . PI . FEL
ICI INVICTO AVG.

ɔeratore Cuesare Domino nostro Caio Messio Quinto Decio Trajano felice invicto Augusto.

ROMAN ALTAR DISCOVERED AT HALTON.

This altar was found early on in the present century in Hal- Churchyard. The stone is broken on the right side, therefore full text of the letters is missing. Another altar without any ɔription was discovered at the same time.

Such altars and other fragments, including *Disci* and *Sym-ia*, or cups used in sacrifice, abundantly testify to the fact that ncaster was an eminent Roman station.

CHAPTER IV.

THE ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—SOME PAST MASTERS AND USHERS OF TH SCHOOL.—EDUCATIONAL CHARITIES.

THE Grammar School, built in 1485, by th feoffees of John Gardyner now demands at tention. This institution is very ancient It is mentioned as belonging to the Corpora tion as early as the year 1495. But in 1682 it had sunk into decay, and was eventuall rebuilt by the Corporation and a number o individual inhabitants and made capable o accommodating 120 scholars. It was sai that Dr. Pilkington, Bishop of Durham, sub scribed liberally to this new erection, but, a Harland remarks, the story is incorrect, since Bishop Pilkingto founded and endowed Rivington School in 1566, and though th prelates of Durham are usually long-lived, they have none of thei yet attained the patriarchic age of 180 years. Bishop Pilkington die on the 23rd of January, 1575. A piece of land anciently called 'th deep carr,' but now 'the usher's meadow,' probably granted origi ally by one of the Dukes of Lancaster, is appropriated to the increas of the usher's salary. Till the month of July, 1824, the freemen Lancaster were educated free of charge, except that a gratuity wa expected to be given at Shrove-tide, while the sons of non-freeme paid 7s. 6d. per quarter when under the second master, and 10s. 6 when under the headmaster. But great reforms have occurr since this rule obtained, for, about 1825, the school underwent a important change, and the Corporation, as trustees of the school, council assembled, ordered "that the annual gratuity, called coc pennies, to the master and ushers, should be discontinued; and th

in lieu thereof all boys under the care of the usher should pay 10s per quarter; that boys on the two lowest benches under the headmaster should pay 15s. per quarter; and boys on the upper benches 20s. per quarter. That the salary of the principal should be increased from £70 to £110 per annum, that the usher should have guaranteed to him by the headmaster the sum of £60 per annum, including the rent of the usher's meadow and Randal Carter's legacy of £10 per annum, and that the headmaster should have the appointment of both the usher and the writing-master, subject to the approbation of the Corporation in council assembled. The headmaster, in these days of change, was the Rev. John Beetham, A.M., and the usher, the Rev. George Morland. The Grammar School formerly occupied a portion of the western side of the churchyard. The present or new School is very different, both as a fabric and as a school, from its predecessor. It was erected in the East-road, in 1851, at a cost of £6,000, and is built in the Tudor style. Queen Victoria contributed £100 towards its erection. The Corporation have still an interest in the institution which, under its present erudite master, the Rev. W. E. Pryke, assisted by T. T. Knowles, Esq., M.A., and an able staff, is second to none in England, and this, though saying a great deal, is strictly true. Two eminently scientific men received their education at this academy, namely, Professor Owen and Dr. Whewell. To the memorial tablet of the latter we alluded when treating upon the Church. Dr. Higgin and the late J. C. M. Bellew, the eminent elocutionist, were also trained within this school. The tuition fee for boys is eight guineas a year, for board and tuition sixty guineas. Several valuable scholarships are attached to the school. The year 1887 being the jubilee a beautiful sanatorium was attached in architectural keeping with the rest of the structure, and the motto over the doorway is pre-eminently classic and refers to the lustrations of old performed every five years by the Romans. The motto is *Vict. Reg. lustris decem clausis.* Truly a grand lustration at the close of a reign counting of years, ten fives or ten half decades. The school certainly needed a hospital of this kind, since when sickness occurred a house had to be hired for the purpose, not only of isolating complaints which

might prove infectious, but in order to ensure quietude, and suc attention as is necessary. Now all that is requisite, attention ar isolation, can be had on the spot, as it were. Scholars atter this school from all parts of Europe, and are prepared f any university their parents may choose to send them to. As f languages, native teachers are employed in many cases, and there a high character pervading this institution, and it stands well as school wherein special attention is paid to mathematics. Near is a good field for athletic and other amusements, and altogeth the academy is a model of kindness, discipline and *root* principles, far as education is concerned.

The sum of £227 is given away annually, in Novembe to pupils of the Grammar School in the manner following :—Thr Victoria scholarships of £30 per annum, tenable for three years Oxford or Cambridge, founded 1859; one Storey scholarship £50 per annum, tenable for three years at Oxford or Cambridg 1873; one Blades scholarship of £40 per annum for three year tenable at Oxford or Cambridge, 1887; one Booker scholarship about £32 per annum, tenable for one year at Oxford or Cambridg 1870; the Moon and Wane scholarships of about £6 were founde in 1882; one Queen's prize, of the value of £15, to a pupil n proceeding to the university, 1859. In addition to the usual for and class prizes, the following are awarded annually :—The Gre Gold Medal for mathematics, 1882; Bishop Prince Lee's Gre Testament prize, value £5, 1856; the Whewell divinity prize, val £1, 1872; the Sanderson prize for botany and geology, value £ the Vicar of Lancaster's chemistry prizes; classical compositi prizes; Alderman Sir T. Storey's reading and writing prize essay prizes; swimming prizes; gymnasium prizes, value £ The school year is divided into three terms. The vacations ar Four weeks at Christmas, three weeks at Easter, and seven wee in the Summer. The Summer vacation generally begins about Ju 30th. At the end of the summer term an examination is held graduates of Oxford or Cambridge in all the subjects of the scho course. The prizes and scholarships are awarded in accordan

with the results of this examination. Examinations at other times are conducted by the masters of the school. The annual charge for board and tuition is £60. This includes tuition in every subject of the school course except instrumental music, which is charged for at the rate of two guineas a term. The annual charge for two brothers is reduced to £57 each, and for three brothers to £54 each. A special reduction is also made in the case of very young boys. Extra charges are as follow (per term): Obligatory extras—Laundress, 20s; gymnasium, 3s. 6d; seat in Church, 7s; school games subscriptions, 7s. Optional extras—Instruction in carpentry, 10s. 6d; rent of study, 14s—21s; swimming bath, 10s 6d.

Some Past Masters of the School.

I have endeavoured to secure a list of past masters of our ancient Grammar School. But very far from satisfactory is the result of the efforts put forward in this direction. I have referred to several gentlemen in town likely to have information, but all to no purpose. I have examined various documents and gone over the Church Books, perused many mediæval publications, and the only outcome of all is the following list:—

1st William Baxterden, priest, 1485.
Thomas Foster, acting in 1622-3.
Thomas Lodge, appointed about 1679.
William Boardley, acting in 1690-7.
Thomas Holmes.

William Baxterden would probably be the first principal judging from the will of the Founder, viz.: "Item, I will have a certain Grammar School within the ville of Lancaster, upheld and maintained at my own proper expenses, and that the grammarian keeping the said school have yearly six marks (80s.) to be paid out of the said mill [Newton mill] by the hands of my executors, and that *William Baxterden* shall keep the said school during his life, to wit, so long as he the said William can teach and instruct boys." That the master was to be a priest is evidenced by the next item,

in which arrangements are made for the furnishing of the salary to be paid "yearly to the said *priest and grammarian*. The will of JOHN GARDYNER is dated 1472, and the old school is said to have been erected in 1485. Query, Was this William Baxterden acting as school teacher as well as priest in some house or in the Church vestry at this date, that is prior to the building of the school? The conjecture that he was is not un-natural. If officiating in a house, that house might be the house of JOHN GARDYNER, who appears to have been a "Man of Ross" to our old borough. I have never come across the name *Baxterden* in any directory of modern times, to my recollection, and it may be pardonable to analyse this name for once, which evidently comes from the old word *beakster*, a forest hunter, who carried a pike called a peak, and from the Celtic *dun*, British *dyn*, slope of a hill, or a sunken and wooded vale, Icelandic equivalent *dune*. THOMAS FOSTER appears to have been the father of THOMAS FOSTER one of the seven gentlemen appointed to report on the site of the new Town Hall in the 19th of Charles II. 1667. It has been suggested that this THOMAS FOSTER is one of the FOSTERS (both are named Thomas), interred on the North side of the chancel, one of whom died December 23rd, 1671, and the other June 22nd, 1675. I cannot fully accept the suggestion because neither of these FOSTERS is marked on the stones as having been a priest or clerk. The name FFOSTER, is frequently met with in the older register.

According to "WILLIAM STOUT'S Autobiography" a Mr. THOMAS LODGE, a relation of the STOUT family and of the LODGES of Lancaster who had been Master of the Bolton Grammar School, became Master of the Lancaster Free School in the year 1679. Now as to WILLIAM BOARDLEY. This gentleman may have been the son of THOMAS BOARDLEY or BORDLEYE, of Skerton, buried, according to the Register Book of St. Mary's on the 13th of February, 1687. The BOARDLEYS were an old Skerton family. A Mr. BOARDLEY and the Rev. THOMAS HOLMES* are mentioned as the

* Curate of Stalmine, 26th October, 1725; Rector of Claughton from 1711 to 1740.

l instructors of Dr. BRACI :ording to the *European* *azine*, for 1804, both gentle masters of the Grammar ›ol, during the doctor's y Up to October, 1794 we : the Rev. J. WATSON, succe d the Rev. J. WIDDITT, was followed after his resig n by Rev. JOSEPH ROWLEY, ›inted January 22nd, 1802, and o the office until 1825 n the Rev JOHN BEETHAM be s , and remained master l 1850. Then the Rev. T. FALI R LEE peared on the scene ining the position until 1872 w he was succeeded by the ent worthy principal, the Rev. W. E. PRYKE. The Rev. JAS. TSON died in June 1799; Rev. JOHN WIDDITT died at kerham, December 20th, 1 o, aged 61. The Rev. JOSEPH WLEY, sixty-five years incumbent of Stalmine, and the oldest emason in England at the tir of his death, was born at Kirk- ton on the 20th of March, 1773. He died January 3rd, 1864, d 90. The Rev. JOHN BEETHAM died March 13th 1855, aged and lies interred at Melling. Dr. LEE died September 12th, 5, aged 58. Of ushers or under-masters the following names ur:—FRANCIS ASHTON, who was appointed about the year 1717, d who retired owing to his age in 1757. An advertisement for uccessor appeared in the *Newcastle Journal*, and in the same the ary is put down at £23 16s. yearly besides perquisites. With rquisites the amount reached £30. JAMES WINFIED followed, pointed January 2nd, 1758. Then in 1765 RICHARD TAYLOR, who s unfortunately drowned. On February 17th, 1802, a Mr. ATERWORTH was elected usher, and in 1808, a Mr. KIDD became iting master. The Rev. GEORGE MORLAND was appointed usher 1814, holding this post until 1824. This gentleman died October h, 1862, aged 71.

In April, 1790, the Rev. JAMES WATSON became perpetual rate of Wyresdale. He held a prebendal stall in Lincoln Cathedral ior to 1786. He married on the 5th of July, in the year last named, Mrs. Lawson, of Lancaster.

The Rev. GEORGE MORLAND was a native of Ravenstonedale

He was rich only in a certain amount of learning and in en when he came to Lancaster, and upon that true searcher a talent—the Rev. JOSEPH ROWLEY—finding that he was a yo man of mettle and an able writer, he was not long ere he bec usher at the Grammar School, and in July, 1817, we find him n assistant chaplain of Lancaster Castle, he having been librarian the Christian Knowledge Society's Lancaster branch from Oct 16th, 1815.

Of the old masters it may be remarked that the Rev Widditt seems to have been a great favourite, for he was un mously voted a freeman of the borough, and upon resigning preceptorial duties became Vicar of Cockerham. To Dr. L exertions are due the foundation of the present school's succ whatever may be said to the contrary. When the rev. gentle came in 1850, he found the ancient seminary "a cheerless, 'd building behind St. Mary's Churchyard," and less than a d pupils on the books. By his zeal, tact, and energy he wrought s a change that the numbers rapidly increased, and at one time du his mastership there were 200 pupils. It was in his time that the st ly edifice in East Road was erected, and but for his untiring inte we doubt if the Royal Patronage and Victoria Scholarships w have been secured. At any rate what has been so well done in past by this excellent man would perhaps have been even n difficult to accomplish in later times. Several of the valuable p and scholarships of a local character were first identified with Lancaster Grammar School during Dr. Lee's rule. We may clude by stating that this past principal graduated at Qu College, Cambridge, in 1848, and was for two years second ma of the Grammar School at St. Alban's, leaving there for Lanc in 1850. He held the living of Christ Church from 1857 until 1 when he was offered the rectory of Thorndon, Suffolk. His d was the result of an apoplectic fit, while on his way from a n bouring rectory and just as he entered his own parish. The Canon Knox-Little was an assistant at the Grammar Scho Dr. Lee's time. *(See Biographical Notice).*

THE REV. W. E. PRYKE, M.A., OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

The present headmaster, the Rev. W. E. Pryke, M.A., fourteenth wrangler, 1866; and late Naden Divinity Student, was a Foundation Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, and select preacher at Cambridge, in 1873 and 1887. There are six resident and four non-resident Masters. G. A. Stocks, M.A., late second master, has been appointed principal of the High School, Barrow-in-Furness. The present second Master is T. T. Knowles, Esq., M.A.

I may add that the will of Randall Carter, who left the sum of £10 per annum in order to pay for an usher at the Grammar School, is dated 18th April, 1615. This annual allowance was made chargeable on tenements, situated in White Cross Street, London.

In the *Lancaster Gazette*, of January 16th, 1813, this advertisement appears :—

LANCASTER FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Gentlemen educated at the Lancaster Free Grammar School, under the Rev J. Widditt, will dine at the Eagle and Child, in Cockerham, on Wednesday, the 13th January, 1813. Dinner at 3 o'clock. Tickets, 10s. 6d each, to be had at W. Minshull's. It is requested that those gentlemen who wish to attend will send in their names to the *Gazette* office, and take tickets as early as possible.

T. W. SALISBURY, ESQ.,
A. EIDSFORTH, ESQ.,
Stewards.

Lancaster,
Dec. 24th, 1812.

On the 19th January, 1813, the Rev. John Widditt married a Miss Cragg, of Cockerham.

An "Old Free School Boy" writing to the *Lancaster Observer* of February 20th, 1891, says :—

"I was seven years old when I went to the Free School in 1821. We had to be there from 6 to 8 in the morning in summer, and at 8 in winter, from 9 to 12 o'clock, and from 2 to 5, and we used to take our own dip candles to finish the afternoon lessons in winter.

When the judges were sitting, half-a-dozen Free School boys would stand—three on each side—at the entrance to the judge's lodgings, and when Judge Bailey came we took off our hats, and our spokesman said, 'Will your lordship please to grant the Free School boys a holiday to go into court to-morrow?' and he always answered, 'I will send a note to your master.' Accordingly a man in livery brought a note to the head master, the Rev. Mr. Beetham, who then said 'The judge has kindly requested a holiday for you,' and 'Go,' was thundered forth, and no repetition required. On Shrove Tuesday it was usual for the boys each to bring a coin to the master, called 'cock-pennies.' Gentlemen's sons each brought a guinea, and other boys half-a-crown or a shilling. We thought this custom a remnant of the old cock-fighting days. Also, on this day the master gave two or three book prizes, which were placed on a low desk called 'the old woman,' from the supposition that boys used to be birched upon it. Three of the head boys of the school threw dice for these prizes. Six of the head boys were called 'wedding boys,' and they always received information from the sexton when a wedding was going to take place, and they took it in turns for one to meet the bridal couple at the church, and say, 'Please remember the Free School boys,' and they always received a gratuity varying from a shilling to two or three guineas (according to the position in life of the parties), which was divided among the privileged boys. On the 'Mayor-choosing days' all the boys, taking their school bags, went to the house of the Mayor, and were admitted — possibly into the yard—and twelve at a time were taken into the dining-room and stood in a row, when a young lady, accompanied by a servant with a basket of apples, would put two into each bag as she walked up the row; another couple followed, who gave two pears in the same way; and another couple two cakes; and another a gill of nuts, to each bag. Then came a servant with a tray of cups of strong port wine, and a young lady handed a cup to each boy. This wine was similar to that used by the Corporation. Thus each boy had two apples, two pears, two cakes, a gill of nuts, and a cup of wine. Then the twelve boys went out at the front door, as a fresh dozen were brought into the dining-room. This custom was repeated at the houses of the High and Low Bailiffs, who were supplied with these refreshments by the Mayor. As the boys came out of each house, they had to fight their way through a crowd of National School boys, who tried to get from the Free School boys a share of their good things, but by using their bags with their contents, as their only means of defence, swinging them into the faces of the boys, the apples, pears, and cakes were beaten into a mush."

As this writer refers to the "cock-pennies," perhaps a few remarks on the origin of cock-pence will not be out of place at this

it. Mr. W. Nixon, of Warrington, writing to the *Newcastle ekly Chronicle* states that—

"In old times schoolboys brought their cock-pennies to school and the ter provided the cocks, as in fighting, and presided over the game. The poor was tied to a stake with a short cord and the boys or men who were to throw —for like cock fighting from being a boyish it soon began to be considered a *ily* game, on the most festive occasions—took their stand about twenty yards int with short oaken cudgels in their hands which they threw at the poor helpless ture until they had battered the life out of it. According to a writer in the *tleman's Magazine* it was dangerous to be near the place where the sport was tised. Hens were frequently substituted for cocks. There is a humorous picture lone's 'Every Day Book' which represents a hen tied to a stake and her owner about to take a shy at her, when she turns round upon him and his companions, n whom she had already received a severe mauling, and rates him at considerable gth for his barbarous treatment of one that had been useful to him and his family. owner and his friends, with their sticks in their hands, stand gaping in amaze- it to hear the poor bird reproving them in their own language for their shameful duct. The incident is said to have occurred at some unnamed place in Stafford- e."

From the *Literary Antiquarian* I take the following account the origin of the cock-penny at Grammar Schools :

"After the Reformation had excited a spirit of inquiry in the nation, the ple of Cumberland, Westmorland, and the adjacent parts of Yorkshire, soon per- ed classical literature to be the cause which had conferred such high importance the clergy in preceding ages ; and this discovery was followed by a laudable and ieral desire to impart the same kind of knowledge to the laity of succeeding gener- ns. Every plan of public improvement that meets with universal patronage is e to prosper ; and this was the case with the system of education projected by ancestors, for Free Schools were established in process of time in every township hamlet, besides a common parochial school in the vicinity of each parish church. ry seminary of this description was endowed with a stipend for the maintenance master, who instructed the children of all conditions within his district, in English, in, and Greek, free of expense. The nature of this establishment entitled the ceptor to nothing more than his salary. But the parents of his pupils thought per to reward his diligence by an annual gratuity at Shrovetide called a cock- ny. A stranger to the customs of the country will suspect something whimsical his name, but it has its foundation in reason ; for the boys of every school were led into two parties every Shrovetide, headed by their respective captains, whom

the master chose from amongst his pupils ; this was probably done in imitation of th Romans who appointed the *principes juvenum* on certain occasions."

'Threshing the hen' was another Shrovetide brutality. A live hen w tied to the back of some man, who was also hung round with horse-bells, whic jingled at every movement he made ; the threshers were blindfolded and, followin the sound of the bells, threshed away at the man and the hen and at each other. A the finish the hen was boiled with bacon and eaten with pancakes and fritters by th company.

William Fitzstephen, who lived in the reign of Henry II, and died in 1191 mentions cock-fighting and football as being among the amusements of Londoners i his time. Cock-fighting was probably practised by the Chinese and other Asiati nations before its introduction into Europe. Themistocles is believed to have fir familiarised the Athenians with the game and in due course annual cock-fighting games were instituted.

Brady tells us that "Among the ancient customs of this country which ha sunk into disuse, was a singularly absurd one, continued even to so late a period as th reign of George I. During the Lenten season, an officer, denominated the *King Cock Crower*, crowed the hour each night, within the precincts of the Palace, inste of proclaiming it in the ordinary manner of watchman."

Educational Charities.

Let us now advert to one or two educational charities, t the Marsh Freehold Inheritance, and the Boys' National School, in th Green Area. This building, 85ft. by 45ft. was erected in 1817-18, at cost of £11,000, the stone being laid by the Vicar (the Rev. Joh Manby) of St. Mary's, on the 5th of June, 1817, the land being giv for the purpose by the Corporation. On the 21st of Novemb 1817, Mr. Matthew Pyper, of Whitehaven, one of the Society Friends, endowed the school most liberally with the sum of £2,00 navy five per cent. annuities. Previous to the establishment of th school for the gratuitous education of the children of the poor of a denominations, there existed a separate "charity," or blue co school, established in the year 1770, for educating and clothing boys, who were allowed £6 as an apprentice fee, out of fun raised by voluntary subscriptions. This charity was united with th

onal School on the 4th December, 1816. A Girls' National ool was built in Fenton Street, on land given by John Fenton thorne, Esq., M.P. for Lancaster in 1820; the Girls' Charity ool, or Blue Coat School, in High Street, was established in , for about 60 poor girls to be instructed in reading, writing, ting, spinning, and sewing, out of funds raised by voluntary scriptions and the proceeds of their own industry. Each girl to have the fourth part of her earnings, payable to her at istmas. The Catholic Charity School was established in 1820, riars' Passage, for the benefit of the children of the Catholic r.

The Pyper Indenture is between Samuel Gregson, Mayor, mas Mason and Richard Willock, gentlemen bailiffs, and the monalty of the vill or town of Lancaster. The witnesses to the nature of Matthew Pyper's Indenture, which is dated 21st ember, 1817, are Samuel Gregson, Mayor, and Thomas Mason Richard Willock, bailiffs. The witnesses to the affixing of the s are William Sharp and Thomas Hodson. It is signed, sealed, delivered by the within named Matthew Pyper in the presence Villiam Lewthaite and Thomas Hudson, and the date of enrol- t in His Majesty's High Court of Chancery is February 5th, 3. Signature to enrolment J. Mitford.

The date of the Deed of Enrolment in regard to the National ool for Girls is 1st June, 1819. It is between John Fenton thorne, John Dowbiggin, and William Sharpe of the one part, Thomas Walling Salisbury, Mayor, and Edward Burrow and Charnley, gentlemen bailiffs.

CHAPTER V.

CELEBRITIES OF THE PAST CONNECTED WITH LANCASTER—THE GREAT OF LANCASTER—ODD BEQUESTS—TRADITIONS ASCRIBED TO THE DUKE

ND now for the greater history, the hi
of persons who have made themselves s
thing more than "a local habitation a
name."

When the Normans came to Lanc
they found it in a state of decay, the an
city was reduced to a village, and the
press of desolation was everywhere vis
But a new era of stirring events was in
for "Loncastre," Chercaloncaster or Ki
Lancaster. The successful conqueror,
more properly speaking, thief, conferred upon one of his kni
and companions in arms, Sir Roger de Poictou, son of Sir R
de Montgomery, no less than three hundred and ninety-
manors. The enriched Norman was not slow to perceive the
vantages to be gained by restoring the Castle of Lancaster
making it his chief baronial dwelling. So the old Roman
Saxon structure was repaired and enlarged, and once mo
flourishing city gathered round its walls. And it may not be
proper to state at this juncture that the real old Lancaster s
mostly on the north side of the Castle and the Church. If you
the Churchyard from an antiquarian point of view you will per
in the field over the north boundary of the burial ground
indications of edifices and thoroughfares in the lumpy mo
that exist all about the close or pasture. You can trace the an
road, the pavement of which has been seen and particles fou
few years ago, when some workmen were engaged in laying

gas or water pipes. The road curves round, and is plainly discernible where it crossed the Churchyard and ran by the Castle hill. It It is a thousand pities excavations are not made in this locality, but, if it is true that prophets have no honour in their own country, equally true it is that antiquaries as well as prophets receive but small regard on the part of the people whom they live amongst. The County of Lancaster, we learn, had almost lost its identity at the time of the Norman invasion. Under the Saxons and the Danes it had been included partly in Yorkshire and partly in Cheshire. But the great Poictou soon restored Lancastrian individuality and identity, and declared Lancaster the capital of all his dominions. It is evident that people may be turned into enemies by treating them too kindly or too well, and we find an exemplification of this in the case of the Norman baron. So powerful had he become that he lost respect for his benefactor, imagined himself a king, and thus grew so ambitious that it was essential not just to take him down a peg or two, but to put him down altogether and show him that he had forfeited his possesions since the same were the king's to withdraw as well as to give.

After the battle of Tewkesbury, in 1106, the honour of Lancaster devolved, by royal grant, upon Ethelred or Eldred, son of Ivo de Taillebois, and second Lord of Kendal. So Lancaster and Furness fell to Eldred, while the possessions held by Poictou between the Mersey and the Ribble were given by the king to Ranulph de Briscasard, the third Earl of Chester. As Lancaster has figured so prominently in the weilding of thrones and dominations, we may be allowed to trace the succession of the latter for the sake of those who may not remember or have known the origin of the House of Lancaster and how it obtained the crown.

Etheldred or Eldred was succeeded by his son, Chetil or Ketel, a name which Mark Antony Lower considers synonymous with Chellet or Kellet, in his "Patronymica Britannica," 1860 dition. Chetel was the father of Gilbert, the fourth baron, succeeded by William the fifth. By permission of Henry II. this

William assumed the surname of Lancaster, and was summoned to Parliament by that name. In the eighteenth of Stephen, he married Gundred, widow of Roger, Earl of Warwick, and his son and heir was generally named William the second of Lancaster, and was summoned to Parliament by that style. This second William de Lancaster married Helewise, daughter of Stuteville, Lord of Knaresboro', the only issue of the union being a daughter, named after her mother, who ultimately married Gilbert Fitz Reinfrede (a name of Teutonic origin, meaning son of judgment and peace), a favourite of King John. This Gilbert obtained from John the possession of the honour of Lancaster, executing the office of High Sheriff of the County in the 7th and the 17th years of the reign of John. To his credit be it said, that the favours granted by the king did not prevent him from uniting with the other barons of the realm and discharging his duty to his country, for, by contributing to gain the *Magna Charta* for the people, he lost the custody of the Honour and Castle of Lancaster. His successor in the fourth year of Henry III. was his son William, who, in the eighteenth year of that reign, was High Sheriff, holding the office without intermission till the thirtieth year inclusive. This William died without issue in 1246, and Peter le Brus, the son of Peter, by Helewise de Lancaster, obtained the Castle and Manor of Kendal; but the Castle and Honour of Lancaster were, in the year 1266, conferred upon Edmund Crouchback, who obtained also the vast estates between the Ribble and the Mersey. The history is easily reproduced. Ranulph, the fourth Earl of Chester, succeeded to the honours and possessions of his father, but not until they had been presented by King Stephen to his son William de Blois. From the fourth Earl of Chester, the inheritance descended in 1156 to Hugh de Kevelioc, and to Ranulph, surnamed de Blundeville, son and grandson of the former. Ranulph died in 1232, and leaving no issue his inheritance was shared by his four sisters and co-heiresses. Agnes, the third sister, married William, Earl of Ferrers, the sixth in lineal descent from Robert de Verrers, raised by King Stephen to the Earldom of Derby (from the County town of that name) for his prowess at the battle of the Standard, fought on the 23rd of August, 1138. In the

stribution of the property of Earl Ranulph, all the lands be-
een Mersey and Ribble were apportioned to Agnes, and became
right of this marriage the possession of Earl Ferrers, who in the
ar 1223, was constituted governor and made custos of the Castle
d honour of Lancaster. On the 20th September, 1247, the earl
ed, and his countess died in the following month having lived
gether as husband and wife for seventy-five years. William,
rl of Ferrers, his son and heir did homage to Henry III. and had
mandate to the Sheriff of Lancaster, for the enjoyment of all the
nds between the Ribble and the Mersey, owned by his uncle
anulph, Earl of Chester, in Lancashire and elsewhere. At his
ath he was succeeded by Robert de Ferrers, in the Earldom of
erby, but Robert, having taken part with Simon de Montfort, was
prived of his earldom and his estates in 1265, amongst which
ere confiscated, all his possessions between the Ribble and the
ersey, which Henry III united with the honour of Lancaster, and
1266, gave to Edmund Crouchback his youngest son, who was
eated Earl of Lancaster. This was the first earl of the name.
ne honours of Hinckley, Derby and Leicester, with the castles of
e two latter towns, the last one the seat of Simon de Montfort,
ll to Edmund's share, together with the forests of Wyresdale and
nsdale, and the honour and castle of Monmouth to hold of him-
lf and the heirs of his body. In this first earl was laid therefore
e ground work of the future glory of the House of Lancaster.
homas, Earl of Lancaster, Edmund's eldest son, then a minor,
cceeded his father about the Feast of Pentecost, in the year 1296.
his Thomas marched with Edward I. in the 26th year of the king's
ign into Scotland, the Earl of Lancaster being then Sheriff of
ncaster by inheritance as the Earls of Thanet were hereditary
eriffs of Westmoreland. In the 5th Edward II, Thomas, Earl of
ncaster, was the chief of the nobles who entered into a combin-
on for the purpose of removing Piers Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall,
weak Edward's greatest favourite. This terminating into
tual rebellion, a battle was fought at Boroughbridge, Thomas of
ncaster was brought to Pontefract and there executed for high
ason 15th Edward II. History states that the munificence of

the earl was unbounded. When land let for from 3d. to 6d. a acre, and a fat ox sold for sixteen shillings, his annual expenditu amounted to £7,597 13. 4½d, which at a very moderate computa tion could not be less in value than £100,000 of our present money Baines, drawing largely from the old chroniclers and from Dugdal tells how Henry, Earl of Lancaster, brother and heir of Thomas obtained an act dated March 7th, in the first of Edward III. fo reversing the attainder of his unfortunate brother, on the groun that he had not been tried by his peers, and thereupon he came int possession of all his brother's honours, lands and lordships includ ing the Earldoms of Lancaster and Leicester, and the lands thereto appertaining. The earl died in 1345, and was succeeded by his son Henry, created Earl of Derby, in the 2nd year of Edward III., for his services in the Scotch wars. This earl subjected no fewer than 56 cities in France ; and his name was a terror far and wide, for at the cry of "A Derby," the gates of their chief cities flew open from sheer trepidation. This earl is said to have been the Marlborough or Wellington of his age, and his mode of living was princely, for he spent £100 a day while engaged in foreign campaigns, which sum was equivalent to £1,000 of present day cash. In his day the Order of the Garter was created and Prince Edward was the first knighted champion, and Henry, Earl of Lancaster, the second. Having established his reputation and judgment, and being so successful on the field we find him advanced by special charter bearing date March 6th, 1351, to the title and dignity of Duke of Lancaster, with powers to have a chancery in the County of Lancaster and to issue out writs therein under his own seal, as well as touching pleas to the Crown as any other relating to the common law of the nation ; and likewise to enjoy all other liberties and regalities belonging to a county palatine in as ample manner as the Earl of Chester was known to enjoy them within his county. This first Duke of Lancaster built the Savoy Palace at a cost of 52,000 marks, and the captive monarch of France was entertained here For this great Duke's liberality and piety he was called "the good Duke of Lancaster," and when the French King presented him with valuable gifts he declined them all save a thorn out of the

rown of our Saviour, which he brought to England and left as a elic to the Collegiate Church of Our Lady at Leicester. To the monks of Whalley he gave 183 acres of pasture and 200 acres of wood, with two cottages and seven acres of meadow land, all lying in the chase of Blackburne. He also gave 126 acres of land, 26 acres of meadow and 13 of pasturage in the neighbourhood of Penhulton and Clitheroe in order to maintain two recluses to pray for the souls of himself, his ancestors and heirs in the churchyard of Whalley. The deed concerning this munificence is dated January 2nd, 1360. As the same year wore on the life of this great peer, who had no equal, was terminated by the plague on the 24th of March. He left issue, two daughters, his heiresses—Maud, wife of Ralph Lord Strafford, and Blanche, married to John of Gaunt, Earl of Richmond, fourth son of Edward III. By virtue of his marriage this prince inherited a "number of castles and manors in Yorkshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, Cheshire, Essex, and Northumberland; and in the County of Lancaster the Wapentakes of Lonsdale, Amounderness, and Leyland, and the manors of Oves Walton, Preston, Shingleton, Riggeby-cum-Wray, Overton, Skerton, and Lancaster, and Slyne; the Royal Bailiwick of Blackbournshire and the Park of Ightenhill." He was Master Forester beyond the Ribble and held the "vaccary of Wyresdale with its members, likewise the manors of Penwortham, Totyngton, and Rochdale, the Wapentake of Cliderhowe (Clitheroe) with the demesne lands there, and Parliament with all the liberties and regalities of an Earl palatine, as also Earl of Leicester and Derby, with the office of High Steward of England. He next obtained the grant of a chancery in his Duchy of Lancaster. These grants are dated 1340, and were accompanied by this obligation only "that the Duke should send two knights to Parliament as representatives of the commonality of the County of Lancaster and two burgesses for every borough within the said County." *Rymer Faed VII.* 138. The royal declaration in favour of the Duke was as follows:—"We have granted for ourselves and our heir to our son (John), that he shall have during life, within the County of Lancaster, his Court of Chancery, and writs to be issued out under his seal belonging to

the office of Chancellor; his justices both for holding the pleas of the Crown, and for all other pleas relating to common law, and the cognizance thereof; and all executions by his writs and officers within the same, and all other liberties and royalties relating to the county Palatine as freely and fully as the Earl of Chester is known to enjoy them within the County of Chester."

By a second marriage with Constance, daughter of Peter, King of Castile, John of Gaunt, for some time enjoyed the title of King of Leon and Castile, but he renounced that title and bore the following:—"John, son of the King of England, Duke of Aquitaine and Lancaster, Earl of Derby, Lincoln, and Leicester, Seneschal of England." John of Gaunt had his council in Lancashire before the grant to him of *jura regalia*, and in the grants and leases from the Duke that body is styled "The thrice noble council of the thrice noble Duke of Lancaster." The honour of Lancaster has, therefore, been closely identified with the throne, for since the time of Roger de Poictou (or Pictavensis), who held prior to his first rebellion 398 manors enabling him to erect the castles of Lancaster and Liverpool, it was held by William de Blois, Earl of Montaigne and Boulogne, upon whose demises Richard I. gave it to his brother John of *Magna Charta* notoriety. Then Henry III. gave the castle and honour to his youngest son, Edmund Crouchback, first Earl of Lancaster, as we have seen, and ultimately Thomas, Edmund's eldest son, who married the heiress of the house of Lacy, succeeded, but lived to find himself a prisoner for revolting against his sovereign and Piers de Gaveston, and to be put to death at Pontefract. Even his corpse was treated with great indignity, though his effigy is held to have been adored at St. Paul's, where it was said to have worked miracles. The place of his interment has never been fully ascertained; but a skeleton in a stone coffin, with the decapitated head placed between the thighs, was dug up at Water Fryston, near Pontefract, on the 25th of March, 1822; and many believe that the remains were those of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, thus disinterred after a repose of 500 years. Having now arrived at the interesting part of our notes concerning John of

Gaunt, we find that he lived a life quite in keeping with his royal alliances, that he was a friend of Wycliffe, was wealthy and ambitious, became a titular king allied to the regal house of Spain, and that when he returned home with his wife's dowry in 1389, in the month of November, he had, according to Knyghton, no less than 47 mules laden with chests of gold. For his times he was a public man of some ability, an able soldier, and undoubtedly a re-builder of the town of Lancaster, reviving all its former magnificence. From the age of the conquest until 1322 there can be little doubt that no important change was made in the castle, but when the Scotch invaded England in that year, razing Lancaster to its foundations, it is only probable that the old fortress would become the object of special vengeance. Up to the reign of Edward III. the town and fort would hardly have recovered from the blows administered by these invaders, but John of Gaunt's munificent hand restored the stately edifice and town, endowing it in the words of an historian, "with more than its original strength and splendour." He it was who surrounded the castle with a moat, erected a drawbridge in front and port-cullis at the entrance made of thick wrought iron. He also added the Gateway Tower, flanked by the two large octagonal turrets, surrounded by watch towers, and added for its future defence a triple row of machiolations. The arms of France, semi-quartered with those of England, cut in a shield, were placed on one side of the entrance with a label ermine, of three points, the distinction of John of Gaunt, on the other. In different alterations up to the commencement of the present century one hundred and forty thousand pounds had been expended on the Castle of Lancaster, a sum which, in the days of its first Norman owner, would have built twenty such edifices as the present Castle. The great Coucher Book of the County, the Harleian MSS., Dugdale, Rymer, and Leland, with Whitaker and Nichols, are excellent works to consult in regard to the ancient history of Lancaster and its Castle and Honour. It is over one century ago since the Castle was enlarged under the act for improving prisons, for it has been identified with justice and punishment for six centuries, in fact, since the days of John of Gaunt. The prison parts are constructed

as far as possible on the fire-proof plan, with hewn stone without timber, the stone in the neighbourhood of Lancaster being a free stone capable of a high finish or polish. From about 1760 to 1869 it was a debtor's prison, with a penitentiary for female delinquents, but it ceased to be used as such in the manner it had been used, and in or about 1878 it became a military prison in part, and now, owing to the increase of population and the want of room, it has once more experienced a change and has become a civil prison entirely. The present constable is Lord Winmarleigh, the office is honorary, certain rights and privileges accompanying it. For many years the father of Mr. W. H. Higgin, Q.C., was resident governor.

There is a portrait in the Cotton MS., Nero D. VI. of John of Gaunt, Gand, or Ghent, so called on account of his having been born at Ghent, in Belgium (pronounced Gand) representing him in the habit of High Steward of England, and granting the commissions of the officers claimed by the nobility at the coronation of Richard II. The person kneeling at his feet is believed to be Thomas Woodcock, High Constable of England. This Thomas was seventh and youngest son of Edward III., and brother of the great duke. John of Gaunt is dressed in dark blue and white, and the figure kneeling, in dark blue and red. The seat is a kind of pink and the back-ground red, says Strutt's "Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities." The shield, cap, and lance of John of Gaunt are from a sketch by Hollar. Bolton, in his "Elements of Armories," states that the first named article "is very convex towards the bearer, whether by warping through age or as so made. It hath in dimension more than three quarters of a yard in length, and above half a yard of breadth. Next to the body is a canvas glued to a board; upon that board are broad thin axicles, slices or plates of horn nailed fast, and again over them twenty and six pieces of the like, all meeting or centreing about a round plate of the same in the navel of the shield, and over all is a leather closed fast to them with glue, or other holding stuff, upon which his armories were painted; but now they, with the leather itself, have very lately and very lewdly been utterly spoiled." John of Gaunt was originally Earl of

ond, as we have seen. He was father of Henry of Boling-
who was created Earl of Derby, in 1385, while the King's
and John of Gaunt's brothers, the Earls of Cambridge and
ıgham, were created Dukes of York and Gloucester. In 1384
ıke of Lancaster had done some good service in Scotland,
ı a great risk of losing his head owing to the repeated stories
were afloat to the effect that he was aiming after the crown
nephew. An Irish monk, John Latimer, gave Richard, the
a parchment containing the particulars of a conspiracy against
ı which Lancaster figured prominently. During this period
ster, hearing what the Carmelite monk had done, was in hid-
and would not return to England until the King proclaimed
nviction of his uncle's innocence. The monk was committed
care of Sir John Holland, half brother of the King, and it is
ıat during the night Sir John strangled the monk with his
ands. Lord Zouch, whom the friar had named as the author
conspiracy, declared upon oath that he knew nothing about
l the matter dropped. The honours which the Duke of Lan-
's family received were all directly traceable to another murder
itted by this same Sir John Holland, probably son of Sir
t de Holland, some time Serjeant of Cartmel, and of the same
as Sir Thurstan de Holland, who appears to have succeeded
e Kelets in the serjeantry of the wapentake of Lonsdale.
g the French and Scotch intrigues, under Admiral John de
e, Lord Admiral of France, against England, which caused
le disaster in both Scotland and England, Sir John de Holland
sinated one of the King's favourites at York, and the grief,
e, and anxiety caused by this event broke the heart of his
r, the Princess of Wales, and she died a few days afterwards.
the campaign the king made great promotions to quiet the
sy of his relations ; honours fell upon them, but they were
ıg compared to the honours and grants conferred upon his
ns, hence the dukedoms bestowed in 1385, upon Henry of
gbroke and the Earls of Arundel and Salisbury. That the
of Lancaster really was ambitious goes without saying, for
d him after all these favours pressing forward his claims to

the throne of the Castile ; and there can be little doubt that if the throne of England could have been secured Gaunt's ambition would have prompted him to subdue every obstacle in his path, but circumstances both at home and abroad were not in his favour ; there were too many against him and the gaunt Prince, gaunt by nature as well as name, was not popular with the people who had learned to detest the name of John owing to the perfidious actions of the King John.

A disputed succession in Portugal and a war between that country and Spain seemed to open a road for the Duke, and Richard was evidently glad to have him out of England. Parliament voted supplies, and in the month of July the Duke set sail with an army of 10,000 men, and landed at Corunna. From this city he opened a road through Gallicia into Portugal and formed a junction with the King of that country, who had married the Duke's eldest daughter Phillipa, by his first wife. At first Lancaster was everywhere victorious ; but in the second campaign his army was almost annihilated by disease and famine, and his own declining health forced him to retire to Guienne. In the end, however, he concluded an advantageous treaty. His daughter Catherine, the grand-daughter of Pedro the Cruel, was married to Henry, the heir of the reigning King of Castile. Two hundred thousand crowns were paid to the Duke for the expenses he had incurred ; and the King of Castile agreed to pay 40,000 florins by way of annuity to the Duke and Duchess of Lancaster. The issue of John of Gaunt reigned in Spain for many generations. Encouraged by the Duke's absence, says Mc. Farfane and Thompson in their most reliable history vol. 3 p. 489, the French determined to invade England and an army of 100,000 men, including the choicest of French chivalry were encamped in Flanders, while the immense fleet lay in the port of Sluys to carry them over. Charles VI, though young, like Richard of England, determined to take part in the expedition, but as he was almost entirely under the power of his turbulent uncles who seemed to have decided against the projected invasion, the army was disbanded, and the fleet dispersed by a tempest, the English taking many of the ships. Richard gained no increase by the absence

Lancaster since he found the Duke's younger brother far rsher than Lancaster had ever been. Gloucester endeavoured to ive De la Pole and De Vere, the King's favourites from office, id Gloucester argued in favour of a permanent council chosen by urliament. Richard declined to agree to a council similar to those hich had been appointed in the reigns of John, Henry III., and dward II. The commons then coolly produced the statute by hich the second Edward had been deposed, and he was reminded at if he held out his life would be in danger, and so he had to onsent though most unwilling. So the government was vested for year in the hands of eleven commissioners, bishops and peers, to hom were added three great officers of the Crown, and at the ead of all was Gloucester. *Rot. Parl.* About 1393, Lancaster eturned from the continent after an absence of three years and pwards, and from the circumstances which the historians are not fficiently acquainted with, he became quite moderate and popular. le was re-admitted into the council, and created Duke of Aquitaine, or life, a grant which was subsequently recalled. He negotiated a eace with France, and Richard, in October, 1396, passed over to he continent in order to marry Isabella, daughter of the French king, ho was little more than seven years old. The Duke of Gloucester trongly opposed the union, but Richard was determined to have he Princess whom Froissart described as a miracle of wit and eauty, despite her tender years. Richard had his schemes of evenge in his minds's eye constantly. Gloucester, doubtless know- ng this, feared what would happen to himself should France and England become united. The latter was not wrong, for Richard, n due course, struck his blow treacherously. One of his foes he rapped under pretence of entertaining him at dinner; this was Lord Warwick. Another he blandly invited through his brother, he primate, to a supposed friendly conference; this was Lord rundel; and the last enemy he seized at Pleshy Castle, Essex, hither he had gone to reside with his family. This was the Duke Gloucester, who, it is believed, after having been seized and sent the Earl Marshal to Calais, was secretly murdered, the very men o had strongly supported him in former times being parties to his

downfall. Henry of Bolingbroke was a double-faced scoundre all that history records of him be true, and no more fitted to sit u the throne than was his deceitful cousin, Richard the Second, v had doubtless been made a dissembler by the dissemblement for e about his court. The Duke of Lancaster's death was hastened, doubt, by the banishment of the perfidious Hereford, who l abused the confidence of Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, concern the conversation the two had between Windsor and London as the designs of the king. John of Gaunt died about three mon after the exile of his son. But the Nemesis of revenge rests v the people, and Richard's turn at last arrived, and he was, as all know, forced to relinquish the crown and favour the claims the returned Duke of Hereford, Henry of Bolingbroke. A deposit was ingeniously added to an Act of Abdication. The oath of He of Bolingbroke, on assuming the crown, is as follows : - "In name of God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, I, Henry of L caster, challenge this realm of England, because I am descende the right line of blood from the good lord King Henry III., through that right God of his grace hath sent me, with help of kin and of my friends, to recover it ; the which realm was in p to be undone for default of government and the undoing of the g laws." Henry knelt for a few minutes in prayer on the steps, then was seated on the throne by the Archbishops of Canterbury York. The declaration of the new King as regards the unha state of the realm was certainly true, for Richard had coerced juc in order to obtain fines, and actually outlawed seven counties by stroke of the pen. Had the people, the masses, only had power intelligence as now, instead of a few monopolisers, such k would long ago have been abolished as beings unfit to e Henry of Bolingbroke was the first to sign his hand to a statu favour of the burning of heretics, as the Wycliffites were calle sect of reformers whom his father had supported, and so the fir light penal fires in England. According to State papers, he ref to qualify his statute when petitioned to do so, and replied, " punishment shall be made more rigorous and sharp." So muc the line of Lancaster.

"I have a glove into which I can put your whole city of aris," so remarked Charles V. of Germany to the French King rancis I. The French name for Ghent is Gand, a glove. John of aunt was born at Ghent in 1340, he died at Ely House, Holborn, n 1399. His last will and testament was made at Leicester Castle t is not a little singular that the associations of Lancaster and Leicester have largely been made up by the connexion of both with he Houses of York and Lancaster. The great duke was worn out with the affairs of state, and the troubles that had befallen Henry, his son, had undoubtedly told upon his fine physique and strong nerves.

In order to show the Duke of Lancaster's disposition more clearly it is necessary to treat somewhat further of his actions. In so doing we shall see how selfishness and wealth generally go together. The Earl of Buckingham, John of Gaunt's brother, commanded the fleet against the French but his success being small, the Duke obtained command himself, and detailing a squadron under the Earls of Arundel and Salisbury gave them their directions: they succeeded in capturing the town and port of Cherbourg, but not before having suffered great loss on account of their falling in with a Spanish fleet. The Norman port was readily ceded to the English by the King of Navarre who was glad to purchase the assistance of England at any price since he was engaged in a war with the French King. Lancaster afterwards sailed with a great fleet into Brittany, the Duke of which province, son of the heroic Countess of Montfort, ceded to the English the important city and harbour of Brest. The Duke next invested St. Malo, but the Constable Dugueschin marched with very superior forces to the relief of that place, and compelled the Duke to return to his ships. The great fleet then came home. A striking circumstance which had occurred did not tend to brighten the Duke's laurels. The Scots, receiving their impulse from France, renewed the war, surprised the castle of Berwick, made incursions into the northern counties, and equipped a number of ships to cruise against the English. Berwick was recovered soon afterwards by the Earl of Northumberland; but one

John Mercer, who had got together certain sail of Scots, French, and Spaniards, came to Scarborough and made prize of every ship in that port. Upon learning the injuries done, and the still greater damage apprehended from these sea rovers, John Philpot—"that worshipful citizen of London," lamenting the negligence of the Government, equipped a small fleet at his own expense, and without waiting for any commission, went in pursuit of Mercer. After a fierce battle, the doughty alderman took the Scot prisoner, captured fifteen Spanish ships, and recovered all the vessels which had been taken at Scarborough. On his return Philpot was received in triumph by his fellow citizens, but harshly handled by the Council of Government for the unlawfulness of acting as he had done without authority, he being but a private man. This is from "Trussells Continuance of Daniell's History." Southey's "Naval History" and Walsingham agree with the same. Here then was jealousy, the man had been successful, was a patriot, but only received snubbing because of his success at a time when the Government was evidently asleep if not dead.

Three quaint rhymes may here be reproduced. The first is supposed to be in regard to the Marsh and is to this effect:—

"I, John of Gaunt,
Do give and grant
To four-score freemen of the town of Lancaster
My cow pastur."

The second is from the *Newcastle Journal* of 1762, and much more humorous:—

"I, John of Gaunt,
Do give and do grant
To Roger Burgoyne
And the heir of his loyne
All Sutton and Potten
Until the world's rotten."

The gift is supposed to have been made in favour of an ancestor of the Burgoynes of Sutton and Potten, Bedfordshire.

The third rhyme is one concerning the family of Hippisley, possessed of large landed property in Saveringham, in the days of Edward III.

"I, John of Gaunt, do give and do graunt unto Richard Hippisley,
All the manners herein named, as I think in number seven,
To be as firm to be thine as ever they were mine, from heaven to hell below,
And to confirm the truth I seal it with my great tooth, the wax in doe."

The silver armour of the great Duke is said to be preserved in the Tower of London.

It may be added that in the Harleian MS., 1,319, there is a history of the deposition of Richard II., in French verse, said to have been composed by a French gentleman of mark, who was in the suit of the said king, by permission of the King of France. The whole of the poem appears in the *Archæologia*, with an English translation, and ample explanatory notes by the Rev. John Webb, M.A., rector of Tretire, Herefordshire.

The Castle Moat.

The *Lancaster Guardian* of October 28th, 1882, states that "Before the alterations made in the Castle, the moat or ditch reached from opposite Mr. C. Johnson's house, round by Adrian's Tower and extended nearly to the middle of the present Shire Hall. Part of the foundations of the Shire Hall were laid in the 'ditch;' and trees were planted on the north and west sides'; between the 'ditch' and Castle were mounds of rubbish over which was a walk reached by a flight of steps close to the Gateway Tower; a pump stood near to the foot of the steps. The walk was carried round to the Gateway Tower again. Some of the walls between the towers were so low, that prisoners occasionally escaped, as they had not far to fall on to the mounds of rubbish. Offers of rewards were frequently to be seen for the capture of escaped prisoners. On clearing away this rubbish, and the old Crown Court, which stood between the south-west corner of the Lungess Tower and the round tower on the

terrace called Adrian's Tower, a well or pit was found just under the new Crown Court, built of carefully wrought Ashlar. It was cleared of rubbish to the depth of about 20 ft., and two doorways were then found; one was opened and led by a passage of smooth stone towards the Church, the other, loosely walled up without mortar, was not opened; but it seemed to lead into an opposite direction. The well was filled up again, and built upon. On the other side of the 'ditch' and beyond the road leading to the Church there were some gardens which sloped down to some houses, a barn and a stable which stood to the east of Hillside, where the castle parade walk now is. These houses and gardens were bought by the Justices of the County from Anthony Cartmel. They pulled down the houses, built the parade wall, and formed the fine promenade on the parade."

Counties Palatine, and the Duchy of Lancaster.

We now pass on to more distinctly local matters. Henry IV. when securely seated upon the throne took care to vest the Duchy of Lancaster in his son, afterwards Henry V. He secured this dignity to his family by authority of Parliament, for as Plowden and Sir Edward Coke observe, he knew that he held the Duchy of Lancaster by sure and indefeasible right and title, but that his title to the Crown was not so assured. He therefore procured an Act of Parliament ordaining that the Duchy of Lancaster and all other his hereditary estates, with all the royalties and franchises, should remain to him and his heirs for ever, and descend and be administered in like manner as if he had never attained the royal dignity. Of the counties Palatine,* Blackstone observes, that they are so-called because th

*To Mons Palatinus the term Palatine carries us. This mons or mount, the slope of which sheep were bleeting day by day, was the place where the Roma Palatine stood. Hence the term palace. Now the Roman Emperor had his ch officer, an earl or Count Palatine, who conducted the affairs of the royal household In France the Count Palatine was foremost of the 12 peers of the empire, and h palatinate land was the rich Rhine valley above Frankfort. Canan Taylor remark "that it is one of the curiosities of language that a pretty little hill-slope in Ita should have thus transferred its name to a hero of romance, to a German state, t three English counties, to a glass house at Sydenham, and to all the royal residence in Europe." Legally read the words County Palatine sign'fy "delegated royalty or royalty by deputy. We have our chancellor, and so has Durham; but all vestig of Chester's privileges and its Court of Chancery appear to be extinct.

rners thereof (the Earl of Chester, the Bishop of Durham, and the uke of Lancaster) had in those counties *jura regalia* as fully as the ing had in his palace. They might pardon traitors, murderers, nd felonies, could appoint all judges and justices of the peace, and ll writs and indictments ran in their name, as in other counties in ie King's name; and all offences were said to be done against heir peace and not against the peace of the King. The privileges f the Counties Palatine were abridged by Henry VIII. in which eign it was enacted that all writs and processes be issued in the King's name, but should be *tested* or witnessed in the name of the wner of the franchise. All writs, therefore, whereon actions were ounded and which had current authority in the counties palatine, ust be under the seal of the respective franchises. And the judges f assize, who sat in those counties, had a special commission from ie Duchy of Lancaster, and not the usual commission under the reat seal of England. The Duchy of Lancaster is very different om the palatine and comprises much territory at a distance, viz. Middlesex, Yorkshire, Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, incoln, Norfolk and Northampton. By the Duchy Book of 1588, ie annual revenues transmitted to the Treasury by "the receivers of hilderhow, Pomfrett, and Knaresborough, Tickhull, Pickeringleigh, unstanborough, Tutbury, Longberington, Leicester, Furness, ullingbrooke, Lancaster, Stafford, Derby, Higham Ferrars, Nor-olk and Suffolk, Sussex, the south Partess, Essex and Hartford, Vales, and Monmouth and Kilwaldid, amounted to £12,250." n the same book are mentioned all the forests, chases and parks elonging to the Duchy of Lancaster, out of which the Chancellor, Attorney-General, Receiver-General and the two auditors were en-itled to deer, summer and winter. The Lancashire forests were Bowland, Wyersdale, Bleasdale, and Fulwood; the parks of Log-amme, Myerscough, Toxteth and Quernmore. They had also a like rivilege in a number of forests and parks in Cheshire, Derbyshire, taffordshire, Lancashire, Wiltshire, Berkshire, Southamptonshire, ncolnshire, Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire, Yorkshire, Suf-k, Sussex, Essex, and Hertfordshire in all 68 forests and parks. e Duchy still enjoys a large share of Church patronage, widely

extended in about twelve counties. Of late years considerable changes have taken place, and the livings of Millom in Cumberland, Dalton, Pennington, and Hawkshead in Lancashire, and Betham, in Westmoreland, have been exchanged for the living of *Rothbury in Northumberland. Until John of Gaunt's time the Duchy was called the Honour of Lancaster. Henry VIII. greatly extended the royal inheritance by such Acts as brought about the dissolution of the monasteries and the erection of courts of augmentation. The Act of Edward VI. for the dissolution of Colleges and chantries tended to the same end. By a charter of Philip and Mary in pursuance of an Act of Parliament, very large estates in several of the counties named were added to the Duchy. So great a regard, we are told was paid by this Queen to the future preservation of her patrimonial inheritance that she got a clause introduced into the Act, declaring that all such estates as had been in the time of Edward VI., or should be at any time after, granted from the Duchy of Lancaster, or had reverted or should revert, or be forfeited to the Crown, should return to the survey of the Duchy Court. The consequence was that, when James I. came to the throne, he found this favourite succession so formed and augmented, and in such condition as to raise, in the beginning of his reign, a large annual revenue, and so constituting a considerable portion of the civil establishment of the country. His subsequent wants caused him to raise money from the Duchy estates by letting 60 years' leases. His son Charles I., made grants in fee of the Duchy lands in order to supply ways and means for fighting Parliament, and little was preserved besides the forests and parks, except that in all these grants there was reserved to the crown fee farm rents which were in the aggregate, a large amount. In the first year of the Commonwealth a commission was appointed for the sale of the Crown and Duchy lands, but the restoration cancelled these transactions. Charles II. and James II. seem to have used the Duchy as a sort of *dernier ressort* or fall-back for capital, the latter monarch so diminishing the wealth of the Duchy that the officers of the Duchy, in 1686, agreed to reduce their own

*Letter from the Chancellor of the Duchy, 9th April, 1891. About forty-three livings were formerly in the Duchy patronage.

ries in order that they might not appear so disproportionate to receipts drawn from the Duchy. The principal officers of the by Court were the Chancellor, entitled to a seat in the cabinet, Vice-Chancellor, the Registrar, Examiner, and First Clerk, and ive Cursitors, and Clerks in Court.

CHAPTER VI.

Ecclesiastic Characteristics--Lancaster Chancery Court—The Wapentake of Lonsdale—Charters granted to Lancaster—Thomas Covell -The Town Council of Lancaster—The Aqueduct—Source of the Lune—Lancaster and Kendal Canal—Travelling on the Canal in the old days—Custom House of the Port of Lancaster -Employers of Labour--The Old Quay—Lancaster Wagon Works -The London and North Western and Midland Railways.

ND now a few remarks on the old Archidiaconal Court of Lancaster. In ecclesiastical arrangements we find that under the old system probate of wills and letters of administration of persons dying within the Archdeaconry of Richmond were usually granted in the Ecclesiastical Court of Richmond, and the original wills with the registers of other proceedings were deposited at Lancaster, where the court for the Lancashire portion of that archdeaconry was held. There is still a probate court in Lancaster, but since the See of Manchester was established, and an Archdeaconry of Lancaster formed out of the district formerly included in the Archdeaconry of Richmond, many important changes have transpired. In times past the jurisdiction of the Archdeaconry of Richmond ceased during the year of triennial visitation, and the proceedings throughout the whole county of Lancaster were then registered at Chester. This was a matter of great inconvenience to many persons obliged to seek for facts in any legal matter years after the deposition of wills and registers, for the first thing to be ascertained would be whether a will was proved during such triennial visitation in order to know where to apply to when any question of law arose. Then again, in

old days, widows of intestates dying within the Archdeaconry Richmond obtained, by the custom of the province of York and ction of the statute of distributions, a greater share of their ıbands' personal estates than that to which those were entitled statute whose husbands died within the Archdeaconry of Chester, ere no such privilege or custom prevailed, Chester being governed statute law alone.

Concerning the Chancery of the County Palatine of Lancaster, : original court for long, indeed from the 50th year of Edward III., ıoyed independent functions and rights, and the Chancery of Lan- ıhire had concurrent jurisdiction with the High Court of Chancery almost everything except in despatch and expense. Strange to ıte, the Diocesan Registry at Chester has within its archives to s day most of the Lancashire baptismal, marriage, and death ;isters, yet those for the hundred of Lonsdale, and as far south Garstang (Churchtown) are deposited in the offices of the regis- ır of the archdeaconry of Lancaster, and they do not, in many ıstances, go back as far as the church registers, from which they e supposed to be copied. How this is I cannot tell. But to return, e Lancashire Chancery Court used to exercise jurisdiction in all ıtters of equity within the county palatine. Though many reforms ve of late years been introduced this Lancashire Chancery Court aintains vestiges of its old rights and privileges. A perusal of a odern history of the legal elements of the county, will give fuller ırticulars than it is essential to give in these notes, for if given, w would be interested in them.

The chief seat of law, so far as local officers are concerned, is Preston. Lancaster, however, possesses its sessional, hundred, ıd coroner's courts, and the assizes are still held four times a year Lancaster. The old Wapentake of Lonsdale, the serjeantry of hich was held at the time of the Conquest and up to the reign of dward I. by the de Chelets of Kellet, was formerly held within the ecincts of the church. The hundred comprises the following ırishes: — North Lonsdale: Aldingham, Cartmel, Coulton, Dalton,

Hawkshead, Kirkby Ireleth, Pennington, Ulverston, and Urswick, forty-four townships. South Lonsdale : Bolton-le-Sands, Claughton, Cockerham, Halton, Heysham, Lancaster, Melling, Tatham, Tunstall, Warton, Thornton-in-Lonsdale, and part of Burton-in-Kendal. The word wapentake is synonymous with hundred, a Saxon distribution of a shire divided into ten boroughs of ten families each. Wapentake is from "weapon-tac," or take, a court wherein a hundred men met under their ealdorman (elder or more experienced man, literally) and touched his or each other's weapons in token of fidelity and allegiance. The Lonsdale Hundred represents 22 parishes or parts of parishes, and 49 townships.

And now as regards the charters granted to Lancaster, we find that the first was issued by John, Earl of Morton, afterwards the shifty, shallowy king of that name. This first grant was made in the 4th of Richard I. when Ranulph de Blundeville was the Lord Paramount. The charter, however, conferred all the liberties such as were enjoyed by the city of Bristol. In the 23rd Edward I. Lancaster first sent members to Parliament, A.D. 1294. From this time Lancaster made ten distinct and separate returns. In the 37th Edward III. the king granted his charter to the mayor and bailiffs to the effect that all pleas and session of whatsoever justices in the county should be holden there and not elsewhere. In the reign of Queen Mary two of the original quarter sessions of the peace, formerly held in Lancaster, had been withdrawn from the said town to Clitheroe, by an order of the Duchy Court, but upon the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of Lancaster producing the original charter of Edward III. and the various confirmations thereof, it was ordered and decreed "that all general sessions of assizes and gaol deliveries, to be appointed, shall be yearly from henceforth and for ever holden in and at the said town of Lancaster in the accustomed manner, and not elsewhere in the said county, and that the four other quarter sessions of the peace shall be held here and not elsewhere." From the year 1359, until the first Edward VI., no return was made, but in 1547 the privilege of the elective franchise was resumed, and it has been continued

since until Lancaster was disfranchised for bribery and cor-
ion some twenty-five years ago. Under the extended franchise
lr. Gladstone's Government and redistribution of seats, Lancaster
s name to a division, and is at present represented by James
liamson, Esq.

The charters granted to Lancaster by King John, when Earl
lorton, were confirmed by Richard II., Henry IV., Henry V.,
ny VII., Elizabeth, and James I., and the second Charles ex-
ed the liberties or privileges of this charter, which were still
ıer enlarged in 59th George III. The right of election was
nally vested in the freemen of the borough. The Corporation
ɛntly consisted of a mayor, recorder and seven aldermen, two
ffs, twelve capital burgesses, twelve common council men, and
vn clerk and clerk of the peace, whose officers and attendants
a mace-bearer and two sergeants with inferior officers. The
ɔr has been elected annually for the time being on the first
sday after the feast of St. Luke, the Evangelist; he was
ıer for the year. In the Parish Church is a brass recording the
ɛnts and excellences" of an ancient mayor, one Thomas Covell,
ɔse principal talent, by the way seems," says a local writer,
ıave consisted in tenacity of place for he was '6 tymes mayor
s towne (mayors were then paid), 48 years ye keeper of ye
:, and 46 yeares one of ye coroners of ye County Palatine of
ıster. He dyed on August 1st, 1639, ætatis suæ 78.'" Former-
inscription was surmounted by a figure of the alderman in his
with his coat of arms; and beneath it a local versifier or
ster, who appears to have had small mercy upon the engraver,
ies the virtues of the defunct placeman in these lines :—

"Cease, cease to mourn, all tears are vain and voide,
Hee's fledd, not dead; dissolved, not destroy'd;
In heaven his soule doth rest; his body here
Sleepes in this dust, and his fame everie where
Triumphs: the town, the country, farther forth
The land throughout, proclaims his noble worth.
Speak of a man so kinde, so courteous,
So free, and everie way magnanimous
That storie told at large, here do ye see
Epitomiz'd in briefe—Covell was he!"

The Common Council of Lancaster now consists of a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors, a treasurer, town clerk and registrar of the Borough Court, deputy town clerk, borough surveyor, and Corporation accountant. It retains its beadle and mace-bearer, and mayor's and town clerk's sergeants, and town crier also. It has, likewise, a school attendance officer, market inspector, and that *sine qua non* to all Corporations, viz., a nuisance inspector. The extension of the borough boundaries, according to the census taken by order of the Corporation, makes the population of Lancaster 29,308. In 1801 the inhabitants of the county town numbered only 9,000, rising in 1821 to 10,144, and in 1841 to 14,075. To-day the town shows an increase on these last figures of 10,574, and Skerton and Scotforth, the newly added districts, representing respectively, 3,248 and 1,411 persons, bring up the whole to 29,308.

It is singular that Lancaster was never created the seat of an episcopal see. Indeed, why Manchester was chosen in preference to Lancaster is only to be accounted for by the fact that Manchester is a much more central city.

The Old Loyne Bridge.

The ancient bridge which formed the only road to the north except by river fords, access from the south being by way of Bridge lane and China lane is mentioned so far back as the reign of King John in a document of the 17th year of that sovereign's reign. It is directed therein that the Abbot of Furness should have timber from his forest of Lancaster for such part of the repairs of Lancaster Bridge as he was liable to for his fisheries in the river there. The bridge would seem to have been at this time a wooden construction.

Many a stormy scene this old bridge doubtless witnessed, and as a writer says respecting it, "From the overhanging hill, our townsmen must have witnessed the approach of the Pictish marauders, who on more than one occasion ravaged the town. Still later it was used by two other Scottish aggressions under the banner of the Pretender."

In the 19th of Edward III. (1345) letters patent were issued for the frontage of the bridge of Loyncaster and other patents for the same purpose were subsequently

issued. In 1715 when the rebels advanced on Lancaster *via* Kendal and Kirkby Lonsdale, Colonel Charteris, the governor, and another officer then in the town, would have blown up the bridge which led into Lancaster, to hinder the rebels from entering; but the people of the town were unwilling, alleging, that it would not prevent an entrance being effected, because the Lune at low water was passable by foot and horse, and it would be a great expense to rebuild the bridge, without any advantage having arisen from its destruction. Portions of the battlements at the north end of the bridge were knocked down and left unrepaired, and caused many accidents afterwards. In 1731, William Stout says that "the Loyne was so low and so sanded that I went round the pillars (piers) dry at each end of the bridge!" The rebels of 1745 do not appear to have injured the structure in any way. On the 22nd of January, 1782 we learn that "On Tuesday last, at the General Quarter Sessions of the peace held at Lancaster the old bridge over the River Lune was indicted by the grand jury: and an application is now making to parliament for building a new one at a more convenient part of the river." Again we read:—"29th January; On Thursday last the River Loyne was suddenly raised by heavy rains and the old bridge was much undermined by the rapidity of the flood; a great quantity of stones were washed from the foundation of the piers and an immense quantity of wood was forced down the river by the inundation." An entry of February 19th, 1782 says:—"The petition from the town of Lancaster concerning the taking down of the old bridge and the building of a new one in a different situation, was presented to the House of Commons last week and ordered to lie on the table." On the 3rd of June the bill for building a new bridge from Lancaster to Skerton Cross was passed.

It was high time that the old bridge should be replaced for it had get into a very dangerous condition, and numerous accidents resulted. Thus we read that in the year 1795 on the 31st day of March, a woman who was leading a horse and cart of coals over this viaduct came to grief owing to the linch pin of one the wheels coming out. The horse, cart, and woman fell over the side of the bridge, the battlements having long before been broken. The horse fell upon one of the piers and was killed and the cart was smashed to pieces. The woman was not killed but severely injured. At the latter end of May during the same year one of the waterside carters with his cart and two horses, fell off the old bridge owing to the battlements being down, but falling into the water he escaped without much harm. On the 9th of February, 1798, one John Gregory, a seaman, was killed by falling from the old bridge, and on July 13th, 1801, a boy named Chadwick, six years of age, fell off this ruinous ford and only escaped being killed by alighting upon his back on one of the piers, where it was sanded, within a few inches of a large stone.

At a special general session of the peace, held at Preston, on the 20th of February, 1800, Mr. John Brockbank, shipbuilder, offered to purchase the bridge, with the rights and interests of the county of Lancaster, for a sum of £250 to dis-

charge the sum sued for by Jackson Mason, executor of William Mason, for da done to his property on the Quay near to the old bridge, by building the new l

'On the 7th of August, 1802, the following intimation appeared : —' N is hereby given that the passage over the old bridge will be stopped on Monda 9th inst., for the purpose of taking down one of the arches ; any person inclina purchase the remaining part of the said bridge, may apply to Mr. Edward I Architect, who will treat for the same.' On th 10th of August the passage was sto and the workmen began demolishing the arch on the Skerton side. It was cleared away, for we find that a laden vessel passed through in about a month wards. 'September 13th, the Demerara, Captain Inglis, launched from Mr. F bank's yard, a ship 409 tons; being the largest vessel built above the old bridg of the arches was obliged to be taken down, to allow her to pass, and the nex the Dove, Stephenson, sailed through the aperture and discharged her cargo of t at the green area.' The next arch on the Skerton side is stated to have fallen the 22nd of September, 1807, owing to the heavy floods, and the remaining arc much damaged. The report goes on to state that one of the arches was prev taken down, to allow the hull of a large vessel built at Mr. Brocklbank's yard, down the river, but we cannot trace the date, although it only occurred five years b

On the 6th of February, 1814, in consequence of a high spring tide, t on Halton Water broke up with a loud noise and pieces 16 inches thick came fl down the river, the southern arch of the old bridge gave way, and fears were tained that it would carry part of the road with it. In consequence of the abov south arch, that is the one next to the quay side, was taken down and a wall bu to support the remaining arches. On the 20th of September, 1820, it is stated t the top of the pier of the old bridge now standing, in a recess, supported by co our Saxon ancestors met to decide on civil cases, and on commercial disputes, t dminister justice. The pier remained twenty five years, and then on Sunday D ber 29th, 1845, at 5 a.m., fell down. Usually many children were to be seen pl on it, but being early in the morning no one was on it, and only one man saw i It had stood one hundred and thirty years after Colonel Charteris contemplat destruction. In 1846 it was agreed by Mr. John Brocklbank with Messrs. Fearenside, Samuel Preston, and William Robinson, on behalf of the Port Co sioners, that Mr. J. Brocklbank would give them £30 with all the rights, interes ruins of the old bridge.

The chronology of the demolition of this old viaduct is as follows :—

The Skerton arch taken down in 1802, the second arch, Skerton sic down in 1807, the first arch, Lancaster side, taken down in 1814, and the last or arch from the Lancaster side fell down in 1845. Abridged from ***Gleanings in History.***

Thou hast stood old Neptune's billows
In the ages gone,
Lash'd by Time's relentless willows
Till at length undone.

Many an eye hath watch'd in sorrow
Foemen thou hast led,
Many a warrior e're the morrow
Fallen by thee dead.

Native feet and feet of strangers
Thou o'er Loyne hast borne,
Pictish Clansmen, Danish Rangers,
Heedless of their scorn.

Many a Knight in robe escallop'd,
Arm'd for the affray,
On his steed has proudly gallop'd
O'er thy lofty way.

Storm and sunshine, peace and battle
Thou of old hast known,
While the children's merry prattle
Did for strife atone.

Oft the Sun in splendour shining,
Hath thy corbels charm'd,
Sylvan warblers thus inclining,
To a song thrice warmd.

Cere's sons around have labour'd,
As those wood nymphs sang;
And the little ones have tabour'd
While the joy bells rang.

Counting beads in deep contrition
Saints have o'er thee pass'd,
Thinking of the great transition—
Bridge of Death at last.

Thou art vanish'd—of thy glory
Bards alone may tell,
But, old bridge, in ancient story
Thou shall ever dwell.

SKERTON BRIDGE.

A very fine viaduct, consisting of five elliptical arches, con-cts Lancaster with the newly incorporated village or parish of erton. The first stone of this bridge was laid in June, 1783, by e Recorder of Lancaster, in the presence of the mayor, aldermen, pital burgesses and common council men of the borough, who oceeded to Skerton Cross surrounded by a vast concourse of spec-tors. The architect was Mr. Harrison, and the builders Messrs. esham. In old journals the bridge, completed in 1788 by the

county at a cost of £14,000, is described as consisting of five elliptical arches, of sixty-eight feet each, and of the width of thirty-three feet, with piers ornamented with columns and pediments, there being also a handsome cornice and battlements with balustrades. The estimated cost, says an old Newcastle newspaper, was £10,400. Another description taken from the *Cumberland Pacquet* is as follows:—October 31st, 1787. "The new bridge at Lancaster is completed and exhibits a piece of architecture worthy of the observation of travellers. This bridge is 216 yards in length and 35 feet 4 inches in breadth. The footpath on each side is five feet wide, and neatly flagged. It consists of five elliptic arches, each of sixty-eight feet span and the rise nineteen and a half feet; in building it the centre bore the whole length without any support and only shrunk 1⅛ of an inch. The piers up to the spring of the arches are rusticated, and all above are plain Ashleys. Round the arches are architraves, above which runs a Doric cornice, the whole length of the bridge being ornamented with mutles, &c. Above this are banisters, four hundred and twenty in number, and in each pier is a relieving arch in the form of a niche and on each side of which is a column and Doric pediment over them. The difficulties the artists have met with in the execution of this work have been greater than could possibly have been foreseen; but happily not so great as to prevent their completing in the end a structure which besides its utility must be considered as the chief ornament of the place, and which we hope will long remain a monument of their ingenuity and perseverance. The principals engaged in the work of building are Mr. Harrison, architect, Mr. Benjamin Mesham, mason, and Mr. Edward Exley, carpenter."

It ought to be mentioned that prizes of 20 guineas, ten guineas, and five guineas were offered for the best designs of this bridge. Mr. Harrison, of Chester, won the first prize, Mr. West, of Richmond, the second, and Mr. Gott, evidently a local man, the third.

Railway Bridges.

The railway bridge over the Lune (Lancaster and Carlisle line) was opened for traffic on Monday, the 21st of September, 1846. The two principal arches are of Baltic timber, and are formed of fine ribs or arches, each with a proper framework laid upon them to produce the level railway; each rib is formed of 16 thicknesses of 3-inch plank; the 4 ribs on which the rails are laid are 15 inches wide each, and the other rib on which the footpath runs is 12 inches wide. The footpath is open to the public, and is reached by a staircase on each side of the river. The bridge spanning the branch line of the North-Western Railway to Morecambe is 620 feet in length. It spans the river diagonally in the form of a segment, is a combination of curve and skew, the curve being 590 feet radius, the skew at an angle of 40 degrees. On the summit of the pile-piers are iron shoes from which spring laminated arches of 3-inch plank. The railway is a little above the spring of the arches, and is suspended from them by iron rods or bolts of 20 tons power each, which pass through the upright timbers. Ninety-eight tons were placed on one arch to test its strength when finished, and the deflection was five-eighths of an inch. The railway from Lancaster to Poulton was opened June 12th, 1848.

Source of the River Lune. The Lancaster Canal.

It may be apposite to remark at this point that the Loyn, Lon, or Lune, rises at a place called Lune Head, near Ronald's Kirk, in the fells of Westmorland, and passing Kirkby Lonsdale enters Lancashire near the ancient Roman station of Overborough, known as Bremetonacæ. (Some hold that Lancaster was the Roman Bremetonacæ.) The river then sweeps nearly across the Hundred of Lonsdale, in a north-western direction through a valley bearing its own name, passes Hornby and Lancaster and falls into the Bay of Morecambe, the Mwr Cwm of British days, or "great hollow by the mountain crest." It falls into this bay at Sunderland Point. In its course this broad river, famed for its salmon, receives the Leck, the Greta, and the Wenning, and is navigable for small vessels up to Lancaster. At Glasson there is a spacious dock into which vessels of greater burthen can be moored. From Dillkirk Park to Killington the Lune forms the boundary of Yorkshire and Westmorland. Its first source is composed of two rivulets which flow from Ravenstonedale and Shap Fells and unite at Tebay. A glance at the Aqueduct and the Custom House may

fitly end our notes in connection with the river. The Aqueduct conveys the canal over the river Lune. This structure is formed of five semi-circular arches, each 70 feet in span, springing from piers of a rustic character fixed upon piles driven to a depth of 30 feet. The height from the surface of the river to the canal is 51 feet, and the total height from the pier foundations to the summit of the battlement is nearly 90 feet. In length it is 664 feet. The bridge is surmounted by balustrades of turned freestone, below which is a projecting cornice of great elegance.

On the north-east side of the aqueduct is inscribed in large letters

"TO PUBLIC PROSPERITY."

On the south-west side is the following inscription:

"QUÆ DEERANT ADEUNT: SOCIANTUR DISSITA: MERCES FLUMINA CONVENIUNT ARTE DATURA NOBIS. A.D. MDCCXCVII. ING. I. RENNIE EXTRUX A. STEVENS. P. ET. F."

TRANSLATION.

"*Things that were wanting are brought together; things remote are connected; rivers themselves meet by the assistance of art, to afford new objects of commerce.*"

This aqueduct was erected at the close of the last century from designs by that eminent engineer, John Rennie, and its cost was close on £50,000. There is a charming view from this bridge on a clear day. The canal which this series of arches carries over the Lune was the result of an Act obtained in the 32nd of George III., and gave the company a power of raising £414,000 in shares. A second Act, passed in 33rd of George III., enabled the company to make another branch from the village of Galgate to Glasson Dock. A fourth Act, passed in the 47th of George III., empowered the company to make railways; and a fifth, in the 59th

of that sovereign, to amend and alter the former Acts. The aqueduct bridge previously alluded to was said to have one defect, viz., that of being too shallow to admit of deeply-laden vessels. The canal, commenced about 1792, begins at Kendal, being fed by a rivulet about a mile beyond that town. It proceeds southwards, entering Lancashire near Burton, having passed underground for about 378 yards at this point. At Borwick, a little south of Burton, it falls to its mid-level, which it retains for nearly 42 miles, making for this purpose a most devious course. It crosses the Lune a little above Lancaster, as we have seen, and at Garstang crosses the Wyre, having here a westward tendency; it comes within two miles of Kirkham, then winds on to Preston, crossing the Ribble, and ascending then through a series of locks, it joins the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, and reaches its highest level, on which it binds eastward of Chorley, across the Douglas, through Haigh, noted for its cannel pits, and bending to the east of Wigan arrives at its termination at Westhoughton. The whole of this length is 75 miles. The fall from Kendal to the mid-level is 65 feet, and the rise from thence on the southern side 222 feet. A collateral cut near Chorley is about three miles in length, another near Borwick nearly two and a half; and a third from the dock at Glasson to the mouth of the Lune is about four miles long. The canal passes through a great coal and lime stone country, and its object was to form a communication between the port of Lancaster and the interior parts north and south. All the country north of Chorley is destitute of coal, and prior to the canal scheme the north portion was supplied by a heavy land carriage, or by coast-wise navigation by means of the Douglas canal to the mouth of the Ribble. But the north country for 16 miles to the south of Kendal is full of lime stone, the southern part of Lancashire being entirely devoid of such. For 20 years the canal went no further than Tewit Field, and when it was ultimately extended to Kendal the work was by no means easy.

The Lancaster and Kendal extension was opened on the 18th of June, 1819, and the occasion was marked by considerable display and rejoicings.

The first vessel to sail on the extended canal was a packet called "The Lune," with the Mayor of Lancaster on board and John Bond, Esq. Then followed a packet full of ladies, and another containing the Canal Committee, the Corporation barge also, and a long train of boats. Several bands of music were included in the procession, which moved towards Kendal. There were three packets and five vessels belonging to "Widow" Welch and Son, Hargreaves, and others, the latter being laden with coal and timber. Altogether there were sixteen boats. At the King's Arms a Ball was given, and at a Banquet held before, the heartiest toast seems to have been that proposed by the Rev. H. Sill, in honour of John Wakefield, Esq., who had done so much to forward the making of the waterway between the two towns.

From Lancaster to Preston by canal is thirty miles, by rail twenty-one; from Lancaster to Kendal twenty-seven, by rail twenty-two. Formerly packets used to sail from Preston to Lancaster, and jolly doings were the rule when pleasure parties decided to see the country by means of this circuitous route of water. Solicitors travelled to Lancaster Assizes in this manner very often, and nine hours were consumed in the journey. The custom was to drive to the Roe Buck Inn, Salwick, seven miles from Preston, and then by the time a previously ordered dinner was consumed, the packet which had started from Preston an hour before them would give the signal by means of bell or horn, and the gentlemen of law would at once "go on board." Travelling on the canal in this fashion commenced on May 1st, 1820, and the fore cabin fare to Kendal was 6s., the after cabin fare 4s. The *voyageur* would begin his journey about 6 a.m., and arrive at his destination, Kendal, about 9 in the evening. Some of the faster boats would accomplish the journey in eight hours.

Two of the old canal packets are still in existence, and are kept in a shed abutting on that part of the canal near to Aldcliffe Lane. They were named the "Waterwitch" and the "Swiftsure." The first commenced running on the 2nd July, 1833, leaving Kendal

6 a.m. and reaching Preston at 1 p.m.; returning from Preston at 30 and arriving at Kendal at 8-45 p.m.

Mr. Anthony Hewitson says in "Places and Faces" that the chief stopping places between Preston and Kendal were "Salwick, Farstang, Potter Brook, Galgate, Lancaster, Hest Bank, Bolton-le-Sands, Carnforth, Borwick, Tewit Field, Burton and Holme, Tarleton, Crooklands, Hincaster, and Sedgwick." The water for the canal when it ended at Tewit Field, was gathered from the Keer, near Borwick, and when extended to Kendal, it was obained from a large reservoir between Burton and Sedgwick. As a method for study or contemplation of nature nothing could surpass the wholesomeness of travelling by canal boat; the stillness that prevailed unless you had boisterous company, being its strongest recommendation. To those fond of such a mode of travel, and with whom time is not of the greatest importance the system is yet, one of poetic attraction. In 1840, travelling by canal ceased, practically speaking, owing to the iron-highway being opened between Preston and Lancaster, and when in 1846, the line was extended to Kendal, the carriage of human freightage by water to or from Preston, Lancaster, and Kendal, was knocked in the head for ever. Between Preston and Kendal there are 114 road and occupation bridges, and two road aqueducts. The Glasson dock was erected in 1787.

The old pinfold which occupied the site of the present canal warehouse at the east end of Aldcliffe Street, was subsequently placed at the south end of the borough boundary, and then enclosed in the Greaves House Garden, behind the watering trough. Next it was removed to the bottom end of Dog Kennel Wood (the playground of the Royal Grammar School), and eventually was sold to Mr. Williamson. There is no pinfold now in existence within the borough.

The term Dry Dock, taken from the Canal Dock, applies to a large area of land now covered with streets and houses.

On the Lancaster Quay, St. George's Quay, as it is termed, which is easily reached by passing out of the old churchyard down Vicarage-lane, we see vestiges of Lancaster's former glory commercially. In front of shipping-houses, warerooms, dwellings and public-houses, all standing shoulder to shoulder, are the now lifeless quays, and about the centre of this line is a smart looking edifice, containing a portico, consisting of a rustic basement and four Ionic columns, 15 feet high (each formed of a single stone), supporting a plain pediment. This is the Lancaster Custom House, built in the year 1764 from the design of Richard Gillow, Esq. The entrance to the Custom House is by a double flight of steps, wisely constructed to prevent the crushing from the crowd of merchants and others whom we should be happy once more to behold assembled round the door of the Custom House.

The old port of Lancaster formerly stood on the Skerton side of the river in a field known by the name of Acrelands, and according to an old commissioner's report, a most important guide or beacon to the weary mariner was a somewhat conspicuous ashpit. Where this ashpit stood I have not been able to ascertain.

Formerly Lancaster did much trade of a foreign shipping nature with America and the West Indies, but nothing in comparison to what it does now directly by rail *via* Liverpool and thence abroad. The town was famed for its sail cloth manufacture, in which several large factories were employed, and it likewise had a great reputation for cordage for shipping, while in the production of cabinet ware Lancaster stood, and still stands, unrivalled. The immense structure in the North Road, more like a college than a place of business, indicates the distinction Lancaster has achieved in this branch of industry. The place alluded to is that of Messrs. Gillow & Co.

The name of Gillow is a name known in every part of the civilised world. It is not distinguished exclusively for its connexion with chairs and tables, sofas and settees, pier glasses and

imney pieces, but for its alliance to divinity and literature. om a rigid study of art, Richard and Robert Gillow have been ibled to hand down to the dawn of the twentieth century a house ose principals to-day worthily maintain the reputation of old ured for elegant and genuine work, and not only for such work *ecialité* work—but for strict, conscientious dealing. In a d, the firm has maintained the reputation of Lancaster, a city so vastly changed from what it was a century ago, and which till changing and revealing new blood from all quarters of the ire. But the old spirit of originality lives, and it is only plain arnished truth—truth undressed if you like—to assert that the spirit taken in detail will not be found in any other part of the nty. I had almost inserted an r between the last two letters of word, county.

Although the study of place-names and surnames has my forte many years, I am bound to own that until I met with ph Gillow, Esq., of the Woodlands, Bowdon, Cheshire, I was er the impression that the place-name as well as the surname derived from the Norse term, *gill*, a running stream, and *ow*, nutive form of *how*, Saxon for a hollow or depression, whence nall hill rises. But that able author informed me that the onymic is derived from Gillo-Michael, signifying literally d of Michael." It is commonly believed that the Gillows, s, or Gilloes (I have met with all forms), sprang from Single- n the Fylde, or *Ffyll*. The probable fact is that the Gillow ly really hail from Slyne in the parish of Bolton-le-Sands, for nd that "Adam, the son of Gill-mighel, of Scline, held half a cate of land by service of being the King's carpenter in caster Castle." In Bolton churchyard I met with an old loe" tomb. It would appear that the name, Michael, was in se of time dropped and Gillow substituted, or Gilloe, as a cient appellation.

In St. Mary's churchyard is the tomb of Richard Gillow, died August 11th, 1811, aged 77.

The firm was established by two brothers in the reign of *Queen Anne?* Among honoured names found in the books of the firm are those of Warren Hastings, Lord Clive, Bishop Heber, John Lingard, the Cavendish family, and the Lowthers. Emperors and kings have patronised the house and still patronise it. Of late years the Emperor of Russia had his imperial yacht the "Livadia" fitted and furnished by this firm in olivewood and satin wood.

The North Road Establishment was erected in 1881. Every Lancastrian knows the white stone building in ornamental style, and every one is proud to see such a building so different from the old place on the Green Ayre, and the premises on Castle Hill. The immense show rooms, four in number, are well appointed. Each room is 100ft. long and 40ft. wide.

The number of hands employed is about 250. Messrs. Gillo & Co. made the first Davenport Writing Desk over a century ago for a gentleman named Captain Davenport.

The largest works extant are those of Messrs James Williamson and Sons, and Storey, Bros., and Co., who have about fourteen places of business between them in Lancaster. The number of hands the first named firm employs is about 2,000, the second about 1,400. At these works window blinds, curtains, and toilet covers of the most exquisite designs are manufactured; they resemble the finest linen and yet are oilcloth entirely, far more durable than linen and not necessitating so much attention as linen on the washing day. Messrs. Williamson and Sons have recently extended their works on the marsh.

A new trade has been introduced into Lancaster by Messrs Storey, Bros., & Co. This consists of the manufacture of Anaglypta wall paper. The manufactory is in Queen Street, at the old Queen Street Mill.

The Lancaster Wagon Works Company, Limited, was established, or formed, in 1863. These works are in close proximity to the Midland Railway, and cover an area of fifteen acres. A large number of hands are employed here. At these works railway cars and wagons for all parts of the world are erected. A *specialité* in the carriages is a marked feature of the company's productions. Some beautiful specimens of these carriages have been sent out from time to time during the last fifteen years to the Argentine Republic, to Venezuela, and Mexico. The artistic work in these coaches, which are fitted with every latest improvement, is admirable proof of the ability the company commands from forge to finish. There are certain mechanical appliances used in the process of construction invented by the official talent the company is able to command. Then there are two fine hydraulic presses of marvellous power. The sheds, with their appurtenances, have cost upwards of £100,000. The electric light has been introduced into the works. The chairman of the board of directors is Charles Hayes, Esq., J.P.; secretary of the company, B. Gregson, Esq.; manager, W. C. Shackleford, Esq. Portions of a MS entitled "A Descriptive Visit to the Lancaster Wagon Works," were intended for inclusion in this section, but unfortunately they are not at hand to utilise.

The manufacture of mats is carried on in Lancaster and district, the principal firm in town being that of Mr. W. J. Sly, dating from 1875.

The London and North-Western and Midland Railways.

It is next to impossible in a work like this one to give a full historic account of the advent of the railway system into Lancaster. Suffice it that the first general meeting of the shareholders of the Lancaster and Preston Railway appears to have been held in the Lancaster Town Hall on Monday, the 19th of June, 1837. The report submitted is very interesting. George Burrow, Esq., was in the chair, and the secretary was Mr. S. E. Bolden. The

directors appointed were Messrs. George Burrow, John Bla
burne, Gabriel Coulston, John Dunn, Robert Garnett, John Gr
John Jackson, Richard Rossall, and William Satterthwaite. T
engineer of the line was Mr. Joseph Locke, and his estimat
the cost of making the line was £250,000. The line was propo
publicly by "An Inhabitant," who wrote a letter to the edito
the *Lancaster Gazette*, in September, 1832. He proposed a rai
to Preston and thence a connection with Wigan. Mr. S. E. Bo
was appointed secretary to the Lancaster and Preston Railwa
the 7th of Jnnuary, 1837.

In October, 1839, a riot took place between the English
Irish labourers employed on the Lancaster and Preston line, w
the Irish were driven out of the town. The *Lancaster Ga*
gives an account of the opening of the railway in June, 1840.
the occasion 300 ladies and gentlemen sat down to a dinner
in a large covered area at the back of the station by the dire
In December, 1844, at a special general meeting of the
holders in the Lancaster and Preston Junction Railway, it
agreed to lease the line in perpetuity to the Lancaster and C
Company, from the 1st September, 1846, the Canal Co
agreeing to give up their lease, and the Lancaster and C
Company guaranteeing 5 per cent. upon the paid up capital,
1 per cent. more than what was paid by the Canal Company.
first permanent rail in this district of the Lancaster and C
line was laid at Carnforth by Mr. S. B. Worthington, the r
engineer, in December, 1844. The Lancaster and Carli
having passed the House of Lords in the May of the said ye
the cutting of the line commenced at Bolton-le-Sands in the
of September, the line was formerly opened in September,
when a large party proceeded to Oxenholme, and thence do
Kendal and Windermere line to Kendal, when about 200 s
a *déjeuner* in the Assembly Room, Whitehall Buildings,
town.

On the 31st of December, 1846, the first sod

le North-Western Railway was cut at Cleatop, near Settle, Lord Morpeth, and at the dinner held at the Red *(alias)* den Lion, Settle, Pudsey Dawson, Esq., of Hornby Castle, ided. At a special general meeting of the shareholders of Lancaster and Preston Railway, held at the station for the pose of electing eight persons as directors in the place of e who had resigned and ceased to hold office, and for the tion of a clerk to the said company, after a rather stormy ussion, Messrs. Bushell, Willan, William Satterthwaite, J. , Nicholson, R. Dugdale, Kynaston, and J. C. Satterthwaite e appointed directors. Mr. Rawlinson was appointed clerk to company, and Mr. Thomas Proctor toll-collector. The More-be branch of the North-Western system was opened about the of June, 1848. Three hundred workpeople were entertained a dinner on the premises at the Green Area. The line from ton to Ingleton was opened in July, 1849. The Wennington ch was first opened in the following October, when the Mayor Lancaster entertained a party of eighty at the Town Hall, which lit with gas for the first time on this occasion. The extension Wennington to Bentham dates from May, 1850. In the ust of the previous year the Lancaster and Preston line passed the hands of the Lancaster and Carlisle Company.

A terrible accident occurred in August, 1848, at Bay Horse on, owing to the north express running into one of the caster and Preston Company's trains which was standing at station. Several persons, says the *Gazette*, principally butchers g from Preston to Hornby, were injured, and a woman named Airey, wife of a labourer named James Airey, of Poulton-le-ds, so dreadfully that she died about half-an-hour after the dent. A Mr. Beckett, tea dealer, of Lancaster, had a very culous escape. He fell through the bottom of a carriage, and ough the train passed over him he escaped without a scratch.

It may interest a few readers to know that the trials of motive engines on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway for

the premium of £500 commenced in October, 1829. There five entries, viz.: -Messrs. Braithwaite and Erickson's "Nov weighing 2 tons 15 cwts.; Mr. Ackworth's "Sans Pareil," w ing 4 tons 8 cwts. 2 quarters; Mr. Robert Stephenson's "Roc weighing 4 tons 3 cwts.; Mr. Brandreth's "Cyclops," wei 3 tons, worked by a horse; and Mr. Burstall's "Persevera weighing 2 tons 17 cwts. The premium was awarded to R Stephenson. Mr. R. Stephenson's engine, the "Planet," tra between Liverpool and Manchester in one hour on the 22 November, 1830. The number of the railway passengers traversed the Manchester and Liverpool line during the first months of the year 1837 was greater by 10,000 than i corresponding period of the previous year.

I am indebted to Mr. William King for the foll information concerning the terminus of the Lancaster and P Junction Railway in Lancaster. "The house looking towar town now occupied by Mrs. Welch was the first booking and the space in front of it was then open to the roads on side, and the mail coaches, carriages, &c., going south dro to the front to discharge passengers, mail bags, &c. Subseq new booking offices and waiting rooms were erected in w now called South Road. The old booking office was con into a dining room for passengers. The booking office waiting rooms which superseded the original booking office site of the house occupied by Mrs. Welch, were converte dwelling-houses. Passengers going north came out of the s shed by side doors into Ashton Road, mail coaches and car being in waiting for them in the open road. The hous occupied by Mrs. Roper in South Road was formerly the pla repairing the passenger carriages. The wooden goods she offices were a little higher up than Mrs. Roper's dwelling. old engine shed is still standing."

The Midland Railway Company's appearance in Lan dates from October 31st, 1849. Their station is the Gree

ion, and from it passengers may book to Leeds or Carlisle and land. The Hornby line has during 1888-9 been doubled. The ery through which the route passes between Lancaster and ton is extremely attractive; and the rich valleys in the neighhood of Halton, Caton, Claughton, Hornby and Wennington ure to evoke admiration. Until lately the most direct line to ecambe was that of the Midland, but now the London and h-Western have completed a branch which will enable engers from north or south to go to that seaport without ging at the Hest Bank Station. This latter company has a tiful, indeed model, station recently completed at Morecambe. rning for a moment to the question of commerce in Lancaster, specially the shipping element, I cannot help believing that if eople of Lancaster had gone in for modern dock making 20 ago they would have reaped untold advantage, since the offers facilities the Ribble at Preston never possessed and will possess. It has been pointed out incidentally, at an r stage, that the borough of Lancaster did not anciently y the site of the present labyrinth of streets and houses.

CHAPTER VII.

LANCASTER THOROUGHFARES—ORIGINS OF NAMES OF SEVERAL—ANCIENT STRUCTURES—THE CONSECRATED WELL.—LAMBERT SIMNEL.—LANCASTER AND THE KNIGHTS HOSPITALLERS—WARS OF THE ROSES.

AINES remarks that "Many of the stre and places in Lancaster discover th antiquity in their present appellations. the time of the Domesday Survey Lancas consisted of two hamlets or villages: *L castre*, which seems to have been the site the lower part of the present town; a *Chercaloncastre*, the upper part, compris the castle and church of St. Mary. T distinction appears to have existed so time afterwards. By a deed without dat plot of land given to the priory is described as situated in t territory of Old Lancaster, lying on the north part of the fo spring, or well of Old Lancaster, following the brook of the sa spring towards the north of the common pasture of Lancaster, a ascending towards Swartemore until two acres be complet *Register S. Mariae, MS fol. 45.* These boundaries seem to those of the land now called *Green Area*, which is in fact north the Stone Well. By a deed dated 1215, some burgages with th acres of land are given to the priory in Hefeld, in Lancaster, whi perhaps, may be the High Field. By another deed, which without date, Adam FitzHarold gives to Roger the Chaplain, s of Cassand of Lancaster, an acre and a half of land in the territo of Lancaster, lying in the cultura (probably enclosure) called Milnefeld, between Gerard the Chaplain's land and the royal hi way leading to Gargotra. *Register, S. Mariae, fol. 47.* T milne stood in the reign of Elizabeth at no great distance from

ank. Gargotra is probably the Garth Gutter, the Wear Stream, nd the highway may be Damside Street. By a singular deed, Villiam, son of Roger de Crofter, gives to the priory a portion of is land in the territory of the town of Lancaster, from one xtremity of which runs the road leading to Penny-Ston, while the ther extremity lies towards the Depecar, which was probably the resent Usher's Meadow. . . . . William Fitz Roger de Lancaster gives to the priory, by a deed also without date, a ortion of his land in the territory of Lancaster, lying upon Kare-urlong, and one acre of land lying between Mabbeswalesicke and he land of John Abbot, which abuts on the Castle Marsh. The Deepcar and Karfurlong being in the territory of Lancaster, it ould seem to have been absorbed in some of the streets erected here. The term, Mabbe's Wall Sike, points clearly to the Werry Vall, which at this part had a ditch, and by its proximity to the 'astle Marsh, of which traces are preserved in the name of Marsh ane, must have been near the Castle Hill, where the sike partly xisted a few years ago, and where it seems the ancient wall of ie town bore a different name from that in the vicarage fields. y another undated deed, Robert Fitz Ine gives to the priory a urgage in the street called St. Leonard's rendering one penny to ie chief lord. In the 28th Edward I, Simon de Lancaster, aplain, gives a burgage (a tenure proper to cities and borough wns whereby lands are held of the king or some lord at a certain arly rent) with a garden in St. Mary's Street. The latter is robably the modern Church Street. . . . . A house standing efore the castle 'Domum ante Castrum,' is mentioned in a royal rit to John Travers, keeper of the castle, directing him to seize ie rent, two shillings and other moneys, of Thomas, Earl of ancaster, and other rebels in the 15th Edward II., 1322.—*Register . Mariae, fol. 77.*"

In the old name of Cassand I observe the origin of the well-nown Lancaster name of Casson still met with.

The marsh ranger is said to have lived on Castle Hill, on

the site of Mr. Swainson's garden, where an old lintel was to be seen on which was the date 1687.

By the kind permission of Mr. Stork, collector of rates for the Lancaster Union I have been able to ascertain a few particulars concerning our grandsires or great grandsires of eighty-six years ago. I learn that including the Quay and Golgotha there were about thirty-eight streets, lanes, roads and thoroughfares in Lancaster and suburbs. In the rate book for 1804-5, the same are classified thus: "Church Street, Little John Street, Chapel Row, Rosemary Lane, Anchor Street, Market Street, Fenton Street, Castle Hill, China Lane, Sun Street, New Street, Pudding Lane, Nicholas Street Penny Street, Back Lane, Queen Square, Queen Street, White Cross Street, Henry Street, Spring Garden Street, Common Garden Street, James Street, Great John Street, Fryerage, Brock Street, Moor Lane, Golgotha, St. Leonardgate, Damside, Union Square, Wood Street, Dyehouse Lane, Chapel Street, Cable Street, Bridge Lane, Lune Street, and the Quay." Many people do not know—do not want to know the origin of some of our street names, but I will give the origin of a few. The list will include Rosemary Lane, Anchor Street, Pudding Lane, St. Nicholas Street, White Cross Street, Common Garden Street, Brock Street, Dyehouse Lane, King Street, Penny Street, Golgotha, and Scotforth. First let me remark that every town has its Market Street. Well, what is the derivation of market? It is an Anglican representation of the Saxon *meare*, Teutonic *mar*, German *mark*. *Markt* denotes the same as market, *et* signifying literally *head* as in place-names generally. Rosemary Lane may date from the growth of the herb Rosemary in its vicinity; and the virtues of this aromatic herb may have been known to the inmates of the hospital of St. Leonard. This Lane was once called Stinking Lane. Anchor really means an angle, or that which has an angle. But Anchor Lane probably took its name from the Blue Anchor Inn. Pudding Lane, alias Butchers' Row puts me in mind of Puddin Chare in the City of Newcastle-on-Tyne. In that city the name Pudding or Puddynge Chare, can be traced back as far as 1463. I do not for a moment think that our quondam Pudding Lane, h

ıg to do with the French *Poudin*, a surname, nor yet with the made of flour, milk, and eggs. In the time of Henry III. a ved whose name was certainly Pudding—Matilda Puddinge, Walter Pudding appears later on. As a street it is a term o *venetto*, a narrow path. But our old Pudding Lane received its ›wing to the garbage continually lying in it. In the old name teld we have Celtic *Cal* for crooked, and Norse *Keld* for water, ›f crooked water. *Cal* also signifies cold. Common Garden perpetuates the common gardens of the town, often let to the ises as are modern allotments to-day. Brock Street, after ockholes family who had a house there. Brock in Brock- surname, signifies strong. A dictionary of surnames tells us is a Celtic term. But Monsignor Gradwell and others give ck, Saxon *Broc*, for badger. As for Dyehouse Lane, I can emark that it seems to have been so called owing to its close ıity to Mr. David Wane's Dyehouse. Only the title deeds of ehouse or an old predecessor could set this matter at rest, if eed or person exist. The lane certainly appears ancient but ›t think it is really so. As for King Street, most towns boast ›ughfare of this appellation and King Street comes unquestion- om *King's Strata* the King's high road. Nip Hill probably d its odd appellation owing to the "near cut" the path afforded ›ons going from Church Street towards the Castle. It has ıid that Nip Hill originated from the fact of Mr. Joseph Bryer sing it from Mr. Smith and adding to it by "nips" from the ng waste land.

A word or two concerning the origin of Penny Street, at the end of which the White Cross once stood. Many people that this thoroughfare is named Penny Street in honour rman Penny and his charitable bequest to the town. It is g of the kind. There was a street bearing this name long William Penny's time. Speed mentions it in his map. temp. th; and it is just possible that there was a penny-stone in ighbourhood, such as existed near Blackpool, and, like a obelisk, marked the spot where in former days "a tankard

of strong beer sold for one penny." I associate the term *p stone* with the Anglo-Saxon *pening*, or Icelandic *peningr* cattle, consider that a penny-stone was the rendezvous where c dealers met and paid for their cattle.

The property in Dalton Square belonged to the Da family of Thurnham. In 1784 an Act was obtained "to exp and amend a power vested in John Dalton, Esq., to grant lease far as concern certain lands and hereditaments within the t and precincts of Lancaster, called the Fryerage, and for o purposes mentioned." The Fryerage land was stated to 15a. 2r. 7p. statute measure. Mr. Dalton purchased an old ho and garden fronting Penny Street, from the representative James Brockholes, Esq., and this was removed in order to m an opening from Penny Street into the Fryerage. Brock St derives its name from this circumstance. He also purchased estate and interest of Mary Bryer, of Preston, in the Fryerage, an annual payment of £77 per year, and also a small house fr ing Moor Lane, belonging to the same Mary Bryer, this transac being perpetuated in Bryer Street. Mary Bryer, it appears, w descendant of Joshua Bryer, of Lancaster, merchant, living in 1 and who was twice Mayor of Lancaster. William, another men of the same house, was likewise mayor of the borough on different occasions. He married Elizabeth Johnson, of Ca second daughter and co-heiress of Michael Johnson, of Tw Hall, County Durham. Joshua Bryer died in 1764, his wi Rebecca surviving him some time. His eldest son John w mercer.

Mr. Dalton seems to have remembered his own famil naming the streets. John Street and Dalton Square are himself; Mary Street and Gage Street after his wife, one of daughters of Sir Thomas Gage; Lucy Street, Bridget Street, Charlotte Street after his daughters; Robert Street after his fa Sulyard Street after his brother-in-law; while Thurnham St and Bulk Street represent the two estates of the family.

The word Sulyard means furrowed, grooved, or sulcated yard *sulcus*, a furrow. The term yard, would imply garden, Ice- c *gardr*, Welsh *gardd*, Norse *garth*. Another street called on Street was formerly known as Allan Penny's Lane. There a Mr. Allan Penny, who died in January, 1795, and the lane would ably receive its name from him. I have heard one or two strange es as to the origin of "Bashful alley," but having no faith in think it best to believe what "the oldest inhabitant" tells me that it was formerly a place where sailors courted their girls. most likely derivation of Bashful Alley is to this effect. When ?ost Office used to be near the site of Mr. Seward's shop in et Street, young females coming to post letters from King t neighbourhood were often subjected to some unnecesary tions on the part of young men who were in the habit of con- ating at the corner of King Street and Market Street. They fore began to patronise the Alley in order to escape their er. It has been said that the Merchants who often stood about 'Blue Posts" as the Coffee House was called, used to pass rks about them. Ffrances Passage took its name from the ices Family of Rawcliffe.

In Speed's map there is no communication between Market t and Church Street from China Lane (then Kelne Lane) and pside (then known as Butcher's Street, Pudding Lane, and ibles). The first break was made by the formation of New t in 1748. We find that prior to that date there was in Market t an ancient messuage or tenement with gardens to the same, occupation of Mr. Joshua Whalley, grocer, and John Bryer, eman, both of Lancaster. Behind this to the north was other id, called Tomlinson's gardens. The whole of this property ged to Mr. Lytton, of Knebworth, now represented by Lord n, and was doubtless obtained by marriage into the well- n Lancaster family of the Heyshams. This fact corroborates adition that the ancient tenement upon which the present Hall Offices were built, and which was approached by a ay from New Street, was the residence of the Heyshams.

It continued in the Whalley family until the property was condemned as unsafe some twenty years ago. Mr. Thomas Kendall, of Lancaster, flaxdresser, in 1747, contracted to buy Mr. Lytton's property for £200, a new street having been planned through it from Market Street to Church Street, to be called Charles Street. Tomlinson's Garden did not run through, but was fronted on the Church Street side by land belonging to the Daltons and to Mr. William Batty. This must have been secured to complete the street. A corporation minute, dated 30th June, 1748, reads to this effect:—"Agreed that the new street betwixt Market Street and Church Street be paved at the Corporation expense, and be called for the future Duke Street or New Street and not Charles Street." Probably the reason for not calling the street Charles Street was attributable to the fear of being considered disloyal, since the second rebellion had only taken place three years previous. In 1752 it was decided to give better access to the Green Area, and a minute of the 2nd October, 1752, states that it is "agreed that £180 be given to Mr. Bowes for an old house and garden for a new street betwixt Church Street and the road at the foot of the gardens leading alongside the mill race." *Notes from the late Mr. T. Cleminson's papers.*

North Road might very easily have been called Lower Cheapside, as the choice lay between this name and the one the thoroughfare now bears. This new street cost £2,368 2s. 4d., of which sum £2,160 had been expended in purchase and removal of premises.

Chancery Lane is probably named after the old Court of Chancery, which is believed to have stood at the lower end of this street. The Duke of Lancaster obtained a charter from the king in reward for his military exploits, empowering him to have a chancery in the county of Lancaster, and to issue out the writs under his own seal. The charter is dated 6th March, 1351.

But in the early childhood of Lancaster, what was the

aracter of the thoroughfares then? If the stranger ask for idge Lane and China Lane he will soon obtain an idea. In a :ture delivered by Dr. Harker on the "Consecrated Well," before e Lancaster Literary and Philosophical Society, Bridge Lane is own to have been the most important highway of ancient times in e county town, and was styled Brigg Lane, on account of the old d picturesque bridge, first erected near this lane by King Knut or anute, as the finding of a pot of coins of that monarch's reign some ears ago abundantly testified. In this same narrow thoroughfare, djacent to a close of land, termed in ancient deeds "Blackey arth," is a dwelling situate at the left hand side going towards the ane. There is a beautifully carved lintel over the door of this ouse bearing the words "Keep thyself pure," a motto which is omewhat misleading in that many would imagine that it is an ncient inscription, whereas it is perfectly modern dating only a few ears back. It was erected on account of the historic interest atching to the hinder aspect of the house, as, we may presume, a ort of guide to the remnants still extant of Roman Lancaster. At e back of the house "the rocky eastern face of the lofty knoll of one-castre is very well seen, and likewise a portion, the only porion of an ancient wall of the camp of surprising thickness and nsity, to which the curious name of Wery Wall is attached, a all made by the Romans. There is also here issuing in trickling reams and drops from the lines of stratification and surface of the llstone grit rock (which here forms the basis of the hill of drift nstituting the Castle Hill), the little well called by the old inhabits of Lancaster, 'The Consecrated Well'." Dr. Harker has tered into the nature of the hill. After remarking "that it has herto been regarded as a mere mammelon, an undulation or ward swelling breast in the plain, a hill, although no more notice- e in character than scores of other green hills of drift -that is of ter worn boulders, gravel, sand, and clay of the character of the ghbouring rocks deposited by water" he expresses his belief t it is something more than this, "that it is a rocky eminence of lstone grit bedded in layers, as in the case of the rock on Lan ter Moor. The face of the rock as seen on these premises, shows

that it has been upheaved from the continuous bed to which it
belonged, and now is deeply buried at a lower level beneath it. T
rocky escarpment rises finely west of the old Bridge Lane house,
this ancient thoroughfare has been built at its base, and hides
from view ; accumulations of rubbish at the base of the rock, a
this densely built street of Saxon times so hiding it that it has b
overlooked. From the surface of the rock slopes upward the dri
deposit, with a rapid gradient to form the Castle Hill. In ancie
times, the whole surroundings would be of the highest importa
during warfare. The wall, a vestige of which is only to be seen
this spot, ran west of the Castle and Church towards Bridge La
pointing directly to the river. The water of the well is hard a
clear." It appears that "a well sunk through the drift deposit at
east of the well-tower of the Castle part of the camp to the de
water supply, continuous with this part of the well, was found
yield a water bright and delicious-looking, but highly impure
shown by analysis. The contamination was evidently due to
close proximity of the Church-yard of St. Mary, which was at t
time in use ; it is also adjacent to the Castle and on a higher le
than the water of the Castle wells, and, therefore, the water w
strongly tainted. Now that the burial ground is quite disused,
conditions are different, and the water is probably as sweet as in
time of the Romans. The dungeon well of the Castle reaches
same deep water supply as the consecrated well. The cool wate
the latter well has a considerable reputation, and is reputable as an
water, and it is possible that it may on account of its alkaline p
perties have some slightly beneficial effect when applied to s
eyes." The doctor's paper was a very able one, in every way wor
of one of the most accomplished of the Lancaster medical fraterni
I may be pardoned for saying that to my mind the best antiquar
students are those well grounded in chemistry, geology, and archit
ture. A knowledge of this trinity of sciences is indispensable
success. And now as to China Lane, which runs south from Bri
lane after crossing Church Street, we learn that it is a corruptio
Channel Lane, the channel being evidently from the Danish w
keln, allied to Saxon *keld* for water, (there is still a Kiln, or K

ane in Skerton). Both Bridge Lane and China Lane are so narrow hat a couple of two-wheeled-vehicles of modern description could ot possibly pass each other if meeting in them. I noticed one ery old house in Bridge Lane bearing the date 1624, and on it the emains of the words "Best London Porter." This house has vidently been an ancient hostelry, though the words like the drink nentioned, are of more recent date.

China Lane has long been a notorious neighbourhood. In asually looking up the past of this locality I found that on the 12th f April, 1828, at the house of one Robert Simpson, Sarah Parker ut her throat and that of her daughter, aged 12. In the July of he same year a man, named William Casson, hanged himself in he Lord Nelson public house. Some strange rows are not un-ommon in this shady lane even in this year of grace, 1891. But, ften, China Lane has been the scene of an inventive genius, for 1818 Charles Kirby, of Ovenhouse Gates, in the said lane, ivented the chimney sweeping machine.

Pot-houses, on the Quay, indicates a pottery or pot manu-acturing house. Pitt Street is so named from the tan pits sunk the locality. There are some fine old houses about the Green ayre and in Parliament Street, all the way up to the pathway nown as "The Ladies' Walk." It can only be a probability that hen Henry IV. held his court at Lancaster, that that court would e somewhat of the nature of a parliament, as Parliaments went in hose times, hence the name of Parliament Street. But I can find o record of such Parliaments being held here as were held in York nd elsewhere.

The old city suffered immensely at the period of the Scottish asion; it was burnt down in 1314, 1322, and again in 1389, by e same race of invaders. The first time after the defeat of ward II. at Bannockburn, and the second time after the battle Otterburn, in which young Percy, surnamed Hotspur, was taken soner and Douglas slain. The War of the Roses deluged the

country with blood, but strange to state, the actual ravages of war did not extend in any one instance to Lancaster, though the fictitious Yorkist, Lambert Simnel, landed at the Pile of Fouldrey in the Bay of Morecambe, and on his march from Furness passed through the even then "Time-Honoured Lancaster."

I have been very anxious to ascertain how Germany Street and Germany Bridge obtained their foreign appellation, but no one can enlighten me. I am, therefore, led to venture on a conjecture of my own to the effect that when Lambert Simnel landed in Lancaster he had with him several Germans, one of whom was a commander, named Martin Swartz, from whom we have the term Swartzmoor. It is just possible that this German chief with others of Simnel's mongrel army would bivouac in this neighbourhood.

Their passage through Lancaster took place in the year 1487. Lambert Simnel was the son of a baker, and was marching on this occasion to Coventry. He was simply the tool of a priest anxious to make himself popular at someone else's expense.

Concerning the Horse Shoe Corner there is a tradition to this effect: When the Duke of Lancaster entered the town upon his noble steed it is said that his horse cast a shoe at this place and that the people who had welcomed the prince vociferously seized it and had it fixed upon the spot where it fell off the hoof as near as possible. "In 1834 a large assembly congregated for the purpose of witnessing the renewal of the old shoe" says the *Preston Pilot* of that year, it being the custom to renew it every seven years. "Those assembled to witness the ceremony were entertained with nut brown ale, had a merry chairing and then retired. In the evening they were again entertained to supper." Journal No. xxiv p. 414 of the British Archaeological Association gives the same origin as the above. Mr. Bond in his "Reminiscences" tells of men taking their wives to the Horse Shoe Corner with a halter round their necks, disposing of them to the highest bidder. Mr. Bond has seen three women coming away from such a ceremony,

but they had no halters on; they were sold for a shilling each; he heard of another woman being sold for eight-pence.

As Golgotha denotes a place of skulls, it is, or was, quite an appropriate appellation since there would be little besides skull and bone left of the culprit whose body, after having been executed was left a prey to the elements and the fowls of the air. This neighbourhood was the Calvary of Lancaster. Turning to Lindow we find that there was a Mr. William Lindow, a merchant who lived in Lancaster, and who died in May, 1786. This district many persons believe perpetuates his name owing to his residence having been in the neighbourhood. There is on the south side of the town a suburb called the Greaves, and this name takes the mind back to the Anglo-Saxon *grof* or *graef*, probably from *grafan* to dig. There was very likely a long furrow in this locality which I associate with the ancient groves of the Druids. Farther on is Bowerham "dwelling by the enclosure," from the Cymric *bwr* and Saxon *ham*, a home.

Haverbreck Hill doubtless represents the old Norse *haver*, for oats, hence we have the oat fields on the breckan, or slightly elevated ground.

Lancaster has still some memento of the early religious symbols worn by the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, and of the Knights Templar. It may seem like a piece of bathos to mention the fact that even public-houses, anciently very different in their organisation and regulation from what is the case to-day, were so far as the origin of their titles are concerned, much more appropriately named than we are disposed to fancy; and the White Cross Inn, in Penny Street, and the Red Cross Inn, Skerton, bespeak a desire to show that Lancaster was not supine in regard to the Crusades. Again the White Cross Works, is a name perhaps conferred in ignorance of the sacred zeal which once posessed the ancient Christians of England, in common with France and Germany. The White Cross was the sign of the Knights Hospitallers, and the red Cross that of the Knights Templars, whose far famed banner

bore the word *Bauseant*, in consequence of the black and wh stripes which distinguished it, and the beautiful text *Non no Domine, non nobis, sed nomini tuo, da gloriam.* (Not unto us, Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name be given the glory.) T first named order of knights established themselves at St. Joh Hospital, Clerkenwell, that of the latter took up their abode at t Temple. The Hospitallers originated in the eleventh century, exa date say some authorities, 1048, their object being to shelter ea *hospes* or guest on pilgrimage to Jerusalem. The military order w founded about 1099, and confirmed by the Pope in 1113. The ord of the Templars originated in 1119, in the reign of Baldwin II., Ki of Jerusalem. The White Cross history takes us back to the ye 1188, when Henry II. reigned in England and Phillip II. in Fran The two monarchs swore to be "brothers in arms for the cause God," and ceased their strife accepting the cross from the hands the Archbishop of Tyre, in the month of January, in the year nam near an old elm tree, between Trie and Gisors. *Roger of Hove* and the *Script. Rer. Franc.* state that many of the great vassals each nation followed their masters' example, and took the sa oaths to be good soldiers of the cross, and to fight on Christ's beh "on land or sea, in town or field." The crosses given to the K of France and his people were red; those given to the King England and his people were white. An order of the White Cr was established in Tuscany in 1814. There can be little doubt t the Hospitallers of St. Leonard would wear a cross, and as they l for their founder the Earl of Morton, afterwards King John, it is j likely that their sacred badge would be red. The hospital had la both in Lancaster and Skerton.

Wars of the Roses.

In the Wars of the Roses, Lancaster's Rose was red, tha York white; and while they raged the blood of from 80,000 90,000 Englishmen was shed, and there fell in the contest th kings, several princes of the blood Royal, sixty-two nobles, hundred and thirty-nine knights, four hundred and forty-one squi

and six hundred and thirty-eight of the flower of the English gentry. And yet the seat of the line of Lancaster escaped a shot or flourish of the sword at this period. The war, or series of wars, was a great blessing. It put an end to feudalism, showed the people, the masses, that *they* were the real bone and sinew of the country, and not the pampered lords and knights, who neither toiled nor spun; so their eyes were opened, and when the chiefs of the aristocracy were bound to espouse the cause of one side or the other, the scales fell from their organs of vision, they saw clearly their chiefs dependent upon them for their very existence, and so feudalism received a divine blow from which it never recovered—never will—never ought. Before the vassals could be allowed to fight it was necessary to emancipate them, a circumstance that would never have taken place perhaps for ages had not this war occurred.

"In those times," writes a literary friend, "gentlemen who wavered in their opinions used to have the white rose emblazoned over one entrance to their houses and the red rose on the other, and to introduce the visitors which ever side they happened to represent at the gateway accordingly." Other historians, however, write to the effect that there was no neutrality permitted. Nobles and gentlemen were obliged to take up arms on behalf of one side or the other. Still, the subterfuge might be resorted to in some instances.

The Civil Wars.

From "Tracts relating to Military Proceedings in Lancashire during the Civil War, edited and illustrated by George Ormerod, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.G.S., printed for the Chetham Society, MDCCCXLIV." and from other sources, the following particulars relative to the Royalists and Parliamentarians in Lancaster are taken :—

In 1636, King Charles I. sent his writs to many boroughs for Ship Money in order to fit out the Royal Navy, and the County of Lancaster was to build and equip one ship of 400 tons, and to man it with 160 men. The estimated expense was about £1,000, and the proportion which Lancaster was to contribute was £30; Liverpool being only required to pay £25 and Preston £25.

From the town of Lancaster a petition was presented expressing the breaking sense and sorrow," of the petitioners "for the unhappy rents and tions in his Majesty's dominions, especially in the time of the session of so gra godly an assembly most graciously convened by his Majesty; they therefore su and beseech his Majesty to return to his great council, in whom this nation h fided, that thereby his throne may be established in righteousness." To t king replied that he "had not *gone* but had been *driven* from his parliamen his Majesty recommended as the best way to put an end to the rents and di which subsisted, that they, the petitioners, should petition parliament to comp his Majesty's desires and generous offers, which was the only way safely and s to cure the present distractions of the kingdom."

In the 1642, as we have already seen, the Earl of Derby distinguished in the cause of his Sovereign. The partisans of the Parliament had o most of the towns in Lancashire with garrisons and erected fortifications f defence. Lord Derby, who had collected a body of troops at Lathom Hou joined by Lord Molyneux with his regiment, and on the 13th March in the year named, they marched to Lancaster to besiege it. The royal army after marc night appeared before the town early on the morning of the 18th when the mander, the Earl of Derby, called upon the garrison to surrender. This was by the commanding officer so the works thrown up by the parliamentary forc immediately attacked, but in the first instance the troops of the king were r and Lord Derby then bravely led the storming party to a second assault, arm a pike. "Follow me," he cried, and a number of gentlemen chivalrously the injunction and entered the town followed by soldiers, and very soon La was captured with a loss of twenty men. The Earl of Derby then ordered the cations to be destroyed. On the night of the 20th March the victorious r marched to Preston and next day attacked the town which was carried by sto a loss to the garrison of 600 killed and wounded besides a large number of pri The royal army likewise suffered severe losses.

On the south-west side of Lancaster, in a field adjoining the roa Lancaster to Aldcliffe, is an artificial hill of a circular form which bear resemblance to a tumulus or barrow, but which tradition attributes to Crom this hill it was said was thrown up by him, and on the brow of it he planted against the castle, which is about half a mile off. The circumference of the about 150 yards, and the height nearly 5 yards. The name of the field Meadow. It was land subsequently included in Penny's charity.

What mean these stones? The question has been asked respect round boulder stones on the top of the towers of the gateway of the castle. they are the remains of the missiles taken up there for the purpose of hurling the enemy in the year 1642.

The Royalists numbered 600 men, whereof 300 were musketeers. "They noned the towne" says an old writer, "being well fortified and manned with musketeers under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Holcroft, Sergeant-Major row and Sergeant-Major Heywood; which being refused, after two hours hot ice, they forced the mote and drave the rebels into the castle. Captain Shuttle-h (a member of the House of Commons), Captain W. Rigby, and many of the nesmen were killed at the Castle gate, the Major and divers of the townesmen, as were most seditious being taken prisoners. On this occasion Mr. Blundell, rosby, had his thigh shattered by a musket ball."

In 1643 Major Birch with a detachment of the parliamentary army under the mand of Sir John Seaton, then lying at Preston, took Lancaster by a *coup de* in.

The Sack of Lancaster, A.D. 1645.

In the Royalist Composition Papers is the following entry concerning Lan-er:—June 7th, ordered by the House of Commons, that when this unnatural war ded, the Town of Lancaster shall receive £8,000 from the estates of Papists and quents of the County who were at the burning of the town, to be equally divided ngst the inhabitants, being no delinquents. Among those present at the burning :—

s, Earl of Derby.
ard, Lord Molineux.
ohn Cansfield.
ohn Girlington.
eo. Middleton.
. Kirby.
. Kitsson.
. Carus.
Bradshaw.
Calvert.
. Dalton.
ilbert Houghton.
homas Tildesley.
Westby.
Mr. Hesketh, of Mains.
Thos. Singleton.
Rich. Gorral,
Rob. White.
Mr. Butler, of Kirkland.
Edw. Chisnall.
Mr. Standish, of Standish.
Mr. Anderton, of Euxton.
Wm. Houghton, of Parkhall.
Rich. Latham, of Parbold.
Two sons of Mr. Anderton, of Clayton.
Sir Wm. Gerrard.
Mr. Blundell, of Crosby.

In a letter sent from "a gentleman resident in *Yorke* to his friend living in ard Street," and dated June, 1642, is this "lamentable and sad news from the . viz. *Yorke, Lancaster, Darby* and *Newcastle.*"

"Sir,—According to my engagements when I was at London, I can do no than advertise you of our newest newes at Yorke. . . . . The whole y of Yorke is frustrate of that happiness and fruition which we might by the dence of God, enjoy. But now to the terror and amazement of all true-hearted stants, other neighbouring counties are like (without the aboundant mercy of) to be sharers of this doleful tragedy now acting in the north, for they have

already begun their desperate intentions in Lancaster, as may appeare by the l Strange, his carriadge there, where, with a company of about seven hundred n hath by virtue of the Commission of Arms, disposed of some part of the maga there, and hath opposed the Deputy-Lieutenant, appointed by the Ordinance for militia, for putting the same in execution, and likewise it plainly appears by Majesty's letter to Sir John Girlington, the High Sheriffe of that county, to sum all protestant subjects with all speed at Preston, to heare his Majestie's two decl tions,and the Lancashire petition to the king and his Majestie's answer thereunto. S of the Committee for Lancaster desired the forbearance of them to be received, hee, in contempt of their order from the Parliament, departed with some of his fri and cryed out, "All that are for the king, go with us, crying out, 'for the king; the king,' and so about four hundred persons, whereof the most part of them v popish Romanists, went with him, and ridde up and down the moore and cryed the king; for the king,' but far more in number, stayed with the Committee, prayed for the uniting of the King and Parliament, with a general acclamation that 'tis thought, since the Committee's going there, it hath wonderfully wrought u the hearts of the people; but upon contempt of the Committee, Sir John Girling Sir George Middleton, and Sir Edward Filton, are sent for to the house as de quents . . . . Your assured, loving friend,

WILL. JENKINSON."

"From *Preston* there was sent Serjeant-Major *Birch* to Lancaster, to whether the townes were fortified strongly against him or no, who finding no g opposition, with his owne company entered the towne, and after the towne jo with him, and they went against the castle, wherein was Master *Kirby*, one of knights of the shire, and *Sir John Girlington*, with some other forces, who perce that they were not able to resist, stole away out of the castle, and so Captain B took possession of it.

The *Earl* of *Darby* marched out of *Wigan* with 600 foot and 400 h and quartered on Tuesday night at *Kirkham*, where the countrie people, to number of 3,000, being wearied with the insolence and tyrannie of the rebells, c with great cheerfulnesse unto him; that upon that day he came within foure m of Lancaster, intending to take from the rebells those pieces of ordnance which before had seized on from a *Spanish* ship, and the next day was met by *Sir Girlington* and Colonel *Tildesley* with 600 men, whereof 300 were musketeers so went to Lancaster.

A copie of a letter from a gentleman of great worth, in *Lancas* to his friend in *London*, who the *Stationer* can name:—"I have not tim write any large discourse, the news is not so good, but you may have ea of it; yet rather than let you be abused with falacies, I will give you

ne of all briefly. After taking the ordnance from the Spanish ship, we ied them all safe to the castle at Lancaster, within a few days after, the of Darby advanced towards us, all the papists rising wholly with him. Major having notice of it sent to Boulton and Manchester for relief for us. Mr. ton took the charge, and advanced as far as Garston, and hearing that the enemy upon his coming, he returned to Preston. Whereupon the Earl re-advanced urds us, and after some two houres hard fight, with the great slaughter of our en- : (for we could at several times see two or three of their colours fall at once, and res lie on heaps), they dispersed themselves among the hedges and at the backe ie houses, and set the towne on fire. This enforced our men to retire to the Castle; reupon the enemie entered the towne and killed men, women and children, with arbarous crueltie, dragging poor people from their houses and cutting their throats butchers' knives: they set fire round the towne and departed. We had no vituals ie castle, and the welle there was presently drunk drie, but we issued out again the burned towne took diverse of the enemie there remaining prisoners, and out ie store yet unburned we victualled ourselves for a good time. Thus we lay two ree houres, the enemy encompassing us on all sides, but (we were without anie : of danger) at last the Major General and Master Ashton came to relieve us: drewe all the strength of Preston and adjacent parts with them. The Earle, g at Ellwell, they drew to Cockerham, and passed by him to us. The Earle, was no way able to have fought with them, took this opportunity of the towne of ston's weaknesse, and fell back upon it, and took it that night. Master Hopwood Peter Shaw were those taken, and yet escaped again. I know not the loss that there received; I am sure it was overmuch. At my going past I left my ar- re, clothes, and a hundred muskets there: these are lost, I have nothing left. n notice, the Earle was marched towards Preston; Sergeant Major Sparrow and er Ashton followed him: he had the town before we came, and, as we are inelie informed, all this crueltie arises from the Earl of Darby, who hath taken ie great papists into his counsell, who before were not admitted, who have put upon this cruel massacre, and all rise with him as one man; and if it be in their r, will not leave a true protestant in these partes. If God and good people do ook upon us, which God grant they may, this countrie will be open for the n to passe with her forces, who hath already sent 1,100 to Skipton toward ourne. Being in haste I cannot enlarge, but rest

Your faithfull friend, T. H.

ncaster, the 25th March, 1643.

"The report of our taking in of *Preston* flew to Lancaster, and prepared wne and castle for our entrance. Thither was sent a company of foot and a : of horse to take possession. This new and enlarged possession was inriched, red and secured by the gods of the sea, who had provided for our welcome and e entertainment a *Dunkirke* ship, a man-of-war, that came from *Spaine*,

furnished with twenty-one pieces of big brasse and iron ordnance, fit to supply castle and fortifie other garrisons. Desire to see this foreigner, and care to se this captivitie, led some of note and worth into a tedious and removing captiv yet could not the enemie be thus satified, for the misse of such a prize they labou destroy that by fire which God hath sent by water. But God that sent the pi saved them; the most came whole and safe to the castle, before and after t lodging was fired. But malice and envie followed them.

The Earle, attended with great strength, beset Lancaster, and sends t summons:

"*To the Major and Burgesses of the towne of Lancaster.*

Gentlemen,—I am come into these parts by his Majestie's speciall c mand, to free you from the bondage of those declared traitors that now oppress and endeavour your destruction, by bringing you into their own condition. I will now mention your former neglect of the king's service, nor, I hope, I need not you what forces I have or might have on occasion, nor how joyfully all the coun in my march have joyned themselves unto me. If you will submit the towne your armes unto me, and likewise endeavour with me to re-obtaine the castle, you s have all fair usage from me; if not expect from me what the law of the lande an warre will inflict upon you. Thus, expecting your answer by ten of the clock day, I rest,

March the 18th, eight o'clock.

Your friend, DERBY."

This summons came first to the hands of our commanders of the castle, gave the towne leave to returne this answer: —

"Right Honourable, We received yours of this instant, and do ret this answer: that all our arms are under the command of officers now within towne, for the King and Parliament, so that we have not the disposal of them; at their coming they took and fortified the castle, which was never in our comma and by reason thereof have our towne likewise at their pleasure; so that both towne and castle are now at their disposal, and will be (by God's blessing) kep his Majestie. And thus we humbly take our leave, and rest

Your honours, in all due respects."

"This answer pleaseth not; they must expect the punishments of war, w they found. They fiercely assault for an hour in vaine; they turne their rage houses, and by commission on the sudden become ready firemen all of them. fire houses and barnes without the sentinell, in which they sacrificed their bodies. Thus they heated and smoked our valiant soldiers from their sentinell; when they were entered the towne, Papish like, they continue to burne and ha

denying quarter to our men, but rather cursedly quartering them; from which cruelty (raging mad) the most of our forces retired into the castle." The account of this cowardly conquest is thus given in from Lancaster: the dwelling-houses that were burned were in number four score and ten, containing three hundred bayes of building. The barnes, stables, cow houses, replenished with corne, hay, and cattell, that were burned were eighty-six, containing two hundred and forty bayes of buildings, and one maltkiln of foure bayes of building, with three hundred windles of malt therein. By all which it evidently appears that they displayed the banner of the scarlet coloured beast.

A miracle of mercy was wrought in the midst of this undoing and heart-breaking misery. They purposely and industriously gave fire to two houses of persons well affected to King and Parliament, but they would not take fire: no, by no means, though they renewed their endeavours severall times in severall places, though the next houses were burnt downe to the grounde. God restrained the remnant of their rage; he remembered his promise, *Esay* xliij 2, "*the flame shall not kindle upon thee.*" Faith quenched the violence of the fire; this shield quenched the fierce darts of the *devill.*

March 19th, 2,000 of our forces marched out for the timely relief of Lancaster, but how they were divided and diverted, walked and breathed to and fro, whilst the Earle fires Lancaster, recovered *Preston*, and rifled *Blackburne*, I have noe mind to inquire, but do sadly remember, and cannot forget how these tydings affrighted our commanders out of Lancaster Castle, and exposed the castle, so well appointed, to the will of the enemy, had not the mighty God by the assistance of a minister, doubled the spirit of the heartie (though headlesse soldiers), to maintaine with utmost hazard so great a trust. Thus God set our sunne backe many degrees, but not in manifest favour as to *Hezekiah*; yet he brought us to himself in fasting and prayer, the seven and twentyeth day of March, that we repenting he might repent.

This very night came a messenger from Lancaster Castle reporting the safety of the castle, the heartinesse of the soldiers, and their comfortable provision. *Lancashire's Valley of Achor.*

Lancaster Voyage.

Our desire to secure our garrisons, to relieve *Warrington*, which we had occasionally oppressed, and to improve those new talents lent to us by God, sent us to sea, made us think upon a voyage to Lancaster, the fairnesse of the weather and the calmesse of the way, were strong encouragements. We began our march the eight and twentieth day of April: the presence of God was sought for safe convoy; and terrible was the presence that accompanied our march, (what else can it be imputed

to?) that our forces passed safely through *Wiggan* (though the enemy found his fi nest after we had taken it), *Prescot*, *Ormeskirke* (where we marred an intended mu and *Preston* (that recovered *Preston*). Whence (hearing that our friends in *cashire* were in some danger, though it was nothing but the Earle's hasting *Yorkshire* and the rest of the forces speeding to *Hornby* Castle) we stretche march to LANCASTER. In all this way, as we moved, the enemy removed ; w nothing remarkable in them but cruelty and cowardice ; for some troops of meeting a poor boy unharmed, which outwent his company, clave his head and barously mangled him ; also thereabouts the enemy, after a slight skirmish, over by flight.

Our arrive at LANCASTER was welcomed with the safety of the Castle good posture of the garrison, their comfortable provision and the well-nigh prep nesse of the carriage; and after we had refreshed our armie a few days, with the of *Thurland* Castle, and the report of our forraigners against *Hornby* Castle advanced homeward, the ninth daye of Maye, and under the former gracious con came safe home, though laden with the weight of twelve whole pieces and two h ones (the rest fortifying the castle), all which we acknowledged in solemne thanks in *Manchester*, the sixteenth of May. *Lancashire's Valley of Achor.*

*From a sermon preached by Nehemiah Barnet, minister at Lancaster, December, 1645, are the following extracts, from the illustration which they affo to the cannon taken at Lancaster mentioned above and of the temporary abandon of Lancaster Castle, by *Birch*, which is, however, stated to have been sh repossessed by the Parliament. Several passages of this discourse are here verbatim from that tract, as noticed in the introduction to it :—

" Isaiah xxvi. 2. 'Lord, when thy hand . . . shall devoure them . I shall not now leade you abroad to behold a sight of the lift up hand of God pu ing and prospering our armies by sea and land ; but I shall keep me within confines of this county.

Look upon their many meanes and advantages : they had many-mo thundering, terrifying cannons, we but one small piece ; one (Mr. Angier) said of them, their's did but playe, but did no worke ; whilst the lift up hand of the of the seas was working with the windes to bring a Dunkirke ship, a man-of that came from Spaine, furnished with one and twentie pieces of brasse and

*"God's Hand lift up for Lancashire, presented in a Sermon preached the Honourable Committee of the County at Lancaster (constituted under an ord of 26 August, 1645), upon the 18th daye of December, 1645. Beinge a solem of thanksgiving to God, for clearing of the county, in subduing the enemies th by Nehemiah Barnet, Minister at Lancaster. London : printed by W. Will John Williams : and are to be sold at the Crown, in St, Paul's Church Yard,

ance, fit to supply our present wants and to carry them so neare our strongest e, which had no cannon at all. And shall we not remember [illegible] of God in rving the Castle at Lancaster [illegible] the cannons were hastily conveyed thither: nvie of our enemies was presentlie encreased, and therefore with much fury and eir forces, came against the Towne and Castle, and were so hot that they dy fired the towne and thought thereby to have fired or frighted us out of the e, and so have gained that which God's hande had lately given unto us. Yet lling to fight with our forces that came to relieve us, fearing thereby that they ld lose their plunder, wherewith they were loaden, retreated and took the rtunity to prevaile against Preston, which successes surprised the spirites and uraged the heartes of the chief commanders in the Castle, that they thought safest waye for themselves was to march towards Manchester, and quit the le."

In the year 1648 the Scotch army, under the command of the Duke of ilton and a body of English, both horse and foot, under Sir Marmaduke Langmarched through Lancaster in order to release Charles from his imprisonment. English troops formed the advance division of the army, which in the locality of on was confronted by Cromwell's horsemen, who forced it to make a disorderly n to Uttoxeter, where the Scottish army was totally defeated, and the Duke and ief officers taken prisoners. Sir Thomas Tyldesley, a gentleman representing cient family of Tyldesley, of Tyldesley, a staunch supporter of the king, was at me blockading Lancaster Castle, which had been previously seized upon by well and garrisoned by the Parliamentary army. The garrison was reduced to straits when the news arrived from Preston that Cromwell's horse had defeated cots. It was then decided to abandon the design of subjecting Lancaster , and learning that Major General Munroe, with reinforcements for the Duke's from Scotland, had arrived in Lancashire, Sir Thomas Tyldesley joined him, having collected many of Sir Marmaduke Langdale's men who had been dis- l at Preston. Being joined by others newly brought into service, Sir Thomas sley proposed to General Munroe that their joint forces, together with more ents of the Scotch, who were at the period quartered in Kendal, should march ls Preston and follow Cromwell in the rear as he pursued the Scots; but e declined and marched through Westmorland and Cumberland to Scotland. omas Tyldesley therefore proceeded to Durham to join the levies being raised or the king.

March of Charles II. through Lancashire towards Worcester August, 1651. ce of King Charles from Lancaster to Warrington.

Mercurius Politicus No. 63, August 21, 1651. The following letter is aving neither address nor signature :—

"Sir,—This day sen'night (9th) Renegade Wogan came into Kendal with troops, [illegible] charged the town to provide for 1,000 horse. Upon Monday (treacherous Boynton came into [illegible] with six troops, to make provision for *Van-curriers*, commanded by the Duke of Buckingham. Upon Tuesday (12t Scots King came hither, and set all the prisoners in the castle at liberty. He wa claimed at the Crosse, and a general pardon to all persons, except some few. night he lodged at Ashton Hall, three miles from Lancaster, being Colonel Wain house, where Hamilton lodged two dayes before the battail of Preston, whose fa hope, attends this young man that traces him in the same steps of invasion. Wedneday (13th) he lodged at Myerscoe, Sir Thomas Tildesley's house, and thence he marched through Preston. Upon Thursday (14th) his foot having th over Ribble Bridge, that night he lodged at Euston-burgh six miles on this s Preston, being Mr. Anderton's house, who was prisoner at Lancaster, but set at l by the Scots. This Anderton is a bloody papist, and one that, when Price R was at Bolton, boasted much of being in blood to the elbows at that cruell mas The last night (15th) the King lodged at Brine, six miles from Warrington bei William Gerard's house, who is a subtle Jesuited Papist. This dissembling Scot none so well in Lancashire for his hosts as the Papists, which discovers his p hypocrisy in taking the covenant, and may let our English, as well as our S Presbyters see how they were deceived with vaine conceits of this man's religion. people of all sorts in Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire fled as fast fro Scots, as their King and themselves did from their beggarly kingdom. 'Tis rep their King blames Major Ashurst for bringing him into Lancashire, since he fa more accesse of forces. I do not hear that any considerable person doth openl him since his march into England. Wherefore we doubt not but God hath or his coming hither for the more speedy and totall ruine of him and his adhe Stockden Heath, 16 August."

When looking over the muniments and autograph letters belonging t Fenwick Pearson, of Storrs Hall, and so excellently arranged by that gentleman, with the following letter, which along with other matter, I was permitted to tran

"My Lord,—I writt the last Fryday to yr lordp as I understand the d by whom I sent my lettre never went to your lordp neither can we hear what come of him. In this respect my desire is to communicate the occasione of m writinge to you by myselfe personally to the affectinge of this I must crave your l assurance for my safe carriage to you and my secure returninge back. I shall e your lordp's answer by this drumer and shall alwayes be ready to continu lordpp's friend and servante, MORLEY AND MONTEAGL

November 21st, 1644.

I will bringe along with me only my boy.

To the HON. FERDINANDO, LORD FAIRFAX,

General of the Northern Forces, for the King and Parliament."

e writer of the above letter was evidently the "papist and delinquent" Morley whose ates were sequestered and whose son in 1651 petitioned for maintenance out of the ne. See Challoner's "Missionary Priests" (*Sequestrations*). At the period the ter was written in, this son (alluded to in the postcript) would be about seven years old.

The Rebellion of 1715.

In 1715 about one thousand four hundred rebels entered Kendal, and proeded next day to Kirkby Lonsdale; they entered Lancaster on the 7th, in the lowing order, viz :—200 English horse, Highlanders on foot and 200 Lowland Scotch th Scotch horse in the rear. They came directly to the market place and drew up ir foot around it, with bagpipes playing. When they were drawn up at this point nan mounted the cross and after the trumpet had sounded thrice, he proclaimed the tender by the title of James III., alleging that his just right had been until then ained from him by foreigners and usurpers, at the close of which they gave a loud ut of 'God save the King!' Very few of the inhabitants of Lancaster or the neighurhood joined them in uncovering or shouting; most of the rebels had ribands in ir hats, the English red and white and the Scotch blue and white. After the clamation was read, they repaired to their quarters as billeted; they all behaved mselves civilly whilst here; the shops were opened, and whatever they wanted they d for; they also paid off their quarters well, except the Highlanders, who paid only art. We learn that the rebels next searched the town for arms and ammunition, but y got a few pounds of gunpowder, the inhabitants having two days before, publicly own all the powder they could collect (about two barrels), into the well in the marplace. Mr. Christopher Hopkins, bookseller, is credited with having thrown a ge quantity of gunpowder into the well which once stood in the market place. He this in order to prevent the rebels seizing it and doing injury with it to the nspeople. Possibly the suggestion to take the course indicated originated with n. They got some militia muskets and fowling pieces; also five pieces of cannon, m aboard the ship "Robert," lying at Sunderland, from which ship they also took ew muskets and some swords. Before leaving Lancaster they were joined by some the neighbouring Catholic gentry and their dependents, in number about one hundred n. They also secured what public money they could from the Excise Office; and n John Powel, the Postmaster, they obtained £42. They likewise seized and took y with them all the horses they could find. They marched from the town on lnesday morning, the 9th inst., the horse proceeded that day to Preston, and the to Garstang. The latter joined the horse next day in the evening at Preston, re they remained till the 12th, in order to fix carriages to the guns which they seized at Lancaster.

After the surrender of the rebels to the King's forces at Preston, about two red and thirty of the common men guarded by Dormer's regiment of Dragoons sent to Lancaster castle. Clarke states that the account of the proceedings of

the rebels in our town in 1715, was taken from the manuscript of a tradesman of Lancaster, who was an eye-witness of what he described.

From another authority we learn that;

"The protection of Lancaster had been confided to Colonel Hoghton who was at the head of a body of militia, but his force was in no degree calculated to withstand the invading army, and the Colonel and his men retreated before the rebels arrived. Two days after their arrival they completely evacuated the town, taking the route of Garstang to Preston, where they were compelled to capitulate to Generals Wills and General Carpenter."

At Preston this erratic body prepared to march to Manchester, but the county was getting alive to the serious results their freaks might bring about, and they were met by an unexpected opposition in the person of the Rev. James Woods, a dissenting minister, who had been ejected, and his congregation. This little army who were armed with the implements of husbandry reversing the ancient prediction by turning their plough-shares into swords and their pruning forks into spears, marched to Walton-de-Dale, where they were drawn up in battle array to dispute the right of passage with the insurgents. But the King's forces were advancing under General Willis and they were all speedily defeated and the ringleaders impeached and found guilty, the Earl of Derwentwater and Viscount Kenmure being beheaded on Tower Hill, on the 24th of February 1716. Lords Nairn and Carnwath escaped such a fate by receiving a reprieve, and Earls Wintown and Nithesdale evaded the axeman's blow by getting out of the town in some stealthy manner. Nine of the rebel party were hanged at Lancaster, sixteen at Preston, five at Manchester, five at Wigan, four at Liverpool, and four at Garstang. Mr. Gascoigne, the Rev. Mr. Paul and John Hall, Esq., were hanged at Tyburn. General Foster escaped to the continent.

Of rebels executed at Lancaster I give the following list from an old MS.

18th February, 1716.

George Mackintosh.
Hercules Derham.
Donald Robertson.
Robert Crowe.

3rd October, 1716.

Captain Thomas Bruce.
Thomas Shuttleworth.
John Winckley.
William Charnley.
Richard Hodgson.

The number who died in gaol at Lancaster was **forty-three.** Sent to Liverpool for transportation, one hundred; executed at Liverpool, **four.**

Executed at Preston.
(By sentence of Court Martial).
Major John Nairne.
Captain Phil. Lockhart.
Captain John Shafthoe.
Ensign Erskine.
12 common men (privates).

At Garstang, four were executed, at Wigan, five, and at Manchester, five.

THE SECOND OR 1745 REBELLION.

The arguments as to the cashiering of a King *de jure*, and the establishing King *de facto* were carried on between the Protestants, Catholics, and non- s with great heat, and at last the war dogs were again let loose in 1745, when oung Pretender and Chevalier, Prince Charles Edward, animated with the hope gaining the English Throne, quitted his exile in France on the second of August : year named.

On the 22nd of November the rebels constituting the Second Rebellion ıced to Kendal. Their van marched to Burton the day after and entered Lan- : on the 24th, the Pretender, who was in the highland dress marched on foot to ırage his men, and was proclaimed the same day at Lancaster amidst the accla- ns of his followers, who then seized the public money. On the 25th the main entered into the town, and on the 26th the last division arrived in such haste that only stopped to take some refreshment standing in the streets. They plundered the ndmen in the neighbourhood of Lancaster of all the horses they could find, ney took the shoes from the passengers in the high-roads. A young man named sby, of Langthwaite, near Lancaster, was shot by one of the rebels for refusing e up a fowling-piece which he had in his hand and which the Scot had demanded. e 27th November they reached Preston ; several stragglers, however, who had d behind in the neighbourhood of Lancaster, and between that Town and n, were seized and conducted to Lancaster Castle.

The Scots on their retreat towards Scotland were apprehensive of being ıaded in Lancashire, as was the case with their countrymen in 1648 and 1715, forced marches and arrived at Preston on the 12th December ; the next day ached Lancaster and immediately set open the gates of the castle, and released bel prisoners confined there. They behaved in a rude and brutal manner to of the most respectable inhabitants of the town, who had been most active st them, plundering from some, extorting money from others. From Mr. Gillison btained about 20 guineas. A party of them was sent to Dr. Fenton's (the vicarage), they committed great outrages. The Doctor had fortunately fled from his but they presented several pistols and drawn swords to the servants, and caused

them to open every room, chest, box, and drawer in the house, out of which, the Scots took what they pleased; and then they threatened to burn the house unless £20 was instantly given to them. These threats so greatly alarmed the old lady in the house that she obtained for them that amount of money. On the 14th of December these rebellious persons left Lancaster and arrived at Kendal the same day. In the evening of the 14th some troops of the King's horse arrived in the neighbourhood. Many of the marauders were still in the town, and the officer commanding the light horse, not knowing their number, deemed it imprudent to enter in the night. He therefore halted with his men on Ellel Moor, where the troops rested on their arms all night, and early the next morning they entered Lancaster to the great joy of the inhabitants. General Oglethorp and a strong body of dragoons arrived soon after; and on the 16th His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, also arrived in the town. Great numbers of the rebels were taken in Lancaster and the neighbourhood and lodged within the castle, and many in their haste to retreat were obliged to leave their plunder behind them.

What we know as the Battle of Culloden might very easily have been called the *Battle of Scotforth*, for page 603 of the "History of the Scottish Highlands, Highland Clans, and Highland Regiments," by Thomas Maclaughlan, L.L.D., F.S.A. Scot., and Professor John Wilson, edited by John S. Keltie, F.S.A. Scot., Vol. I. states that "Prince Charles arrived at Lancaster late in the evening of the 13th December. On reaching his quarters (the Conservative Club, Church Street), Lord George Murray found that orders had been given out that the army was to halt there all the next day. On visiting Charles's quarters next morning, Lord George was told by the Prince that he had resolved to fight the enemy, and desired him to go along with O'Sullivan, and reconnoitre the ground in the neighbourhood for the purpose of choosing a field of battle. His Lordship contrary to the expectations of those who had advised Charles to fight, and who supposed that Lord George would have opposed that measure, offered no advice on the subject. He merely proposed that as the ground suitable for regular troops might not answer the Highlanders, some Highland officers should also inspect the ground, and as Lochiel was present, he requested that he would go along with him, a request with which he at once complied. With an escort of horse and foot, and accompanied by Lochiel and Sullivan, Lord George returned about two miles, where he found a very fine field upon a rising ground sufficiently large for the whole army, and which was so situated that from whatever quarter the enemy could come, the army would be completely covered till the enemy were close upon them. After surveying these grounds very narrowly, and taking three of the enemy's rangers prisoners, the reconnoitring party returned to Lancaster. From the prisoners Lord George received information that the corps called the rangers was at Garstang, and that a great body of Wade's Dragoons had entered Preston a few hours after he had left it. His Lordship reported to the Prince the result of the survey, and told him that if the number of his men was sufficient to meet the enemy he could not wish a better field of battle for the Highlanders; but Charles informed him that

he had altered his mind, and that he meant to proceed on his march next day. *Jacobite Memoirs*, p 60, and *Kirkonnel MS.*

In the revolution of 1688, Lancaster took no distinguished part, nor is there any prominent event, during the reign of William III., in the history of this town, except that in the year 1698 a casual fire broke out in one of the principal streets, and spread with such destructive fury as to almost reduce the town once more to ashes.

CHAPTER VIII

ST. PETER'S CHURCH—THE ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES OF THE CHURCH—STAINED WINDOWS—LIST OF PAST PRIESTS—THE ORGAN—THE BE THE OLD MASON STREET CHAPEL—CATHOLICS MARTYRED IN LANCA

HE Catholics of Lancaster have a very reputation both in regard to the cha of their relationships with their Prote neighbours, and their co-operation in m affecting the well-being of the town. have a stately edifice, occupying a large of land, on the right-hand side of the Road. It is a veritable cathedral in ap ance, within especially, and lately se embellishments have been added in the of stained lights in commemoration of minent martyrs for the faith. The Church is dedicated to Peter. It was erected in 1859, at a cost of £15,000, from des of Mr. E. G. Paley. The spire rises to a height of 240 feet, the tower portion of it contains eight exceedingly sonorous b The Church will accommodate 1,000, and so well is it atte that there has been some talk of enlarging it. On the south is a small convent, and on the east side are day schools for and girls, and a small burial ground. The Very Rev. Pro Walker is the rector. Until the new Church of St. Peter erected, the building now known as the Palatine Hall, situat Dalton Square, was the temple wherein the Catholics of Lanc assembled for worship. This quondam chapel dates from and for a long time its minister was the Rev. Dr. Rigby, who succeeded by the Rev. Richard Brown, the immediate predec of Canon Walker.

The Rev. Dr. John Rigby, 33 years pastor of the Roman olic Church, Lancaster, died on the 10th June, 1818, at his e, Dalton Square, in his 64th year.

The new Catholic Church is indeed a contrast to the first : of worship in Mason Street. The following particulars are ed from the *Tablet* and the *Catholic News*:—"St. Peter's ·ch was erected during the ministry of the Rev. Dean Brown. length of the nave is 114 feet, width between the pillars 36 feet. side aisles are 90 feet in length, and 12 in breadth; the th of the transept is 80 feet, breadth 23 feet. The chancel is ıe same width as the nave and is 41 feet long, and its breadth, ıding nave and side aisles, 60 feet. The chancel terminates a semi-circular octagonal arrangement, and has a three-light low on each face. The subject of the centre east window is the ınsion. In the upper part is a grand figure of our Lord nding in glory, and below, gathered on the mount on which blessed footprints may be seen, and looking up towards Him ıe adoring group of the Apostles, with the Holy Virgin in nidst. The dexter or right-hand window is dedicated to the on saint of the Church, St. Peter, who stands in pontifical s, tiara on the head, keys in hand, at the gate of Heaven. The ter or left window is dedicated to St. Paul. At the base he is esented as being struck blind at his conversion, and above he ıeeling as if translated to the third Heaven, with our Blessed our seated in majesty on His throne, surrounded by the seven ts. The Chapel of Our Lady is 26 feet by 12 feet, is on the h side of the chancel and north transept, and filled in by mental metal screens. The altar and reredos in the Lady pel are of elaborately carved marble and alabaster. This chapel ains three stained windows. A marble tablet attached to the of this Chapel contains the following inscription: 'Pray for ive sisters of the family of Dalton, of Thurnham, Charlotte, get, Mary, Lucy, and Elizabeth.' The Convent Chapel opens the south side of the chancel by a broad arch filled with nental iron work, by which contrivance the Sisters of Mercy

INTRODUCTION.

It is thirty-eight years since the last "History of Lancaster" appeared. That History was written and compiled by the late Rev. Robert Simpson, M.A., of Queen's College, Cambridge, sometime incumbent of St. Luke's Church, Skerton. Two other Histories of the Borough were published before Mr. Simpson's—one by Mr. J. Hall, in 1801, and the other by Mr. C. Clark, in 1807. Many things have happened since 1852, the year when the last History was published, and the ancient "City of the Lune" has once more, phœnix-like, risen from its ashes, and within it a spirit of life and activity prevails, such as our fore-fathers could scarcely have dreamed probable or possible. So many changes have occurred during the last thirty years that it seems unnecessary to offer any apology for venturing to issue a work of the character now presented to the public,—a work presented not without feelings of diffidence—I had almost said of fear and trembling. That it may not prove altogether useless or an abortive effort, is the earnest hope of the writer who has spared neither time nor pains to arrive at facts, and to clothe the same in a phraseology acceptable at least, to homely folk. In this production the idea has been to assume

more of an epistolary style than the tediously historic ; and if the author has succeeded in evoking a greater degree of interest in the time-honoured borough he treats of, and likewise a warmer respect for its venerable memorials and associations he will consider his remuneration ample. Long prefaces are a weariness to the flesh. It only remains, therefore, to add that the compiler is indebted to many local gentlemen for the encouragement they have given him in the way of placing before him the hitherto ungarnered items of valuable information they possessed. Special thanks are due to several clergymen, three of whom have promptly aided me in regard to institutions with which they have been, or are still, officially connected. I refer more particularly to the Rev. Dr. Allen, the Rev. W. E. Pryke, M.A., the Rev. J. Bone, M.A., the Very Rev. Provost Walker, Colonel Marton, J. P., Colonel Lawson Whalley, J.P., and Colonel Middleton. I am also greatly indebted to the following gentlemen : James Williamson, Esq., M.P., W. O. Roper, Esq., E. G. Paley, Esq., James Diggens, Esq., W. G. Welch, Esq., Thomas Barrow, Esq., N. Molyneux, Esq., B. P. Gregson, Esq., J.P., William Tilly, Esq., Edmund Jackson, Esq., W. Housman, Esq., and J. R. Ford, Esq.

One matter I am obliged to call attention to. It is the probability of many readers expressing disappointment with the work before them, because it does not deal with outside places and incidents which have occurred therein connected with events happen-

ing in Lancaster. "There is nothing about Roman Roads in Lunesdale," I imagine one to remark. "Nothing about St. Patrick and Slyne," says another; and, adds a third, "Nothing concerning Morecambe." Perfectly correct. It has been intended that such remarks should be possible in order to state that the villages and hamlets outside Lancaster are treated of in the series of articles which have appeared from time to time under the heading of "Round Lancaster Castle," and it is the hope of the author, after due revision, to publish these articles in book-form as soon as the same are completed. "Time-Honoured Lancaster" deals designedly with Lancaster only.

Time-Honoured Lancaster.

CHAPTER I.

LANCASTER—ORIGIN OF THE NAME—ROMAN REMAINS DISCOVERED.

PROPOSE to allude first of all to the place-name; secondly, to the spacious Priory Church; thirdly, to its ominously towering pile, the Castle; and afterwards to deal with the various events that have occurred in the Borough from the earliest periods, dealing also with many of the old characters to whom the place has given birth, and with the quaint buildings in the neighbourhood which still remain.

Lancaster, the Aluna or Ad Alauna of the Romans, is a name the origin of which takes us far back into the night of ages; but with the lamp of enquiry and careful analysis we may illume the same, and probably bring out a few important items likely to make an old story new, and so clothe each figure with a suit that shall neither shame nor belie its natural features. Let us analyse the terms, Aluna, Ad Alauna, or Alaunum. Whittaker, in his "History of Richmondshire," traces this name to the early British deity, Elaunae, the goddess of rivers, and make the uneuphonius Celto-British name Longovicum, deduceable from the same source. But more critical indagation leads us to what may probably be the root-source of both Alauna and Elaunae. In Celtic we have *all* white, and *aon* river, *aon* and *avon* being synonymous. From this derivation

the question naturally arises, Why should the Lune be called white? The answer is not difficult. The ancient British were a poetical race; what they lacked in science they made up for in poetry, associating their descriptions with their fancies. As the broad river, famed in many parts of its course for its white rocky cliffs, reflected the vapours of the neighbouring hills and the sunny brightness of the fleecy clouds, they would reasonably, when viewing it from some distance, call it the white river, owing to the peculiar or ideal brightness that pervaded it. We next meet with the transformations Lugaun, and Lug-avon, ancient British for "stream of water." As for the term Longovicum, it bespeaks a transition period, and is more strictly Roman, for *wic* or *vic* is the same as the Latin *vicus;* thus *laun*, *lon*, and *lug*, meaning water in Celtic, bring us to "City by the water." As time rolled on and races became mixed the pronunciation of place-names, and, as a result, their orthography, became less pure, and so in Saxon times we arrived at Loyn-castre, Loncastre Lune-castre, and finally Lancaster. In Lancashire *oa* and *on* are frequently pronounced as if *oi*, hence in many parts to this day, we have coals constantly called *coils*. Loyn-castre and Lune-castre are therefore Saxon renderings of the Celtic British. Concerning the term Caer Weridd, from which Green Ayre and Green Area are said to be deduced, I shall note this in due course at a more appropriate point.

The History of Lancaster may rightly enough be said to represent not just the History of a province or part of the old kingdom of Deira, but the History of England. However far-fetched may be the declaration made in the "Cambria Triumphans" of one Percy Enderbie, published in the year 1661, that Lancaster was first founded by Gurguintus, or Guintrius Brabtree, the son of Bellinus, in the year of creation 4,834, who is credited with also founding Warwick and Porchester, we may rest assured that the old city, for city it truly is and ought to be called, has traditions and elements connected with it and its people which only few boroughs can reveal or boast of. There can be little doubt that Lancaster represents the Longovicum of the "*Notitia*" and the Setantiorum Portus of Ptolemy; and there

is no doubt that the stern-looking fortress of this place is the representative of a camp or fort dating from the days of Aelius, Hadrianus, and Augustus Cæsar. The town was a Roman station of the first order, as has been long ago proved by the altars, statues, urns, and coins found from time to time in its leading thorougfares. The altar to the memory of Flavius Ammausius, the prefect of an *ala* of the Gallic horse; the altar to the deity of the Lune, inscribed "Deo Ialono;" and the beautiful memorial erected to Cocidius, which latter was discovered in the old wall of the castle, between Hadrian's round tower and the great square tower of Saxon character, in 1797, all testify to the sublime antiquity of Lancaster. Milliary stones of Hadrian and Philip's period, sculptured heads and sea lions, and various other relics have been unearthed, including Roman *Disci* and *Sympuvia*; and cups used in sacrifice, together with half-burnt fragments of wood, bones, and ashes, and broken pateræ, Roman bricks, horns of animals, earthen lamps and jars have also been turned up and might have formed the basis of a good museum, in which one department could have been called the Roman and Saxon store-room of Lancaster Antiquities. Remnants of the hypocaust, or Roman pottery, of the tile with elevated edges, inscribed "Ala Sebusia" designating a wing of Roman cavalry of the time of the Emperor Severus, A.D. 207, ought never to have been distributed amongst private individuals, but should have been held as the property of the borough in trust for the people thereof. I have no doubt that more remains will yet be found, and I can only wish that Sir Thomas Storey, Mr. James Williamson, M.P., or some other magnanimous patron of the town, will yet lead the way to the erection of an appropriate structure wherein the native and the stranger alike may "see the past," and learn something of the original schools of art which produced works capable of comparing most favourably from an artistic point of view with anything wrought out in modern times.

CHAPTER II.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH—MURAL INSCRIPTIONS WITHIN THE CHURCH—TRANSCRIPTIONS OF BRASSES ANCIENT AND MODERN—STAINED WINDOWS—THE OLD REGISTER BOOKS—EXTRACTS FROM THE SAME—LISTS OF PRIORS AND VICARS—THE TOWER—CHURCHWARDENS IN 1671—OLD PARISH CLERKS—MEMORIALS IN THE CHURCHYARD—PRIVILEGE OF SANCTUARY AT ST. MARY'S CHURCH—EXTENT OF PARISH IN FORMER TIMES—RELIGIOUS HOUSES IN LANCASTER—THE GARDYNER CHANTRY—PENNY'S AND GILLISON'S CHARITIES—NAMES OF THOSE RESIDING IN THE ALMSHOUSES EARLY IN 1890.

THE Church of St Mary's, Lancaster, was formerly a priory, for we find that Earl Roger, of Poictiers, gave, A.D. 1094, the Church of St. Mary with other lands here, to the Abbey of St Mary de Sagio, or Sees, in Normandy, whereupon a Prior and five Benedictine monks were placed here, who, with three priests, two clerks, and servants made up a small monastery, subordinate to the foreign house, which was endowed with the yearly revenue of about £80. After the dissolution of the alien priories, this, with the land thereunto belonging, was annexed by King Henry V., or his feoffees, to the Abbey of Syon in Middlesex.

The Church, as at present, stands on the site of an earlier Saxon church, erected, probably, on some of the Roman earthwork. The interior is very beautiful, some of the stained windows being remarkably artistic in many instances. There are a nave and two side aisles, a long and commanding chancel, in which are fourteen excellently-carved stalls, said to have been brought from the Abbey of Cockersand in the year 1543. These stalls date probably from the end of the fourteenth century. There is no proof of their having been brought from France, as some have supposed, nor yet

of their having been appurtenances of Cockersand Abbey. Much of the ornamentation is decidedly English. The seats are moveable and have figures of animals beneath them. A technical description of the Church may be quoted :—" One half of the entire length is appropriated to the chancel, and the other to the nave, the division being marked by three transverse arches across the central portion and the two side aisles, of which mediæval churches usually consist. Nave and chancel are again longitudinally separated from the aisles, which run the entire length of the Church, by an arcade of eight finely proportioned arches on each side, carrying the clerestory walls, the four arches on each side in the chancel being distinguished by greater richness of detail. The roofs are flat, partly ancient, of oak, and partly modern, and all covered with lead. The windows lighting the aisles and clerestory are all of three lights, and four centred, with tracery of simple design." The registry for the Lancaster division of Richmond and the Commissary's Court were for years held within this Church. They were screened off by ten of the ancient stalls alluded to, while six others of these richly ornamented specimens of antiquity were ranged on each side of the organ. The restoration (removal of the pews, galleries, &c.) was accomplished, says Mr. Paley (1888), about thirty years ago, and the re-seating of the chancel, which is half the measure of the church, was finished about twenty years back. The organ was removed to the chancel in the year 1873. The same gentleman also states that during the excavations for the purpose of erecting the new vestry two stone coffins were found in very good condition. One was proved to be that of a crusader, and on its lid are a sword and shield. The other coffin is that of a child, judging from its small size. Both have been inserted in the vestry wall in a very commendable manner.

The present Tower was erected in 1759. On the north-side of the Church there are seen several old stones believed to have formed part of the Saxon Church that existed about the sixth century on this spot. According to Whitaker's " Richmondshire " the Priory of Lancaster had a claim of two shillings and a pound of wax from

twelve acres of land held by Adam, son of Orm de Kellet, in the 25th year of Edward I. Adam and Ralf de Kellet were witnesses to the foundation deed of Cockersand Abbey, which is about six miles from Lancaster, and their family was also identified with the Abbey of Furness. The visitor will be interested in the chaste and comely chair for the use of the bishop of the diocese when attending this church; it is a neat piece of furniture, so, too, is that ornamental and most essential adjunct, the pulpit, which bears the date 1619 in front. Within this shrine of penitence and prayer there is no lack of mural literature of the classical order. Amongst the interior mementos to departed worth are a marble tablet and bust to the memory of Sir Samuel Eyre, a judge of the King's Bench, in the reign of William III., whose remains were originally interred here, but afterwards removed to Salisbury, on the 12th of September, 1698; the text of the epitaph is as follows :—

MEMORIÆ SACRUM
SAMUELIS EYRE EQUUS AURATI
REGNANTE WILHELMO
LEGUM ET LIBERTATEM VINDICE
UNIUS JUSTICIARIORUM DE BANCO REGIS VIRI
QUI IN OMNI OFFICIORUM GENERE
QUÆ VEL UTILEM SOLENT VEL AMABILEM CONSTITUERE
FELICITER EMICUIT
IN COLLOQUIJS COMIS ET URBANUS
IN AURICITIJS STRENUUS ET FIDELIS
IN CAUSIS DECERNENDIS
GRAVIS PERSPICAX INTERGERRIMUS
HINC OPERI INTENTUS
ITER BOREALE SUSCEPIT
QUO MUNERE DEO FAVENTE
SUMMA CUM JUSTITIA PERACTO
DIEM CLAUSIT EXTREMUM
XII^{mo} SEPTEMBRIS A.D. MDCLXXXXVIII
CORPUS EJUS IN HAC ECCLESIA PAULUBUM
TEMPORIS DEPOSITUM POSTEA AD CIVITATEM

NOVA SARUM TRANSLATUM FUIT HAC IBIDEM
IN ECCLESIA ST THOMÆ MARTYRIS INHUMATUM
INTER ANTECESSORES
REQUIESCAT.

There is next to be seen an *alto relievo* in white marble, by Roubiliac, to the memory of William Stratford, L.L.D., commissary of the Archdeaconry of Richmond, who died in 1752, at the age of 75. In this monument, as in the character of the deceased, charity is the prominent figure, and she is seen displaying her bounty to an aged woman and two children. This public benefactor bequeathed £3,000 to particular charities enumerated in his will, and the residue of his personal property, amounting to £9,390, he directed to be applied to charitable purposes by his executors by means of which 58 small livings in the counties of Lancaster, York, and Chester, as well as in Westmoreland and Cumberland, were augmented, most of them with the sum of £100, on condition that the inhabitants, incumbent or others would contribute £100 in order to obtain the augmentation of Queen Anne's Bounty, by which accumulative operation each £100 was quadrupled.

NEAR THIS PLACE ARE DEPOSITED
THE REMAINS OF
WILLIAM STRATFORD
COMMISSARY OF THE ARCHDEACONRY OF
RICHMOND,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE SEPTEMBER 7TH 1752
IN THE 75TH YEAR OF HIS AGE
HE WAS EMINENT
FOR KNOWLEDGE IN HIS PROFESSION
INTEGRITY IN HIS OFFICE
AND FOR THOSE OTHER VIRTUES WHICH ADORN
THE MAN, THE CITIZEN, AND THE CHRISTIAN.
IN HIS CONDUCT HE WAS INFLUENCED
BY THE DICTATES OF HIS CONSCIENCE;
A RATIONAL FAITH IN HIS REDEEMER

AND UNAFFECTED DEVOTION TO GOD;
HENCE IT BECAME HIS DELIGHT
TO DO GOOD AND TO DISTRIBUTE.
THE MONUMENTS OF HIS CHARITY
ARE VISIBLE TO THE PRESENT
AND THE EFFECTS OF IT WILL REMAIN
TO FUTURE AGES.

Another marble is erected "to the memory of Leonard Redmayne, lieutenant H.M : 14th Light Dragoons, eldest son of the late William Treasure Redmayne, Esq., of Burrow and Hazelrigge, who was killed in action with the rebels at Mundezore, East Indies, on the 23rd of November, 1857, aged 23. He fell gallantly charging with the squadron, under the command of Lieutenant Leith, a large body of the enemy, who were threatening the rear of the force, under Brigadier Stuart's command, which was engaged hotly to the front. Is it well with thee? Is it well with thy husband? Is it well with thy child? It is well! II Kings, chapter iv., and verse 26." Beneath the foregoing is an antique little tablet with this engraving thereon :—Here rests in hope of a glorious resurrection the body of Richard Adams, Esq., son of Sir Thomas Adams, of London, knight and baronet, who departed this life June 13th, 1661." To the memory of Dr. Whewell, a Lancaster worthy, is this at the foot of a beautiful window, "William Whewell, D.D., XXIV. years, fellow and tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge, born at Lancaster, May XXIV., MDCCXCIV., died at the Lodge of Trinity College, March 6th, MDCCCLXVI., and was buried in the ante chapel of the college. This window was erected by his only surviving sister as a tribute of affection to the memory of a much-loved brother. Thy brother shall rise again." At the head of the tablet may be seen the arms and motto :—"Lampada Tradam." He was born in a court, off Brock Street, Lancaster. Elsewhere an epitaph is to be seen informing the visitor that "near this place are deposited the remains of Ralph Butler, the youngest son of Edmund Butler, of the Ridding, in the West of Riding of the County of York. He died on the 5th of September, 1806, in the 30th year of his age. Honourable age is

not that which standeth in length of time nor that is measured by number of years. But wisdom is the grey hair unto man, and unspotted life is old age "*Wisdom* C. IV. V. 8 and 9." Very quaint is the next one we shall select from this Church. It begins "P.S. Exuvias *eu!* Hic deposuit Seth Bushell, S.S., J.P. Dei et Ecclesia *Anglicana Reformat.* Usquam de votissimus, utrique carola augustissimus temporibus pie fidelissimus; post quam hanc ecclesia vita inculpabili et assiduis concionibus per triennium feliciter rexisset. Ino tempore *(inter alia pietatis speciminia) parochi domum modo cornituram* et instauravit auxit. Resurrectionis Immortalitate vero natus calof maturus spe ferris valedixit.

Anno { Aetatis IXIII. / Salutis 1684. } is o IX. VI

At the head of the South Aisle is a tablet giving a brief genealogy of the Higgin family. Here is a transcription :—

SACRED
TO THE MEMORY OF
JOHN HIGGIN OF WOOD HEY, NEAR BURY, GENTLEMAN,
ONLY SON OF JAMES HIGGIN OF TOTTINGTON
AND GREAT GRANDSON OF JOHN HIGGIN
LAST OF THAT NAME OF ETHERSALL HOUSE, MARSDEN, LANCASHIRE
4 YEARS GOVERNOR OF LANCASTER CASTLE,
WHO DIED DECEMBER 24TH 1783,
AGED 48 YEARS
AND OF MARY HIS WIFE DAUGHTER OF THE REV. SAMUEL HORNE
WHO DIED AUGUST 10TH 1786,
AGED 51 YEARS
ALSO OF JOHN HIGGIN OF GREENFIELD, GENTLEMAN, ONLY SON OF
THE ABOVE
50 YEARS GOVERNOR OF LANCASTER CASTLE
CAPTAIN AND ADJUTANT OF THE LANCASTER VOLUNTEER MILITIA IN 1798
WHO DIED JANUARY 12TH 1847
AGED 85 YEARS

AND OF MARY HIS WIFE
DAUGHTER OF ROBERT HOUSMAN OF LUNE BANK SKERTON,
WHO DIED NOVEMBER 6 1823
AGED 66 YEARS.
ALSO OF THOMAS HOUSMAN HIGGIN, 2ND SON OF THE ABOVE
30 YEARS DEPUTY GOVERNOR AND KEEPER OF LANCASTER CASTLE
CAPTAIN IN THE ROYAL LANCASHIRE LOCAL MILITIA
AND MAYOR OF THIS TOWN 1836-7
WHO DIED MARCH 27TH 1861 (AND WAS INTERRED IN THIS CHURCHYARD)
AGED 72 YEARS.
AND OF SARAH HIS WIFE, THIRD DAUGHTER OF THE
REV JAMES WINFIELD, M.A. OF CHESTER
WHO DIED ON THE 14TH APRIL 1870
AGED 78 YEARS AND WAS INTERRED IN THIS CHURCHYARD.

Above are the Higgin arms.

On a brass in raised letters with red background is a memorial to this effect:—

THIS TABLET IS ERECTED
TO THE MEMORY OF
MAJOR HENRY BUCKTON LAURENCE
2ND BATTN. THE KING'S OWN (ROYAL LANC. REGT.)
BY HIS BROTHER OFFICERS
DIED 3RD MARCH, 1886, AGED 43 YEARS.

On the head of the brass at each corner is a lion, while in the centre are the Royal Arms.

A marble commemorates Frances Atkinson, relict of Anthony Atkinson, of Kirkby Lonsdale, and the said Anthony, who died July 6th, 1796, aged 65 years. Underneath are the arms of the family. I noticed on the north wall a neat marble memorial to Charles Gibson, Esq., of Quernmore Park, who departed this life on the 29th of June, 1832, at Thorpe Arch, aged 42. The memorial is erected in remembrance "of his many rare and christian virtues, and as a humble tribute of honest affection and gratitude by his affectionate

widow and nine surviving children. 'Not my will but thine be done.'" Above the memorial is an eagle with partially stretched wings.

One in memory of Sibyll Elizabeth Wilson, daughter of George Wilson, Esq., late Lieut-Colonel in the First Regiment of Foot Guards; and of Anne Sibyll, his wife, sole heiress of the late Allan Harrison, of Lancaster, Esq., is also to be seen. The reader is informed that this monument, the last testimony of affection for a lovely and an only child, was erected by her disconsolate parents. She was born on the 4th of May, 1766, and died on the 17th of February, 1773. George Wilson, Esq., died in 1776, aged 53 years. Next is a marble in memory of "Edward, eldest son of Edward and Elizabeth Suart, of this town, who died on the 10th of May, 1801, aged 33, and is interred with the rest of the family in the aisle below." Then we have the memorial to Ralph Butler, the youngest son of Edmund Butler, who died September 5th, 1806, in the 30th year of his age. There is a lengthy tablet to the members of the Salisbury family near to. On another brass "Richard Johnes, otherwise Jones, of Caton," is commemorated, "son of Thomas Johnes, of Caton, born in 1684, and died in 1730. He married Mary, eldest daughter [by Mary Carr his wife] and co-heiress of Michael Johnson, of Twysell Hall, County Durham, and widow of John Brockholes, of Claughton Hall, County Lancaster, she died in 1730, and was buried also in this church. They had issue an only son, Michael Jones, born 1729, died 1801, and was buried in the chancel of this church. He married Mary, daughter of Matthew Smith, of Askrigge, County of York, and widow of Weston Coyney, County Stafford. They had issue four sons, Charles, Michael, Edward, and James; and three daughters, Mary, Constantia, and Catherine. Mrs. Jones died in 1814 and was buried in the chancel of this church." The dates on this brass are in Roman. An earnest preacher is honoured with this modest tribute:—"Within the adjoining rails where his fervent piety has been so often witnessed, rest in hope the remains of the Rev. James Thomas, who died on the 12th of January, 1824, aged 84 years.

Likewise those of Sarah, his affectionate and beloved wife, v
died the 30th March, 1826, aged 80 years." At the base of
marble is the text, "When Christ who is our life shall appear, t
shall we also appear with him in glory." The Rev. James Thor
was chaplain to the Lancaster Volunteer Infantry for some ye
his appointment dating from 1803.

On the north side of the chancel also repose the remains
"Hannah Rawlinson, widow of Thomas Hutton Rawlinson,
Lancaster, born 14th August, 1755, died 11th February, 18
Adjacent we learn that "William Treasure Redmayne, of Bur
and Hazelrigge, a Deputy Lieutenant of this County, died on
30th November, 1849, aged 42 years." There is a tablet to
memory of Samuel Gregson, who was mayor of Lancaster in 1
1818, 1825, and 1826, and who was born on the 13th March, 1
and died the 27th of October, 1846, in his 83rd year. Another i
"Jane, wife of James Lonsdale, of Berners Street, London, v
died April 28th, 1827, aged 50 years. Also James, who died on
17th January, 1839, aged 61," and one to the memory of Edm
Buckley, who died October 20th, 1817, aged 62, and his v
Elizabeth, who died on the 4th January, 1832, aged 79 yea
Elizabeth, their daughter, died 29th August, 1854, aged 73.

Gwalter Borranskill, Alderman of Lancaster, is perpetua
by a memorial on the wall of the south aisle, which states that
departed this life October 30th, 1761, aged 59 years, and
Margaret, his wife, died April 22nd, 1789, aged 78 years.

The Fauconberg epitaphs are in small lettering, alm
beyond discernment. They read thus :—

"Near this stone lie the remains of Roland, Viscc
Fauconberg of Henknowle, Baron Fauconberg, of Yarum, el
son of Anthony Belasyse, who died October 9th, 1754, and of
wife Susanna Clervet, who died August 26th, 1783, whose o
children were Francis and Raymond, who died infants. Mary,

d April 15th, 1780; Thomas, who died August 24th, 1810, ving a widow Louisa Juliana de Manneville and five daughters), arles, Francis, and Barbara."

The said Roland succeeded to the above honours by the death Henry Belasyse, Earl Fauconberg, of Newburgh, Lord Lieutenant l Custos Rotulorum of the North Riding, County of York, March h, 1802; and he died November 30th 1810, aged 66.

In all the relations of life he lived unblamed, and by those o knew him best will be longest mourned. R. I. P.

And in the same grave lie the remains of the said Charles, D., Lord Viscount Fauconberg, who died June 21st, 1815, aged years."

On a tablet beneath we read, "Also of Francis, who died nuary 25th, 1825, aged 72. Louisa Juliana, widow of the above med Thomas, died October 27th, 1814, The above named arbara. died June 20th, 1823." The upper marble is adorned with e Belasyse arms. The motto is *Bonne et Belle Asses*. The ronets of an Earl and a Viscount also appear, and on the lower ablet is a cross.

Among other memorials are these;—

"In memory of John Webster, attorney, who died December 8th, 1780, aged 35 years, of Joseph his son, who died March 30th, 1780, aged 9 years, and of Mary who died January 11th, 1801, aged 27 years, Jennet Webster, his widow, died on the 21st February, 1812, aged 63 years. In the churchyard their son John Webster, attorney, is buried He departed this life on the 15th of February, 1852, aged 75 years."

"To the memory of Robert Foxcroft, collector of Customs at the port of Lancaster, who died on the 10th of October, 1791, aged 83 years."

"In memory of Stephen Postlethwaite, died on the 31st March, 1789, aged 77 years."

Thomas Bowes, a well known name in the annals of Lancaster, died on the 28th September, 1833, aged 56; Agnes his wife, died on the 18th of January, 1810, aged 24, also John, their only son, died on the 11th June, 1816, aged 7 years."

The Penny memorial at the west end of the church is as follows:—

"William Penny, late an Alderman of Lancaster, who departed this life 29th June, 1716. He left money, lands, and tenements to the Mayor and Aldermen of this town, in trust, to build an almshouse, and granted annuities to twelve ancient indigent men. To perpetuate the name and generosity of so liberal founder, this tablet was erected by order of the trustees A.D. 1818.

Near it is the Heysham tablet:—

"Sacred to the memory of William Heysham, Esq., formerly M.P. for the Borough, obit 14th April, 1727. He gave an estate near this town called *The Greaves* to the Mayor, Recorder, and the Senior Aldermen, in trust, to divide the rent annually among eight poor ancient men of this Borough. To commemorate the name and munificence of the donor, this monument is erected by the trustees." Another monument, near the above, commemorates Giles Heysham, of Lancaster, who died 1787, aged 68 years, and also his son, John Heysham, M.D., of Carlisle, who died 1834, aged 81 years, members of the same eminent Lancaster family.

The font cover bears the date, 1631.

There are about twenty old brass memorials in St. Mary's Church. Some have been inserted in stones while others appear to have been attached to the church walls. It is much to be regretted

that these plates should have been subjected not only to removal but to relegation, being in places where the majority of people can never behold them. I give transcriptions of most of the ancient brasses. The first one reads thus :—"Here lieth the body of John Thornton, of Oxclif, who died February the 18th, 1671, aged 38 years. Also Robert, son of John Thornton, died June ye 6th, 1672, aged 11 years ; also Elizabeth, wife of Edmond Thornton, of Oxclif, who died May ye 3rd, 1709, in the 40th year of her age."

A death's head is on the next :—"Resurgam Thomas Atkinson, obiit July 12th 1684 Posuit Eis." The rest is unreadable until the last line is reached, which consists of the name "Nicholas Atkinson."

This is succeeded by one to Thomas Medcalfe and his wife :—"Here lie the bodies of Thomas Medcalf of Lancaster and Alice his wife the daughter of William Rippon of Hare . . . pe. She died 1609 June 17th aged 37. Hee 1712 February 19th, aged 64. Leaving surviving children—Judith, Thomas, Elizabeth, William, Margaret, George, and Dorothy."

The rest are as follow :—"Here lyeth ye body of Willia Backhouse who dyed April ye 23rd 1697. Aetatis suae 37."—"Here lies the body of Christopher Fell son of George Fell of Pennington in Furness, who died the 9th of September 1700." A coat of arms is beneath.—"Here lieth interred the body of Esther Whitehead who departed this life the 8th day of May 1712."—"Thomas Gardner, Alderman of Lancaster died July the 19th Anno Domini 1712, in the 59th year of his age."—"Thomas Foster de Beaumont Armiger Obiit 22 die August Anno Domini 1713, Aetatis suae 61."—"Here lieth the body of Matthew Richardson of Sowerby Lodge in Furness who died ye 28th February 1714 in the 36th year of his age."—"Ellen relict of Thomas Gardner of Lancaster, died May ye 26th, 1715 in ye 73rd year of her age."—"Jane, wife of Thomas Goodier, collector of this port, buried 30th of May 1721."—"Mary daughter of James and H . . . . Grimshaw 1721."—"Thomas son of

Edmund Bainbridge died August the 9th in the year of our Lord 1722 aged 9 months and 'whon' daye."

"Here lies the remains of Edward Machell who died the 7th of April 1734 in the 61st year of his age, also five of his children here departed, namely Elizabeth, daughter, died July 1735 in the fourth year of her age. Sarah who died the 3rd of November 1736 aged 2 years. Barbara the 3rd of November 1742 aged 5 years. Ann laboured under a grievous asthmatic complaint upwards of three years which she bore with uncommon Christian fortitude hoping and earnestly wishing for thro' the mediation of her Saviour a transition to joys more substantial than the disultory ones of this life, and on the 5th of July 1780 she approached her dissolution meeting at last the King of Terrors with a smile in the 32nd year of her age. Also here repose the ashes of Ann relict of Edward and mother of the above recited children who died January 11th 1788 in her 81st year as much respected for the amiable qualities of her mind as respectable for her age."

"Margaret ye daughter of Ja. and Dorothy Smethurst. Born 1705 January 21. Died 1766 December 18th." (The rest is gone, the corner having been broken off).—"H. I. C. William Preston, died February, 1780, Elizabeth his wife died May, 176[illegible] Elizabeth their daughter died May 1780."—"Here lie the remains of Hannah Goad the daughter of William and Darling Goad of London. Obt. 11th November 1782 aetat 7 months. 'On thee the tender thought shall dwell.'"—"Here lies the body of Thomas son of Thomas and Frances Willock of Lancaster who Died the 21st of August, 1784. Aged nine weeks."—"Under this stone are the remains of William Butterfield and Alice his beloved wife who died March 29th 1795 aged 63 years. He died January 8th 1787 aged 8[illegible] years. *Sint Felices.*"—"John Addison of Lancaster merchant who died February 9th 1788 aged 48. Mary his wife died January 22nd 1791 aged 47."—"Gerrard Rawes died May 21st 1767 aged 42 years. Sarah Rawes died March the 30th 1792 aged 67 years."—"Inscribed to the memory of Elizabeth sister of Edward Mather Mundy, Esq[illegible]

Knight of the shire For the County of Derby And relict of Thomas Foster Buckley, Esq., of Beaumont Hall in the County of Lancaster Who departed this life on the 14th day of April 1811."

"Here lieth the remains of Rachel wife of Edward Styth of Lancaster, who departed this life the 21st day of February A.D. 1752, aged 18 years, four months and eight days. Here lieth also the remains of Edward Styth of Lancaster, who departed this life the 6th day of April, A.D. 1769, aged 68 years." In the path leading to the north aisle there is a large stone to the memory of members of the Barrow family and near to one in memory of John Croft M.D. who died 6th April, 1746 aged 42.

Particulars of the Covell epitaph appear in the chapter dealing with the ancient corporation. A beautiful brass commemorates John Stout, magistrate for the county, Born 27th July 1763, Died 11th April 1846. This brass is immediately above the font.

There are three excellently engraved brasses on the north wall of this church which were erected early on in the year 1890. Two commemorate those officers and privates who died in India between 1880 and 1888, and who belonged to the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment. Here is the transcription of the first :—

IN AFFECTIONATE REMEMBRANCE OF
LIEUTENANT F. W. HEARD
THE KING'S OWN ROYAL LANCASTER REGIMENT
WHO DIED AT DUBLIN
21ST DECEMBER 1889, AGED 23.
THIS TABLET IS PLACED BY HIS BROTHER OFFICERS.
'WITH GOOD WILL DOING SERVICE.'

The second or centre brass is surmounted by a medallion representing the insignia of the Regiment, the words "The King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment" appearing round the edge of it. This memorial reads thus :—

IN AFFECTIONATE REMEMBRANCE OF
LIEUTENANT E. W. T. OSBORNE
2ND BAT. THE KING'S OWN ROYAL LANCASTER REGIMENT
WHO DIED AT POONA, EAST INDIES
1ST NOVEMBER 1888, AGED 23.
THIS TABLET IS PLACED BY HIS BROTHER OFFICERS.
'NOW TO THEM THAT WORKETH IS THE REWARD.'

At the head of the third or lowermost brass are two flags, helmet, and two swords crossed, under the helmet. On the rig of these devices are engraved "QUETTA, KARACHI, 1888." On tl left "POONAH, BOMBAY, 1880." The left flag bears on its left h the names "CORUNNA, SALAMANCA, SEBASTIAN, PENINSULA, SEVAST POL." On the right half are seen "BADAJOS, VITORIA, NIV BLADENBURN, INKERMAN, ABYSSINIA, AFRICA." The text of tl memorial is as follows :—

IN MEMORIAM
THIS TABLET IS ERECTED BY THE
NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN
OF THE 2ND BATTALION
THE KING'S OWN ROYAL LANCASTER REGT.
IN AFFECTIONATE REMEMBRANCE OF THEIR
COMRADES WHO DIED IN INDIA
1880 TO 1888.

SERGEANT MAJOR T. RODDIS,—SERGEANT MASTER TAILORS T. PHELA AND H. L. PYVES
SERGEANTS H. FARMER AND R. TODD.
CORPORALS J. BINNS, W. COLVIN, W. MITCHELL AND J. WILSON.
LANCE CORPORALS J. FURNESS, H. J. KING AND J. PARKINSON.
DRUMMERS C. WALSH AND W WHITTAKER.
PRIVATES J. ASHBROOK, C. BENNETT, J. BIRKETT, D. BIRREL J. BLESSINGTON, W. BROPHIL, J. H. BROWN, J. CALLIGA R. A CARRUTHERS, J. CHAMBERS, R. COCKERIN, T. COLEMA D. COLLINS, J. COONEY, D. DELANEY, E. L. DWYER, J. EDWARD

ATES J. EDWARDS. W. ENGLISH, G. ETTRIDGE, C. EVANS, W. EVANS,
D. GALLAGHER, M. MARGHETY, J. E. GRIMMER, C. HAMILTON,
R. HASLEM, J. HAWORTH, J. HODGSON, A. HOGAN, J. HOLGATES,
I. HOPKINSON, A. HUGHES, J. KELLY, O. KELLY, T. MALEY,
I. MAHER, J. MALONE, T. MARTIN, J. MC.CARTHY, H. MOONEY,
I. MORRIS, J. MOSS, W. OXFORD, F. PLACKETT, F. PRATT,
C. PRATT, W. PRICE, J. PURCELL, J. REILLY, J. RIORDAN,
A. SIMPSON, F. SMITH, W. SMITH, J. SOUTHWELL, J. STANSFIELD,
J. SULLIVAN, J. SWALES, W. THOMPSON, J. TRYTHALL, J. UPTON
J. WARD, J. WEIR, E. WILLIAMS, J. WILSON, R. WOOF, J. WOOTON,
J. YARDSLEY. *

There is another brass beneath the Dockray memorial low :—

TO THE MEMORY OF
CAPTAIN EDGAR DOLPHIN,
2ND BATTALION
THE KING'S OWN ROYAL LANCASTER REGT.
WHO WAS DROWNED ON WROXHAM BROAD
ON THE 21ST SEPT., 1889,
AGED 32,
THIS MEMORIAL IS ERECTED BY HIS BROTHER OFFICERS.

On the east side of the vestry door is a very graceful brass emory of John Piers Chamberlain Starkie, who died on the 12th une, 1888. The lettering sets forth that the deceased gentleman the second son of Nicholas Le Gendre Starkie, Esq. ; that he born on the 28th June, 1830 ; married in 1861, Ann Charlotte lia, daughter of Harrington Hodson, Esq., of Bressington, ty York, and that by her he left a son and two daughters. The r is also informed that he represented the north east division e county of Lancaster in parliament from 1868 to 1880. and that

* *Hart, Son, Peard & Co., of London were the engravers of the above brasses.)*

in all things he was "genial, hospitable and unselfish." La: is stated that two clerestory windows in the east end of the wall of the chancel were filled in with stained glass by some ceased's friends in perpetuation of his name and virtues. The of the Starkie family appear on the left of the brass on the portion, with the motto below "Patrie amicisque fidelis."

In the east of the north side of the chancel is another on which is a large symbolically ornamented cross. Below lower part of the pillar are these words :—

IN LOVING MEMORY OF
JANE MICHAELSON
BORN MARCH 4TH, 1821,
DIED JULY 31ST, 1887.

There are tablets and brasses in this noble old edifice, cated to divine worship ages ago, which if copied out would small book independently of other items. Amongst ther inscriptions in memory of members of the Gibson, Wilson, Can and Park Families. The stained windows next call for a brief n The large east window is fine and striking; its subjects ar Crucifixion and the Ascension. When close to there is a detractiveness to the work owing to the preponderance of gree blue, but at a distance the green does not look out of propo while the blue, which is too dark, is softened down, so to s This east window was erected by public subscription.

The window placed in memory of the Right Rev William, Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, is one of the b the whole fabric. Its subject is "The miraculous draught of fi The brass at the foot contains these words :—"IN MEMORY O RIGHT REVEREND WILLIAM HIGGIN, DEAN OF LIMERICK, 1844, BISHOP OF LIMERICK 1849, TRANSLATED TO DERRY AND RA 1853, DIED JULY 12TH, 1867, IN HIS 74TH YEAR." The mem was erected by his widow and children. Mr. W. H. Higgin,

laced two very neat windows in the clerestory. The east win- was designed by the eminent firm of Paley, of Lancaster ; and lass work was supplied by Messrs. Wailes, of Newcastle- -Lyne.

Among the south aisle windows are "Feed My lambs," ed by the Church—

"To the honour and glory of God, and in memory of the John Manby, 37 years Vicar of Lancaster, born November 1763, died February 13th, 1844."

"Moses striking the rock," by Richard Newsham, late of on, gentleman, is also a well delineated work. "Christ bles- little children," erected—

"To the glory of God, in gratitude for many blessings ig twenty years residence in Lancaster. E. G. Hornby, 1857."

"The Creation," in memory of William Whewell, D.D., ted by his sister in 1866 is a window by Messrs. Clayton & Bell, don ; "The Resurrection," by Edward Chippendall, in memory is mother, 1858 ; and "Six subjects from the Old Testament," nemory of Charlotte Augusta Gladstone, 1859, are all worth visitor's inspection. "* Peter's escape from Prison," in memory eorge Hornby, of Dalton Hall, 1855 ; "The Annunciation, iptation, and the Interment of Christ," in memory of the Rev. ph Turner, 26 years vicar of this parish, viz., from 1844 to). * In the north aisle are the following specimens of paintings lass :—"The Doubting of Thomas," in memory of Mrs. Henri- Harrison, erected by her daughter ; "The Adoration of the i," in memory of George Richard Marton, of Capernwray , is thus labelled :—

his window is by Burkhardt and is a copy of Raphael's painting in the Vatican at Rome.

"Erected to the memory of George Richard Marton, Capernwray, late Lieutenant Colonel 6th or Inniskilling Dragoo who died A.D. 1834, and of Anne Pocklington, of Chelsworth, wife, who also died A.D. 1834, by their only son, A.D. 1857.

"Scenes from the life of St. John the Baptist," in memory Joseph Dockray, who died in 1855; "The Transfiguration," memory of George Marton and Sarah, his wife, placed here their son and daughter. A very good window is "The Go Samaritan," in memory of William Storey, who died in 1880.

There was until 1825 a pew immediately below the pu styled Noah's Ark. This pew belonged in the year named to John and William Maychell, Esqrs., with some eight other pers They requested that the pew which had been removed to the ve door, should be replaced in its original position or that each ow should receive compensation. The sum of thirty shillings was p to each one instead of restoring the pew to its first site. I may that there used to be in a little gable at the east end of the n aisle a "Sanctus" bell, but it was taken down about seventy y ago, and now does duty of a more secular nature at one of the L caster factories.—*O tempora! O mores!*

The old altar-piece of Cedar wood and of Italian design is at Capernwray Hall.

The remains of the Dukes of Hamilton have all been rem to the mausoleum, near Hamilton Palace, in Scotland. The f vault used to be on the east side of the pulpit.

Parish Registers.

The Registers of St. Mary's Church are full of inter entries, and my best thanks are due to the Rev. Dr. Allen f great kindness in permitting me to see the same and extract w

items from them. The first few pages are of parchment, and above the heading of one is this date—"September 26th, 1659," then, after the word "Emanuell," comes the following notification:—"This Register Bookee was begun for ye p'she of Lancaster in this year of the raigne of our gracious souveraigne Ladye Queen Elizabeth ffortie one and in the yeare of our salvation one thousand and five hundred and nynetie nyne Gefferson Braithyett beinge the maior of this corporation the same year, Thomas Porter the vicar of the church and Richard Townson his minister.

CHURCHWARDENS.

William Burton, Rich. Gotson, Thomas Carter, Thomas Saule, William Crosfeld, and William Balderstone.

BAILIFFS OF THE TOWNE.

William Partington of the Highe Croffte and Thomas Medcalfe."

The Burials appear first, viz: from January 10th, 1627 to January 21st, 1690; then come Baptisms from April 8th 1599 to August, 1648; and Marriages from April 14th, 1599 to April 19th, 1653; Marriages by the Justices from September, 1653 to May 9th, 1655. Then Baptisms from September 3rd, 1648 to August 28th, 1675, Marriages from May 23rd, 1661 to February 5th, 1675, from February 3rd, 1679 to April 21st, 1686, and from February 15th, 1689 to December 20th, 1690; Baptisms again occur from August 1st, 1675 to January 18th, 1690; Burials from April 10th, 1599 to November 20th, 1627 (the year commences on March 25th); Burials from December, 1677 to December, 1679 are missing: Marriages from May 7th, to May 23rd, 1661, from February 5th, 1675 to February 3rd, 1679, and from April 21st, 1686 to February 15th, 1689 are missing. There are two Marriages written in after February, 1687; Baptisms dated December 29th, 1660, and January 13th, 1661.

Note by the Clearke, Baptisms, April, 1669.— omitted that have been baptised att home and not kn Clearke." (This sentence is incomplete).

It appears that in March, 1608, the Chapel " Poulton, Torrisholne and Bare, Alcliffe, Eshton, and were respectively Thomas Robinsonne, John Harri Smith and William Lambe. The Churchwardens for 1641 were George Harrisonne, Walter Banks, Robe Thomas Gotson or Jackson, Thomas Smith and I. Cuth ersal. On another page the registers of Burial comme paragraph :—" Here beginnethe the names of all those p beene buryed in this Church or Churchyard since the ffebruarie 1627." From the burials I extract the follo The figures representing day or date of month are in m indistinct to enable me to give them with a feeling of c their correctness.

Among the earlier entries I notice the names of wait and John Heysham.

March, 1627. —
William Singleton fil Thomae, sepult. . . .
May, 1628.—
J. Chambers sepult. . . .
August, 1628.—
John Birkett filius Johannis, sepult
Elizab. Caton, relicta Willus sepult
February, 1629.—
Isabell Kellet filia Hugonis Kellet
December, 1630.—
Mary Chippendale fil Thomae . .
November, 1632.—
Randall Kellet filius Hugonis Kellet.
July, 1633.—
Geoffrey Heysham.
August, 1633.—
Richard Cornforth, fil. Thomae sepult.
September, 1634.—
Edmund Covell, gentleman.
Octoba, 1634.—
Willus Townley filius Ricardus
February, 1634 (Sic)
VV Richard Trou
March, 1634.—
Agness Christofers
mund.
September, 1635.—
Eliz. Hathornthw
sepult Margaret B
December, 1635.—
Mary Lodge filia
January, 1635.—
Roger Higham.
September, 1638.—
John Lambe fil. T
May, 1639.—
Robert filius John
July, 1641.—
Isabell ux Robti S
April, 1644.—
Thomas Higgins.
February, 1644.—
Eliz. Kinge ux Th
Lanc. sepult .
December, 1647.—
Rog. Croft of Skot

The *regesteringe* of burialls according to the Act in force er the 29th of September. George Eskrigg of Lancaster being osen *Register* by the consent of the parrishe and sworn for that rpose by George Toulenson Esq Justice of the peace the 19th day 53.

ıy, 1653.—
Jeffery Mashiter of Orton the 28th.
ay, 1656.—
Richard sonne of John West of Overton.
ptember, 1656.—
John Beckitt of Bailrigg, buried on the first.
ctober, 1656.—
George Eskrigge of Lancaster on the 5th (Registrar) succeeded by William Newton of Lancaster who was sworn by William West, Esq. 18th October 1656.
ay, 1657.—
Ann, daughter of John Bracken of Eshton.
vember, 1657.—
Margaret Bracken of Oureton, widow.
uary, 1657.—
Robert sonne of William Lambe of Lancaster.
ch, 1658.—
John Hathornthwaite of Tarnbeck.
e, 1661.—
Jenet Sands fil. George de Scotforth.
, 1663.—
Thomas Townley sepult vvvij.
ruary, 1663.—
Richard Kellet.
ch, 1663.—
William Housman.
ch, 1665.—
John Hathornthwaite of Lingmoore, ... 10th.
il, 1665.—
Richard Hathornthwaite of Wiresdale, ... 5th.
vember, 1666.—
Maria Sands fil. George of Lancaster.
April, 1668.—
Margaret Higgin filia George of Bulke, . . . - 23rd.
January, 1668.—
Isabel Hewetson ux Gawen of Lancaster on the 23rd.
March, 1669.—
John Baldwin fil. Henry of Lancaster, on the 11th.
January, 1673.—
Jenat, filia John Bond of Skerton . . . . 31st.
April, 1674.—
Thomas Lodge of Skerton on the 29th.
May, 1676.—
Thomas Hathornthwaite, de Wiresdale. . . . 12th.
September, 1679.—
William Allanson de Scotforth.
August, 1682.—
Margaret Bracken of Bailrigge. . . , 15th.
September, 1683.—
Ruth Eskrigge of Lancaster
December, 1683.—
Dorothy Troughton de Lancaster . . . . 3rd.
December, 1683.—
James Fell of Burrow on the 28th.
February, 1684.—
Adam Rawlinson a prisoner.
June, 1687.—
William Boardley of Skerton on the 4th.
November, 1688.—
Wife of John Bond of Skerton on the first.
August, 1688.—
Edward Covell of Heaton on the 20th.

The Baptisms are headed thus :—

"1599. Emanuell 1599.

he true register of all the names of those p'sons baptised in the

parishe of Lancaster from the 18th daye of Aprill last beinge Easter Daye Anno Dom. 1599 in ye ffortie first yeare of ye raigne of our most gracious souveraigne Lady Queene Elizabeth."

August, 1620.—
Eliz. fflemminge filia Edwardi bapt. cci.
July, 1633.—
William Sandes filius Randal.
June, 1639.—
William Sandes filius Randal.
March, 1646.—
Hugh Kellet fil Hugh of Lancaster baptized on the 21st

Marriages are headed in like manner—

"1599. Emanuell 1599.

The true register of all the names of those p'sons who have been married in the Parish Church of Lancaster between the 8th daye of April last beinge Easter Day, Anno Dom. 1599 in and in the ffortie first yeare of the raigne of our most gracious souveraigne Lady Queen Elizabeth."

November, 1639.—
Alexander Bagot to Jane Holme.
Februarie ye 3rd, 1648,—
ffrancis Bindlose, Esq., married Elizabeth West, eldest daughter to ye Right Honourable Henry, Lord Delamere.
Februarie ye 3rd, 1648.—
Christopher Townson son of Clement Townson to Isabel daughter of Michael Pooley of Addington.
John Higgin of Lancaster to Jennett Flyne or Slyne on the 27th of March, 1654.

There are various entries regarding particular events, collections, &c. One of these is as follows :—

"Collected towards the releefe of *Heddon*, in Yorkshire, within ye p'she church of Lancaster, the 6th day of March, 1658, the sum of one pound ffive shillinges and one penny by us whose names are subscribed.

GEORGE TOMPKIN.
THOMAS DICONSON.
EDWARD MARSHALL.
WILLIAM MARSHALL.
AND OTHERS."

There are many Garnets, Rawlinsons, Jacksons, Cornthwaites, Woodroughs, Capsticks, Parkinsons, and Masheters. Most of these old names are to be met with to-day in Lancaster and vicinity. It

is obvious, however, that the utility of many of the pages of the register will be destroyed if they are not promptly transcribed, for time is rendering them almost undecipherable. Here are a few more baptisms :—

Jnne 2nd, 1694.—
Margaret, daughter of George Washington.
June 15th.—
Jane, daughter of Charles Rigby.
March 8th, 1795.—
Catherine, daughter of Henry Bracken, of Lancaster.
October 31st, 1697.—
Henry, son of Henry Bracken, of Lancaster.

June 22nd, 1794.—
William, son of John and Betty Whewell. (Dr. Whewell).
May 26th, 1799.—
Martha, daughter of John and Betty Whewell, of Lancaster; (she married John Statter, of Bolton-le-Sands.)

In the Church Yard, on the west side of the Vestry, is this stone inscribed thus :—

A.D. 1828
THIS DEPOSITORY
FOR
Wills, Registers, &c., was erected at the expense of this parish in lieu of one relinquished in the Church.

The Right Reverend JOHN BIRD SUMNER, D.D., Lord Bishop of this Diocese.
BENJAMIN KEENE, Esq., Registrar
The Rev. JOHN HEADLAM, A.M., Archdeacon.
The Rev. JAMES THOMAS LAW, A.M., Commissary.
WILLIAM SHARP, Esq., Deputy Registrar.
} of the Arch deaconry of Richmond.

Mr. JOHN HARGREAVES, Churchwarden.
DAVID LOWTHER, Builder.

The ancient Church of Lancaster looks very much like a grand cathedral. Its length is 145 feet, its width 58½ feet, and its form that of a parallelogram. Situated, as it is, so adjacent to the Castle, it naturally receives numerous visits from the parties of tourists who flock to Lancaster, Morecambe, and Ingleton during the summer months. The sacred building stands on a great emi-

nence, and its burial ground joins the Castle Parade and forms a most attractive rendezvous for those who love a broad view of the country. To the north-west is the main line of the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, from which passengers may catch a glimpse of the fine tower facing the line and rising to an altitude of 140 feet. The Churchyard slopes down to the railway and is very spacious, having been enlarged many years back. It is almost in the form of a mitre. The ancient boundary would, doubtless, be near to the point where the Roman or Saxon road crossed from the meadow on the right. The old shrine of death is full of interest. Within its keeping lie the remains of the mother of Leigh Richmond, author of "The Dairyman's Daughter" and other religious works. The epitaph to her memory is as follows :—"Sacred to the memory of Catherine Richmond, widow of Henry Richmond, M.D., formerly of Liverpool, and late of the city of Bath, and daughter of John Atherton, Esqre., of Walton Hall, in this county, who departed this life January 30th, 1819, in her 84th year." Very feelingly did the gifted and pious son allude in one of his books to the last resting-place of his mother under the shades of a broad sycamore tree. On the main flag-way is a tombstone worn and almost undecipherable covering the mortal relics of one Matthew Washington, who died in the year 1729, and who was probably a relative of the Rev. Thomas Washington, of Warton, the last of the Washingtons of Warton, and among whose forefathers or ancestral kin were John and Lawrence Washington, the former of whom was the progenitor of the first President of the United States, There is on a stone in Warton Churchyard the name of "Mrs. Elizabeth Washington," with the date June 15th, 1757. (A Rev. Thomas Washington died on the 7th of February, 1823, and was interred at Warton). Passing along, we come to a stone bearing the name Sanderson, beneath that of Heysham, and the William Sanderson, engraved thereon, who died January 20th, 1848, aged 44, was a local poet, whose works, strange to say, irrespective of their merits, are very difficult to obtain.

To Ann, wife of William Talbot Rothwell, of Foxholes, is a rather prominent memorial, consisting of an altar tomb, upon which

is a recumbent figure of a female. Unfortunately, the nose and feet of the effigy had been damaged, apparently by sacrilegious persons previous to the enclosure of the tomb and figure by means of iron railings; but these features have been restored. The monument had quite a spoiled appearance in consequence of the chipping its parts have undergone. The Society for the Preservation of Ancient Tombs must have much work in store for it since modern tombs not being allowed to depreciate in regard to art by the hand of time are rudely tampered with by malice or idiocy in many of our old "God's-acres." To the memory of one Sarah Whittaker, who died September 20th, 1837, aged 77, is this inscription :—

She liveth in holiness,
She died without pain,
She will rise in glory.

A small old flag with the name of —— Rauthmell thereon reminded one of the author of "The History of Overborough," (now called Burrow, the ancient Bremetonacæ of the Romans), the Rev. Richard Rauthmell, of Kirkby Lonsdale, whose work is quoted in Simpson's *Lancaster*, p. 60, and who may have been allied to the remains interred in this place. There is also another Rauthmell grave commemorating three infants, viz., Robert, Charles, and Sarah Rauthmell, the earliest death record thereon being November 22nd 1793. The name of Whewell also figures on the same stone.

Two beautiful poetical tributes to the dead I must be pardoned for re-producing. The first is to a Jane Ryding who died October 6th, 1845, aged 85 :—

Farewell lov'd guardian of my youthful breast
Now past the reach of sorrow to molest,
Who can forget thy tenderness so kind,
I still have much to bring it to my mind;
Farewell; enter the joys of bliss divine,
And wear a crown of glory ever thine.

The second is equally pathetic, and refers to a person named Annie Clough, who died on the 30th March, 1840, aged 22 years (the first quatrain refers to some other relative).

The conflict past, the spirit now is fled,
And Isabella's number'd with the dead,
But hark! though dead, methinks I hear her voice,
"Weep not for me, my friends, rejoice, rejoice!"

O lov'd lost Annie, thou no more
Behold'st the burning tears I shed,
How vain the grief that lingers o'er
The coffin of the dreamless dead.
Yet I must weep, no fate can stay
The waves of woe that o'er me roll;
No hand can pluck the veil away
Which hides the light that bless'd my soul.

Still, Annie, since I know thee blest,
For thee I must not dare to weep,
I only long to share thy rest,
Thy graceful couch, thy endless sleep,
Though my soul's hope hung on thy breath
Thou to so bright a world art gone,
I would not wake thee, sweet, from death,
Though lov'd in life sleep on, sleep on!

The foregoing stanzas seem to have been composed specially by some true lover of the departed one. A few other epitaphic notes demand attention. One on the south side of the Church is to this effect:—"Sacred to the memory of Alexander Stevens, Architect, In private life much respected and lamented. The many public works executed by him, especially the Aqueduct over the River Lune, are the best encomium of his professional merit. He died January 29th, 1796, aged 66." Inserted in the wall on the north side of the Churchyard is the following tablet:—"Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Margaret, the dearly beloved wife of John Manby, Vicar of Lancaster, who died March 21st, 1821, aged 39. Also of John Manby, instituted vicar of this parish 1807, who died February 13th, 1844." A very large vault contains the remains of a former member of Parliament for the borough of Kidderminster. On the stone slab or rather slate let into the pyramid are these words:—"Sacred to the memory of Richard Godson, of Grosvenor Place, London, and Springfield Hall, Lancaster, Member of Parliament for the Borough of Kidderminster, Queen's Counsel and Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, died August 1st, 1849, aged 52. Also Mary, his wife, only sister of Henry Hargreaves, Esq., of Springfield Hall, who died in London,

:ember 14th, 1873, aged 69." Another slab commemorates lenry Hargreaves, Esq., of Springfield Hall, Deputy Lieutenant l Magistrate for this county, died November 23rd, aged 37 years," l another large memorial appears near to the tomb of one of ncaster's greatest friends. It is the tomb of the Ripleys. Its cription reads thus :—"In memory of Thomas Ripley, who was rn in Lancaster on the 11th October, 1790, and who died in Liver- ol, August 20th, 1852; also of Julia Ripley, widow of the above omas Ripley, who died February 2nd, 1881, aged 76 years." This ia Ripley was the foundress of the Hospital for Orphans on the ıthern side of the town, which bears her name, and is a noble lding not far from the Royal Albert Asylum. Another stone is to seen to the memory of a very promising artist who died in the ıth of November, 1852, the stone being erected by his pupils as a k of their esteem for his worth. Interments in the Churchyard sed about the year 1862. A very old stone is an upright at the west end of the Church and near to the Tower; it is cely readable, but the name, Pennington, is very easily traced; Christian appellation is, however, all but gone. It seems to be, or ıer to have been, "Susanna." This stone dates from the 18th ury. Not far from this spot is the old pedestal of the sun-dial, the dial plate has entirely gone and a new one is the desidera- of the hour. The antiquity of St. Mary's Church and rchyard is established by the fact that the Lancaster Runes have ked the interest of some of the most eminent men in England Denmark. The Runic names discovered on an ancient Danish s found in 1807, and said by Dr. Whitaker to stand for five fs, "Ubbo, Aikfreth, Reafan, Siffred, and Druimond," go far ards strengthening the conjecture that a Church stood here ng the time of Knut or Canute. When the cross was first discov- it was placed, by order of the then vicar, near the entrance to the rage. Sometime afterwards it found its way to Todhunter's eum, Kendal, afterwards it went to Manchester (1835), was oved thence to University College, London, and lastly we find it was generously given by the council of the said college to the ıral History Society's Museum, Manchester, where it is now

carefully preserved in a glass case. There is a plaster cast of the cross in the Lancaster Museum. Since Dr. Whitaker's time the letters have been defined as representing the following intimation :— "GIBIHÆTH FARÆ CYNIBALTH CUTHBÆNAC," "Gibi hath died, a kinsman of Balth (or of a bold race), known to camps, (or experts in the field)." Professor Finn Magnusen made out the characters as "GIBIDON FARO CUNIBALD CUSS BURMN." In Latin thus rendered—"*Oremus nancisci (obtinere) quietem Cunibaldum (bene) notum castri (civitatis) incolam civem aut præfectum*" "Let us pray that Cunibald, a renowned inhabitant of the Castle, may obtain rest." The above readings were all given on the supposition that the names were Danish. John Mitchell Kemble, Esq., the well-known Anglo-Saxon scholar, intimated that the characters were "GIBIDÆTH FORÆ CYNIBALTH CUTHBERHT, (INGÆ)." "Pray for Cynibald and Cuthbert," or "Pray for Cynibald the son of Cuthberht." But the conclusions arrived at by Mr. John Just, of Bury Grammar School, after careful examination of this rare Anglo-Saxon Runic inscription is now held to be the most correct, allowing, of course, for the mutilation of the last two letters on the cross— "GIBIDDETH FORE CYNIBALTH CUTHBURUC." "Pray ye for Cynibald Cuthburuc." (See Baines, vol. ii, p. 553.) Dr. Whitaker believed Aikfreth was the lord of Dent and Sedbergh. But the doctor is said to have been misled by the errors of a draughtsman in his explanation of the characters on this cross.

Against the north wall of the Chancel and near the approach to the vicarage, are several old headstones to the memory of a family named Foster. The letters are raised as per specimens given :—

HERE . LYES
INTERRED
THE . BODY
OF . THOMAS
FOSTER . FR
EE . BURGS
SE . OF . LANC
ASTER . WHO
DEPARTED
THIS . LIFE
THE . 22 . DAY
OF . JUNE
1675.

HERE . LYETH
THE . BODY . OF
ELIZABETH
FOSTER . W
IFE . OF . THO
MAS . FOSTE
R . OF . LANCA
STER . WHO . D
IED . THE . 27
OF . SEPTEM
BER 1676

HERE . LYES . THE
BODY . OF . THOM
AS . FOSTER . AND
THE . BODY . OF . NA
THAN . FOSTER .
OF . LANCASTER
WHO . DIED . DECEM
BER . 23 . 1671 .
D . APRIL . THE
H . 1672

Full date of the third inscription cannot be given owing to stone being broken at the left corner of the base. Another ie bears upon it a full length cross. Inserted in the Vestry Wall portions of two stone coffins, the one of adult size having lently been occupied by a Crusader.

Among other graves are those of the Bagots, Brockbanks, dwins, Charnleys, Capsticks, Croudsons (from 1759) Crofts, lsforths of Aldcliffe, Hadwens, Jepsons, Kendalls, Loxams, ishulls, Robinsons, Shepherds, Walmsleys, Wakefields, and idesons. One Jepson tomb bears the following inscription :—

"Here lyeth interred
Capt. Lieut. Edward Jepson,
of Lancaster, who dyed
the 17th day of April, 1671."

)ther well-known grave tells us that "Richard Owen died at the ind of Bartholomew, in the West Indies, October 14th, 1809, d 53; his wife Catherine dying November 24th 1838, aged 78. :re is also a James Hawkins Owen commemorated, who died at nerara, April 18th, 1827, at the early age of 29. I need not say)se parents and brother repose here, parents and brother of an itrious man who still survives at the time of writing. Yet an- :r stone I call attention to :—

"Vivi ut morituus,
Johannes Shepherd,
Natus, Decem. 19th, 1769.
Denatus, Aug. 26th, 1792.

ere Vitam nemo non Homini potest. Ad nemo Mortem nulle, anc aditus patent."

There is a rather telling epitaph to the memory of "John :arth, Surgeon, of Bolton-le-Moors, who died in the Castle, on 28th August, 1827, aged 28.

"No sorrow now hangs clouding on his brow,
No loss, no grief his deathly looks do show,
Ill fortune press'd upon his generous mind
Till Nature's strength left all his grief behind."

; young surgeon was evidently confined in the Castle for debt.

A curious memorial appears at the west end of the yard to Eleanor Harrison, late of Fairfield, Manchester,—"A single sister in the Church of the United Brethren, who fell asleep in Jesus on the 19th of January, 1827, aged 30 years." The Churchyard was enlarged about 1818 by the enclosing of garden lands on the west, belonging to the heirs of Mr. Butterfield.

PRIORS OF ST. MARY'S, LANCASTER:—John, circa A.D, 1230; Galfridus, 1241; Gernerus, 1249; Willielmus Ree, 1252; Ralph de Truno, 1266; John Ray, 1270; Nigellus, 1315; Fulcherius, 1318 (named in an Inquisition, 15th, Edward II., 1521-2, predecessor of the prior of that year); Galfridus, 1322; William de Bohun, 1327; Adam Conratts, 1330; Ralph de Truno, 1331; Emerie de Argentelles, 1337; Peter —, 1367 (succeeded by William Raymbant same year. Peter translated to Leeds); John Innocent, 1391; John Loget, died 1399.

Giles Lovell, the last prior, died in 1428, and Whitaker could not trace the succession to a later date than that of this Lovell. But it is not impossible for the Randal Elcock or Christopher Leye, mentioned in John Gardyner's will, made in 1472, and proved in 1483, to have been successor to Lovell and predecessor of William Baynes, mentioned in the Lancashire Records.

VICARS OF LANCASTER:—1575, Hugh Conway; 1582, Henry Porter; ante 1602, Richard Townson; 1608, Geffrey Kynge; 1616, James Gregson; 1630, William Brudenell; 1630, Augustine Wildbore; 1630, Richard Routh; 1631, Augustine Wildbore, Edward Garforth; 1682, Seth Bushell; 1684, James Fenton; 1714, William Lindsay; 1714, James Fenton; 1767, Oliver Marton; 1794, William White; 1806, John Manby; 1844, Joseph Turner; 1870, John Allen.

When the Act of Uniformity was passed Dr. William Marshall was Vicar. Calamy states that he was ejected in 1662. He did not remain long in Lancaster, but travelled abroad.

In the Record Society's publication of "First Fruits Compositions" are these additional names:—

Waynhouse John, V, 18th Oct., 8th Elizabeth,
Conway Hugh, R. el., 9th February, 18th Elizabeth."

"Lancashire and Cheshire Records."—Part II., p. 4[illegible]

In the Cantar Elenos' ville Lancastr'," a Baynes is mentioned as Incumbent about the 5th of Mary, or 1st Elizabeth.

AUGUSTINE WILDBORE, D.D

A few remarks concerning Dr. Wildbore may not be out of place at this point.

Augustine Wildbore became Vicar of Garstang on the 17th February, 1620, Wildbores belonged to Northants and are recorded in a pedigree of the Visitation 8, *Harl MSS.* John Wildbore had a son, Robert, who died 20th September, He belonged to Glintow and married Alice Godfrey of Stranground, Hunts, ıter of William Godfrey. He had issue four sons and several daughters. The : son, Thomas, died unmarried. A Godfred was living at Glintow in 1618. ıarried Petronella, daughter of Augustine Earle, of the County of Leicester ; and ıdly, Mary, daughter of Patrick Lowe, of Denbigh. By the latter wife he had ıue, but had two sons and three daughters by the former. Augustine, born 1590, ıted at the Grammar School, Peterborough, matriculated pensioner of Trinity ge, Cambridge, 1607, then went to Sydney Sussex College ; took his B.A. in and his M.A. in 1614 ; B.D. in 1623, and D.D. in 1633. His sister Elinor ed Edward Cowell, of Hunts, and Frances, another sister, married Thomas :. Elizabeth becoming the wife of Samuel Barker, of Duffield, Derbyshire. Dr. ore was buried on the 19th April, 1654, at Duffield, according to the Registers Parish."—*See p. 149, Fishwick's "Garstang."*

The late Rev. William Stratton, B.A., of Gressingham, in- ed me that there was once a Chapel dedicated to St. Thomas eckett in St. Mary's Church. *(See Raines's "History of Chan- " quoted at the end of this work.)*

Churchwardens, 1671

Lancaster :—John Mashiter.
Bulk and Aldcliffe :—William Shierson.
Scotforth :—John Walton.
Skerton :—Thomas Bond.
Poulton, Bare, and Torrisholme :—Thomas Cooper
Middleton and Overton :—Thomas Gardner.
Wyresdale and Quernmore :—William Chapman.
Sidesman :—Nicholas ffox.

Parish Clerks

Acting in 1656—George Eskrigg
18th Oct. 1656—William Newton.
Acting in 1658—James Hardman.

Acting in 1679—Thomas Townson (and Sexton).
,, 1691—John Horsfall, began 1691.
,, 1723—John Brown.
,, 1769—Thomas Cartmel.
,, 1784—Thomas Batty.
,, 1790—Thomas Slater.
,, 1815—Thomas Bibby, died September 29th, 1821.
,, 1825—John Beckett, appointed by the Rev. Manby, April 8th, 1822; died December 9th, 1883, in his 92nd I have been permitted to refer to the Church Books for the given.

John Beckett was the last Clerk. The office has since held by the junior curate. The dates must not be taken as da appointments. I find that Jas. Hurtley succeeded Edmund P son as sexton on the 4th of December, 1824. Edmund Park died 18th September, 1824, aged 66.

The Tower and Bells.

At a Vestry Meeting held on the 28th June, 1743, i decided to raise the Steeple ten yards higher, in order that the might be heard to better advantage. In the same year the were to be re-cast, and it transpires that one Abel Rund Gloucester, was directed to undertake the work. The Big B this period is stated to have weighed 20 cwts.

The Old Tower of St. Mary's has long been famous f good bell-music. On the 2nd of October, 1880, the Ring Lancaster rang 5,040 changes of grandsire triples Holt's te peal, in three hours and thirty-two minutes. Affixed to the w the following verse:—

If to ring you do come here,
You must ring with hand and ear,
And when your bell you overthrow
Your shilling pay before you go ;
Your fourpence pay, besides all that,
Whoe'er appear in spur or hat ;
And if above you wish to go
Your twopence pay or stay below.

ight new bells in the Tower are the gift of James Williamson, M.P., in the year of his shrievalty, 1885. There are no in-ions on the same save the name of the donor and the date of ift, with the name of the Vicar of Lancaster and those of the :hwardens, and they appear on the tenor bell Mr. Williamson, : same time, presented the ancient edifice with a beautiful new with chimes. The following items will at once show what a ne presentation the clock really is, and likewise the degree of :tion at which public clock-makers have arrived. "This new ogic instrument is the work of Messrs. Lund and Blockley, a guished firm, of Pall Mall, London and Bombay, (makers of ombay University great clock and carillons). The clock shows me on four dials, each eight feet two inches in diameter, chimes ll quarters on eight bells, a most unusual circumstance, the bell weighing 32 cwts. It strikes the hour on the tenor bell a hammer weighing 62 lbs. All the works are of the finest facture, and the latest improvements have been introduced. olid cast iron bed on which the clock is built, and which is feet six inches long by two feet three inches broad, is bolted two strong iron girders built into the walls of the Tower, so he clock may be perfectly steady and an equal vibration of the lum constantly assured. All the wheels, bosses, &c., except inding work are made of the best gun metal, no brass being in the construction of the clock, so that the wear is reduced to imum. The pinions are solid and made of hard steel. The main wheels of the going, striking, and quarter trains espectively 16in., 16in., and 22in. in diameter ; the going wheel being unusually large for the size of the dials on account :ir exposed position to the weather. The escapement, which gun metal steel faced, is that known as the 'double three-

legged gravity escapement,' generally deemed the best for l public clocks, especially where the dials are much exposed as in instance. The two seconds compensated pendulum, which is 6in. long, is built up with iron and zinc tubes, so adjusted a maintain a steady rate in all degrees of temperature. The bo the pendulum weighs about 5 cwts., and the pendulum com 7 cwts. There is the usual inside dial in the clock to enable th ternal hands to be set from the inside of the Tower. One of neatest contrivances of this clock is the maintaining power, whi so arranged by means of a double click and racket wheel, that same amount of power which is taken off the going train v being wound is automatically put on to it again without the winding the clock, putting any extra work into gear, thereby e ing no stopping of the immense timepiece while being wound. quarter train which is very large, on account of the weight of it has to perform, chimes the full quarters on eight bells by m of eighty steel cams, bolted to an independent chime barre arranged as to lift their respective hammers at the proper time. chime barrel is arranged so that the changes can be altered at time, without interfering with or altering the clock in any The total weight of the bells is 116cwt. 3qrs. 26lbs. The teno is D*b*. The bells were cast by Taylor, of Lougborough, and first used on the 12th of July, 1886.

The following are the chimes :—

1st quarter	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2nd quarter	1	3	2	4	5	7	6	8
,, ...	1	3	5	7	2	4	6	8
3rd quarter	2	1	3	4	6	5	7	8
,, ...	3	5	7	2	1	4	6	8
,, ...	4	3	2	1	5	6	7	8
4th quarter	5	3	1	2	4	7	6	8
,, ...	6	5	7	3	2	1	4	8
,, ...	7	5	6	8	3	2	4	1
,, ...	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

e clock was erected under the personal supervision of Mr. Block-
, junr. A brass plate is screwed on to the clock, bearing this
cription :—' Presented to the Parish Church of St. Mary, Lan-
ter, by James Williamson, Esq., J.P., D.L., High Sheriff of the
unty, 1885, John Allen, D.D., Vicar, William Thomas Sharp,
A., John Hatch, Churchwardens.' One thing I should like to
introduced more freely into church campanology, that is the
ie-playing arrangement so common in other counties, so rare in
s one. Of Mr. Williamson's further gifts to Lancaster mention
l be made at a more fitting period. The patron of Lancaster
urch is Col. Marton, of Capernwray Hall, and the living is valued
about £1,800 per annum.

Privilege of Sanctuary.

The privilege of sanctuary existed in the Church of Lancaster
most from the period of the erection of the Church. The words
William the Conqueror in the charter given to Battle Abbey were
this effect :—" If any thief or murderer or person guilty of any
her crime, fly for fear of death, and come to this Church, let him
ve no harm but be freely dismissed."—*Camden.* History tells us
at this was also the extent of the ancient privilege in other places.
ter the Reformation, persons who had committed murder, rape,
son, or robbery, either in a dwelling-house or on the high-way,
re not allowed to become refugees, and the *asyla* in this county
re confined to Lancaster and Manchester, by the statute 32,
enry VIII., cap. xii. In the 38th year of the same reign Man-
ester was permitted to transport all its sanctuary men to Chester,
d from that period it ceased to form a "centre of sinners," says
ller ; but Lancaster continued to afford sanctuary to delinquents
l the first of James I., when the privilege was finally abolished in
ery part of the kingdom by the authority of Parliament. The only
cuse that could with reason be raised in favour of the sanctuary
ivilege was that it forned a sort of haphazard set-off against those
just convictions and punishments which many persons suffered

from time to time. It was the old judaic streak of mercy, audibly preaching the doctrine of "love mercy rather than judgment."

On Tuesday, the 2nd of March, 1824, one Hannah Clough, did penance in St. Mary's Church. She was confined in the gaol for debt, from the Ecclesiastical Court of Chester. In consequence of her recantation she was set free, otherwise she would have been confined for life.

Tithes of the Parish.

It appears that in the year 1650 the tithes of the Parish Church of St. Mary were farmed at £510 per annum, and that not only Fulwood, 16 miles distant, but Toxteth also, 50 miles distant, were then returned "as in the Parish of Lancaster." There were in the Lancaster Parish the following chapelries:—Wyresdale, Admarsh, Overton, Toxteth, Stalmine, Gressingham, and Caton, at which latter place is a Chapel at Littledale. Bleasdale and Poulton were chapelries of Lancaster, but Toxteth Park, being extra-parochial, has long ceased to be of the number.

Amongst the Chapels added to the town of Lancaster may be mentioned St. John's, which some say was erected on the site of John Gardyner's corn mill. But I always understood that John Gardyner's corn mill stood out in Briery Field, Newton, otherwise Bulk. This Chapel was consecrated in 1755, and decorated with a steeple designed by Mr. Harrison, of Lancaster, in 1784, and erected by the munificence of Thomas Bowes, of Lancaster, gentleman; and next is St. Anne's, Moor-lane, erected by the Rev. Robert Housman, in 1796. At the early part of the present century Lancaster was much disturbed owing to a succession of law suits between the Incumbent and his Parishioners, but arrangements were made for commuting the tithes for an annual rent, varying with the price of corn, on the principle of the Act obtained by the neighbouring Parish of St. Michael's in the year 1815.

The Gardyner Chantry and Lancaster Charities.

A chantry was founded in connection with Lancaster in the year 1485, by John Gardyner, of Bailrig, one of the benefactors of the town, for the reception of four poor men as well as for the stated celebration of divine offices in the Parish Church. This chantry escaped the fate of the monastry. It was rebuilt in 1792, on the ancient site to the east of the Vicarage Court, affording a dwelling with an allowance of seven pence per week, and two pence for a serving maid weekly to each of the poor inmates. The inscription to be seen over the centre of the cottages forming the charity is as follows :—

" Gardyner's Charity
founded, 1485,
re-built, 1782.
EDWARD SUART, Mayor.
JOHN WARBRICK, } Bailiffs.
RICHARD ATKINSON, }

The re-erection of the charity was undertaken by Mr Richard Postlethwaite, the owner of the adjoining dwelling, who was re-building his own house ; Nicholas Grene was the first Chantry Priest. A John Hinde and a Robert Mackerel are also named by Willis, A.D. 1553.

The charities of Lancaster, if not numerous, are very substantial. The first is Gardyner's, already noticed, then Penny's Charity, founded by William Penny, Esq., alderman of Lancaster, in 1720, comprising twelve small dwellings, situated in Back Lane, affording to as many poor men a residence each, with an allowance of £3 6s. 8d. a quarter, and a new suit of clothes yearly. The translation of the Latin inscription over the Entrance of the Hospital is as follows :—" By the liberality of William Penny, gentleman, formerly one of the aldermen of Lancaster, these alm-houses were founded and endowed. Persons of profane or immoral character,

by his express orders, are not to be elected or permitted to continue as inmates of this Hospital." Penny's Hospital stipends have been increased owing to the improved value of the property. Mr. Heyshams estate, which used to yield a total rent of £50 a year, now allows a payment of £31 4s. to ten pensioners, two of whom may be women. The benefit of this charity is reserved for those who have once known better circumstances. Gillison's Hospital, founded in 1790, by Miss Anne Gillison, consists of eight houses, for the reception of eight unmarried women, each of whom had an allowance of four pounds per annum, and a new gown, value one pound. This Charity was augmented in 1818 by Mrs. Margaret France who gave to it by deed the sum of £100 Navy five per cent annuities. The same benevolent lady left £200 to the Dispensary.

The following is taken from the Report of the Trustees of the Lancaster Charities. It is the first one issued. The meeting was held on the 2nd of April 1890. The names of these gentlemen are as follow :—C. Johnson, Chairman, G. Jackson, H. Welch, T. Preston, Sir T. Storey, C. Blades, W. Pickard, J. Williamson, M.P., E. G. Paley, E. Storey, A. Greg, E. Clark, J. Fenton, W. G. Welch, A Seward. The Clerk to the Trustees is Mr. M. M. Harrison, of 73, Church Street, Lancaster.

Additional particulars of each Charity are given in this Report, and re-produced in this work.

Gardyner's Charity.

This Charity has been augmented by the following Legacies:

Miss Dorothy Addison ... ... (less duty)	£	50	0 0
Miss Tatham ... ... (less duty)		200	0 0
Miss Mary Warbrick		112	10 0
Miss Susan Crompton		200	0 0

The scheme of the Charity Commissioners dated 27th May, 1870, provides that the four inmates of these Almhouses shall be widows. Pension—Five shillings per week. No changes in 1889.

Penny's Charity.

William Penny, by Will dated 2nd March, 1715, provided for the building and endowment of Almshouses for poor ancient indigent men and women within the town of Lancaster. The Charity was augmented by a Legacy from Miss Tatham of £200 (less duty). By the scheme of the Charity Commissioners dated 27th May, 1870, it was provided that there shall be fourteen Almspeople inmates of Penny's Almshouses, twelve of whom shall be men, either married or single, and two of whom may be either men, married or single, or widows. Pension—Men: Six shillings per week; Women: Five shillings per week.

Changes since 1st January, 1889.

Deaths.	Appointments.	Age.
J. Dickinson.	John Airey.	75
Richard Monks.	Henry Atkinson.	73
J. Ritson.	Robert Lee.	71
John Airey.	Richard Pye.	73

Heysham's Charity.

William Heysham, by Will dated 22nd April, 1725, left his estate called the Greaves upon trust that the rents should be applied for the benefit of eight poor men residing in Lancaster. By the scheme of the Charity Commissioners dated 27th May, 1870, it was provided that there shall be ten Pensioners, eight of whom shall be men, and two of whom may be either men or women. Persons who shall have been reduced by misfortune from better circumstances shall (cæteris paribus) be entitled to a preference at every Election. Pension—Men: Twelve shillings per week; Women: Ten shillings per week.

Changes since 1st January, 1889.

Deaths.	Appointments.	Age.
Miss Mary Beckett.	Mrs. Jane Jackson.	67
P. Raby.	James Atkinson	75
Mrs. A. Battersby.	Miss Anne Battersby	56
Joseph Ellison.	T. B. Hill.	66
John Morland.	J. Chamberlain	80

Gillison's Charity.

Ann Gillison, by Will dated 19th January, 1781, provided for the building of Almshouses for eight destitute unmarried women belonging to the town of Lancaster. She also left a sum of £1000 as an endowment, and this Founder's Bequest has been augmented by the following Legacies received from time to time.

Arthur Armitstead, Esq.	(less duty)	£400	0	0
Benjamin Satterthwaite, Esq.	(less duty)	400	0	0
Miss Margaret Satterthwaite	(less duty)	100	0	0
Mrs. France's Gift...		100	0	0
Miss Dorothy Addison	(less duty)	50	0	0
Miss Barbara Shaw		50	0	0
Miss Alicia Salisbury	(less duty)	5	0	0
William Satterthwaite, Esq.		200	0	0
Miss Margaret Ferguson		500	0	0
Miss Tatham	(less duty)	400	0	0
Miss Mary Warbrick		225	0	0
Miss Alice Giles		19	19	0

Pension—Five shillings per week.

Changes since 1st January, 1889.

Death.	Appointment.	Age.
Miss M. Standen.	Miss Ellen Bradley.	69

From the Trustees' Report I venture to reproduce the following paragraphs :—

"Due provision for the continued performance of the duties of the Trust is secured by the Scheme of the Charity Commissioners. The number of the Trustees is maintained at fifteen, vacancies as they occur being filled by the appointment of suitable persons. In the administration of the Trust, great care is exercised by the Trustees in admitting to the list of candidates only those who are needing help and deserving of it. All candidates appear before a Special Committee, and full enquiries are made into their circumstances.

After providing for the Heysham Pensioners, and for the pensions to the inmates of the Almshouses, the remainder of the income of the Charities is bestowed in outdoor pensions. Owing to reductions in Farm rents and to some heavy repairs to house property, the net income has been declining for some years past. The Trustees have therefore been compelled to reduce the number of outdoor Pensions by making no new appointments when vacancies have occurred by death. Yet notwithstanding these reductions the Charities were in debt at the close of 1889 to the amount of £156."

Let us hope some good friends will come forward and make up the deficit.

"At the beginning of this year a kind friend gave a donation of £100 to enable the Trustees to make some grants of outdoor pensions, and on the strength of this donation, and in the belief that before the end of 1891, the debit balance would be wiped out, the Trustees resolved to grant five out-pensions of six shillings per week. For these pensions forty-two eligible applicants presented themselves. More than half of the applicants were upwards of 70 years of age. Thirty of the applicants were widows. So many of the cases seemed thoroughly deserving that it was most difficult to make the selection of the most necessitous five, and the Trustees felt deep regret that their funds would not admit of an increased number of pensions."

It may be apposite to mention that a donation of £500 is sufficient to establish a pension of six shillings a week for ever; such annuity could bear the Founder's name, and the patronage, if he wished it, be reserved to him for life.

On the 25th February, 1890, those persons living in the Gardyner cottages were Elizabeth Benn, Ann Edmondson, Esther Walmsley and Jane Bird. I found the following persons residing in the almshouses established by Mrs. Gillison;—Mary Slinger,

Hannah Mc.Grady, Mary Butcher, Mary Handby, Jemima Oliver Ann Alston, Ellen Bradley, Ann Townley.

Miss Gillison died on New Year's Day, 1790, in her 72nd year. Her father was Ambrose Gillison, Esq., merchant, of Lancaster.

On the 25th of February, 1890, I found the cottages of Penny's Charity in the occupation of the following persons :—John Hinde, John Haythorn, William Markland, Henry Atkinson Henry Carr, Elizabeth Magee, Robert Lee, John Starnforth, Ralph Parkinson, William Cumpstey, William Wough, Mrs. Beckwith and Richard Pye wholives in the tenement belonging the Charity near Windy Hill.

Prayers are still said on Wednesdays in the Chapel, which has of late years been much improved and modernised in its interior.

Prayers were formerly said every Wednesday and Friday from Easter to Michaelmas. At one time the Chapel was turned into a school-house for the use of the boys of the Charity school established in 1770. The bible in the Chapel was "presented by the Misses Threlfall to Penny's Hospital, Lancaster, February 23rd, 1881."

Clarke states as follows :—William Penny's Charity of twelve small houses for the same number of men, included also an allowance of 16s. 8d. per quarter for each inmate, and a new coat, value 13s. 4d., every year. In Penny's Hospital there died in April, 1836 Joseph Liver, aged 87, the oldest freeman of Lancaster. Four generations of the family could be traced at this period, and there is the name Liver still found between St. Leonard's Gate and North Road. In the preceding February of the same year, Thomas Ratcliffe, the oldest freeman of Preston, died.

Religious Houses.

Of Religious Houses in Catholic Times besides the Priory of St. Mary there was a hospital for a Master Chaplain and nine poor

persons, whereof three were to be lepers, founded by King John when Earl of Morton, and which was afterwards annexed to the Nunnery of Seaton, in Cumberland, by Henry, Duke of Lancaster, about the 30th, Edward III. This Hospital was dedicated to St. Leonard. Then there was a Priory for Blackfriars, a Dominican House founded about 44th Henry III. by Sir Hugh Harrington, Knight, which was granted 32nd Henry VIII. to Thomas Holcroft. Lastly, a Friary for Grey Friars, "a Franciscan Convent near the bridge." Though the more elevated members of the monastic institutions might fare sumptuously the position of others was humble in the extreme, for we learn that the allowance of food per diem in the Hospital for Lepers, as it is termed in the "Notitia Monastica," to each of the brethren was a loaf weighing 1lb. 12oz. and pottage on Sundays, Mondays, and Fridays. Worse, indeed, was this than the fare granted to paupers in the great "prisons of the guiltless," as a distinguished author once called Unions. As to the exact situation of St. Leonard's Hospital there has been much uncertainty, but the discovery, in 1811, of a crossed tombstone and human remains seems to fix it at the eastern end of St. Leonard's-gate. According to some of the statutes passed in the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII. a great and flourishing number of "the faithful" existed in Lancaster, and from one of these statutes, of the date 1544, it appears that "there had in time past been many beautiful houses in Lancaster." Camden confirms this account, for, writing in the time of the Virgin Queen he says: "Lancaster is at present but thinly peopled, and all the inhabitants are farmers, all the country about being cultivated, open, flourishing, and bare of wood.';

An Ancient Gild In Lancaster

In the *Antiquarian Magazine and Bibliographer* for 1884 there is the following account of the ancient Gild of the Holy Trinity and St. Leonard, Lancaster, by Mr. Walford, F.S.S., who contributed a series of articles under the title of "The History of Gilds."

"LANCASTER.—There was an early Gild which differed in it constitution but little from the type of burial societies which prevai so largely, and almost exclusively in this country, at the present day and it still more remarkably embodies the "collecting" feature being the only Gild of this period known to have a regulation fo collecting the dues by the aid of special officers. We give th ordinances in their entirety, with the exception of one slight dev ation. Gild of the Holy Trinity and St. Leonard, founded 1377.- These Ordinances were made on the Feast of St. Leonard, A.I 1377. Whoever is admitted to the Gild shall make an oath to kee these Ordinances. No one of the Gild shall do anything to the lo or hurt of another, nor shall allow it to be done so far as he ca hinder it—the laws and customs of the town of Lancaster beir always saved. No one of the Gild shall wrong the wife or daught or sister of another, nor shall allow her to be wronged so far as l can hinder it. No one of the Gild shall take into his house anyo known to be an adulterer, nor shall himself live in adultery: and it be shewn that he has done either, and after two warnings he w not amend, he shall be altogether put out of the Gild. If any o of the Gild die within Lancaster, all the brethren then in the tov shall come to placebo and dirige, if summoned by the "belman or pay ijd. All shall go or send to the mass held for a dead broth or sister, and offer *ob.* under the same penalty. Every one of tl brethren shall say, for the soul of the dead, as quickly as he can, Paternosters, with as many Hail-Marys. And the anniversary every brother shall be duly kept. If any of the Gild dies outsi the town of Lancaster, within a space of xx miles, xij brethr shall wend and seek the body, at the cost of the Gild. And if t brother or sister so dying wished to be buried where he died, t said shall see that he has fitting burial there, at the cost of the Gil Each brother and sister so dying shall have, at the mass on the d of burial, six torches and xviij wax lights; and at other servic two torches and iiij wax lights. All the brethren and unmarri sisteren of the Gild shall meet four times a year, on four Sunda (which are named). Each shall then pay xiijd. towards finding t chaplains to celebrate divine service in the town for the welfare

the King and Queen and the Lord Duke of Lancaster, and the whole realm, and all the dead brethren and sisteren of the Gild. Whoever does not come to these meetings, and does not pay the money within three weeks afterwards shall pay half-a-pound of wax which shall be doubled if there be a further arrear of three weeks. It is ordained that xij good and discreet men of the gild shall be chosen, who shall have power of admitting fresh brethren and sisteren; shall arrange with each of these what shall be paid on entry; shall deal with what other matters touch the good name, profit, and well-being of the Gild; and shall appoint the places and times of meetings :—and these xij shall be chosen afresh every year if it be thought fit. Collectors shall be chosen, to gather in all dues. They shall render an account to the aforesaid xij, or the greater part of them, so that xij may every quarter let the Gild know how its affairs stand.

Holy Trinity Church was a Church of the Black Friars, situated where the Wesley Chapel now stands. St. Leonard's was a hospital for lepers."

In the summer of 1889 excavations were carried on near the site of this ancient Hospital, which existed prior to the year 1198 when Pope Celestine filled the papal chair, a Hospital mentioned in the Valor of Pope Nicholas IV., A.D. 1291. A little more of the history of the place may as well be given before alluding to the remains discovered.

This Hospital, "founded for a Master, Chaplain, and nine persons, of whom three were to be lepers," as appears by an inquisition of the 17th Edward II., 1324, was probably founded by King John when Earl of Moreton and Bologne, or by the earlier Earls of Lancaster, and it was subject to the Prior of Lancaster. In 1357, Henry, Duke of Lancaster, annexed this Hospital to the Nunnery of Seton alias Lekelay, one mile from Workington, in Cumberland, and the ancient home of Orme, son of Ketel alias Kelet, grandson of Ivo de Taillebois, and afterwards of the well-

known family of Curwen. Henry, Duke of Lancaster, had heard that the Nunnery was too poor to support the Prioress and Nuns, and therefore granted them this Hospital in honour of God and Saint Leonard, as appears by the charter dated at Preston, in the sixth year of his dukedom. A Chantry was, of course, attached to the Hospital, and included in the grant, subject to the concurrence of the burgesses of Lancaster in regard to the bestowal of their alms and ancient incumbencies on the Hospital. The "History of the Priory of Lancaster" and the "Register of St. Mary's," contain several allusions to this old shrine of St. Leonard. In the 4th. 10th, 11th, and 13th Henry III., the lepers were allowed pasture for their cattle, wood for their fires, and timber for their buildings. In 1291 the value of the institution was put down at viis. iiijd. In 1232, it possessed six acres in alms given by William de Scertune. In 1324 the lands attached to the Hospital in Lancaster, Skerton and Wyresdale, were valued at vjl. viijd. The allowance to the brethren was one loaf daily which weighed the eighth of a stone, (11lb. 12ozs.), with pottage three days per week, Sunday, Monday, and Friday.

In 1556, five burgages (land held of the king or some other lord at a certain yearly rent), and sixteen acres of land called the "Nuns'" fields, of the annual value of £3 5s., were, says the *Notitia Cestriensis*, sold to one, John Duddinge. No doubt the Hospital in Skerton and the Grange (Beaumont Grange) were both founded at about the same time. Several human remains in an exceedingly fine state of preservation have been turned up by the workmen engaged in levelling that part of the Bulk or Newton Estate at the end of St. Leonard Gate and on the left side of the ruined Chapel or Mortuary. Portions of a skull submitted indicated an extremely large head; the occiput was very fine. A couple of shin bones at hand are fourteen inches in length, and other cranial appendages are correspondingly large. One medical gentleman secured an almost perfect skull, and another gentleman soon afterwards met with a good specimen. The bodies seem to have been buried at a depth of only two feet and in circles, so the workmen

It is to be regretted that this grand old site should ever be urbed or profaned by the workmen's spades. To unearth these es in order to build on the ground consecrated as their resting- :e augurs badly for the sanctity that may exist in two or three turies' time concerning any of our present most cherished God's- :s. No one knows what will become of the remains unearthed how they may be scattered; but the relic collector is as likely ıold them sacred as anybody, indeed more so than the majority people might who ridicule such or irreverently destroy them. :remationist who visits the surroundings of the old silk mill has :ainly a grand argument in favour of the crematorium. But of rse, urn-burial might be liable to sacrilege just as earth-burial is ıle to disturbance ages after interment when lapse of time seems icense posterity to do far worse than moralize over each departed rick.

It is to be hoped that the owner of the old Mortuary Chapel :he Hospital of St Leonard will not suffer what few fragments ıain to be razed to the ground. There are surely many amongst who would contribute their mite towards a careful restoration of edifice which might be converted into a small museum of re- ous antiquities—antiquities many a visitor would not fail to reciate when out on tour. A brief history of the place and its ;inal form including its original possessions could easily be en- ;ed on tablets fixed in the interior. Unfortunately this age ns nothing practical which is unallied to successful cash-turning. h such a sordid misinterpretation of the word *practical* true men little sympathy.

CHAPTER III.

LANCASTER CASTLE—A TOUR THROUGH IT—RECENT IMPROVEMENTS DISCOVERIES.

ROM whatever point the towering mas of "Gaunt's embattled pile" is viewed, effect is solemnly picturesque. Whether approach Lancaster from the field rout the broad river coming from Halton, f Wyresdale on the south, or the neighbourl of Carnforth on the north, you are struck the sublimity of the situation, and canno meditate on the ability displayed by me far-fled ages concerning the choice of for their strongholds and impregnable dences. But if "distance lend enchantment to the view," tiguity imparts feelings not altogether allied to poetry, romance chivalry, for he who knows something of the castle's his experiences sensations which well may hold him spell-bound feels that he is standing before a monument of time, a mighty of Roman, Saxon, and Norman greatness, a stupendous mem that, sermon like, silently proclaims the fickle nature of hu glory, and how races and dynasties have come and gone, pla their parts upon life's stage, and that now the stage alone rems never to be peopled as in days of yore. As the thoughtful wand ascends the stony slope that leads to the sombre doorway surmou high above, in 1822, by the figure of John of Gaunt, or Ghent, D of Lancaster, he will find in the massive work before him fit embl of the natural savagery of man and the hardness of his heart. of Roger de Poictou or John o' Gaunt will he be thinking, p like, but of the great fact that the building he is about to ent nothing so much as a memorial—a frowning memorial—of ma

iscarriage of justice as regards a past, not stretching to days of artial conquest and invasion, not even to mediæval times, but to past dating only from the end of the eighteenth century.

A stranger entering Lancaster with the view of visiting the astle as the first object of interest, will soon find from the small rinted bills pasted here and there on the Castle walls or doors that is first duty is to observe upon what days the grim structure is pen for inspection. He can gain admittance to the courts and eep any day of the week by first obtaining a ticket at the large esidence in Church Street known as the "Judges' Lodgings" The ours of admission are from 9 to 11-30 in the morning, and from 1 to 6 in the afternoon. The courts and keep are available any day of the week as stated; but there can only be access to the dungeon or well-tower on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. In summer time, he will notice as he ascends the steps of the house at which he will receive his passport, that the door of the entrance hall is open. A lady is waiting in the hall who will, for the modest sum of sixpence, issue him a ticket with the words "Lancaster Castle" thereon, and also in prominent type, "Admit the bearer to the courts and keep, 6d.," the terms "courts and keep" being most prominent. In smaller lettering follow the directions as to ingress, viz.:— "Entrance only from the Parade, opposite the Church Gate." The Church Gate here mentioned is the southern entrance to the old Priory Church. The ticket is for all the world like a railway ticket, numbered as is such passport, and dated by an "Edmonson" dater on the back, when issued. The numbers serve as a check or proof ust as does the machine whose asterisk-projections you push forward when paying to go on the pier at a sea-side place of enjoyment. It nust not be forgotten that admission to the Castle cannot be had or purposes of inspection when the assizes, or sessions, are being eld.

Tour through the Castle.

The court-keeper, Mr. Bingham, a smart, amber-whiskered fficer, whose countenance itself is as the glass front of a book-

case, in that it is the reflector of a history from within, kindly greets the waiting band, and, without loss of time, bids them follow. Through a gateway and kind of corridor the sightseers are led up a few steps, and through an open doorway, when a halt is made. The lecturer informs the tourists that the strangely shaped chamber they are now standing within is the "Drop-room," so called because from this room all criminals sentenced to death have had to pass after being pinioned therein to the scaffold, since the year 1800, and until the passing of the bill for private executions. Prior to the year named, prisoners for execution were taken in a cart (the seats therein being their coffins) to a place just above Christ Church, called Gallows Hill, and the fringe of what was once Lancaster Moor. But we are dealing with a matter only mentioned because we anticipate strangers to the Castle asking how it happens that executions have but dated from 1800 in this Castle. The morbid reader, if any such there be, will presently have enough literary carrion to feed upon in regard to punishments, capital or otherwise, extending ages past, in the vicinity of the old fortress.

In the "Drop-room" some very harrowing stories are heard, and as the stories are illustrated with the mechanical appliances murderers have used in their deadly work, and those, too, by which they have suffered, the listener feels an icy coldness rush over him notwithstanding the warmth of the day or the crowd of visitors he is amongst. He seems to realize faintly the feelings of the culprit whom the executioner has here pinioned securely with his straps, and as the describer alludes to a certain window almost opposite to him, and behind the auditor, he seems to conjure up the ghosts of the coffins of the condemned before his eye as he learns that upon that massive window ledge, more like a cornice or huge square table than an inside window-sill, those dark-stained chests of death were laid. Next he perceives a high chair of very peculiar shape to the speaker's right hand. Presently the same is moved, and the audience learns that it was made for one Jane Scott, who was wheeled out on to the scaffold on the 22nd of March, 1828. The miserable girl, for she was only eighteen years old when execut-

he murder of her mother at Preston, had become so weak and
ciated that walk to the drop she could not, and so an office
l was fitted with castors, and the seat with back and arms. It
dreadful chair, or stool-chair, to look upon. The body of this
ng woman was given to the doctors for dissection, and some
s ago her skeleton was "on view" at a house in Walker Street,
ston. The visitor is next favoured with a sight of the drop-
rd, on which for the last time the criminal has stood, and which
resounded his last footfall. Then the narrator takes up a short
in with a piece of rope attached and dilates upon the old method
anging, or rather strangling, contrasting the same with the
sent long drop instituted by Marwood. The sight of the ropes,
real hemp of execution, since each one had drawn out the life
some poor wretch, ropes noosed by the holder of them as he ex-
ins the awful arrangement, makes you anxious to quit this verit-
le criminals' hearse room and breathe freely.

But the by no means hurrying curator has not quite finished.
tells you that in the mad years gone by, a conviction, rightly or
ongly, meant execution, and how offences now punishable by a
m of six months' imprisonment were punished by death. It is
id that in the year 1800 eleven poor creatures were strung up to-
ther and tantalized into eternity; but this story is scarcely
dible, as it is not believed that eleven persons could be executed
at one time without some *contretémps* being likely to happen, and
h under the old and unskilful method of execution could readily
ve been foreseen. However, in 1817, as many as nine were
cuted at once, and so badly were the arrangements conducted
t the suspended men struggled fearfully, and were almost on the
of each other. The guide winds up by stating a painful circum-
nce consisting of the hanging of persons proved to be innocent, the
dence against them having been the outcome of spite; but a
viction meant death, and respite was impossible. There are
who doubt the miscarriage of justice in the case of those
ally murdered men who faced their death bravely singing a hymn
they were turned off. The bodies of the nine men previously

alluded to are interred under the two cannons taken at Sebastopol, and to be seen on the Castle lawn in front of the courts. It is harrowing to find that, despite the bungling of the executioner, there was a magistrate in existence who could congratulate him upon his ability and skill. Surely that magistrate must have had strange notions as to how capital punishment should be carried out. Had he been a King or a Czar, perhaps "Jack Ketch" would have received a knighthood

The narrator next unlocks a drawer and reveals, as a final display, the axe, sheeting, and razor, with which Bligh, the Kirkham policeman, performed his lurid work on his little children. All appear bloodstained. The razor with which the murderer intended to practise upon himself is tied—the knife or blade—to the handle in such a manner as to prevent a slip, an evidence, remarked the exhibitor, of a mind the reverse of insane. With a knowing look the speaker says that the proprietors of a show at Blackpool professed to give their patrons a sight of the articles just displayed. It may here be mentioned that another *chair is pointed out to you before leaving this apartment. It is a very cumbrous chair—a kind of dropbox into which lunatics were placed. It is a very formidable piece of furniture, almost like a Yankeedoodle shanty or cabin fitted with bolts and rings, so that a mad man would have to be stronger than iron to free himself from its grasp. It is totally different from the chair previously noticed.

About a mile from the town going along the south high road you come to a spot which used to bear the name of "Weeping Hill" or "Tear Hill." The spot was so named because from this point the great prison of the county could be seen in all its terrible majesty, and the sight excited no small emotion in the breasts of the prisoners who were travelling to its gates and often to their certain place of doom.

* This chair is now in the Hadrian's Tower.

At last you quit this hideous chamber, and Mr. Bingham speedily leads you to Hadrian's Tower.

Respectfully the conductor waits until everyone has landed on the circular balcony in Hadrian's Tower, and is looking down at the flooring below and at the recesses formerly occupied by cupboards. Then he steps forward and explains that the quaint tower you are within is believed to have been erected in the reign of the Roman Emperor Hadrian. He calls your attention to the fact that, notwithstanding the alterations from time to time, and the additional masonry consequent upon renovation, there is yet a large quantity of the old masonry in the ancient pile. As you pass out of this tower, long used as a store depot, your attention is called to a number of large brass candlesticks, all dated 1743, which were used in the courts of justice before the introduction of gas. They are apparently as good and substantial as when new.

Recent Improvements.

During the winter of 1889-90, much has been effected by way of amelioration, adornment, and careful search at this great fortress which as of old still stands guardian-like over this time-honoured borough. Masons have been very busy in the older portions of the immense fabric, particularly in this tower which was erected in the year 124, and visitors who in future go over the royal fort representing Roman, Saxon, Danish, and Norman epochs, will be greatly surprised to observe what has been accomplished. The Hadrian's Tower is now transformed into a veritable museum. The basement has been thoroughly explored, and the wall also, the results being highly satisfactory. One cannot fail to be struck with the improved appearance, the walls having been restored to their original form and one or two new features of interest opened out. First of all is the half of the ancient mill-stone used by the Romans for grinding their corn Underneath this stone, which was found in a bed of marl, eight feet six inches below the present floor, an old rat's nest was discovered together with some small bones probably brought by the rat in order to feed its

young. Other bones, some supposed to be human, were also turned up at the time. While clearing the wall and preparing for the insertion of a new fire-place the masons came across an aperture behind the old range which proved to be an ancient watch-chamber exactly in shape of a smoothing iron. This apartment has evidently been hidden from view for centuries. In it the watchman could stand and survey all along one side of the Castle walls, could readily observe any attempt to scale the same, and could note the approach of friend or foe from across Lancaster moor. Wisely enough it was decided to keep this newly discovered chamber with its fine archway, open, and to have the fireplace a little farther to the right. Another quaint opening was found at another point whence arrows could be fired upon the enemy without any danger of the like deadly darts being returned owing to the curiously devised form of the louvre. Next is seen on the right of the entrance to the basement another indentation believed to indicate the old way to the millstone underneath. Then is observed the Roman altar found in 1797 at a little distance outside the old wall between Hadrian's Tower and the great square tower of Saxon date. This altar formerly stood in the apartment first entered by visitors to the Castle, and on the right of the doorway.

The full text of the inscription is " Deo Sancti Marti Cocidio, Vibinius Lucius Beneficiarius Consulis Votum Solvit Lubens Merito." The translation of the inscription, which appears on the altar alluded to in the earlier portion of our description of the castle, is to this effect: " To the holy God Mars Cocidius, Vibinius Lucius, a Pensioner of the Consul willingly fulfils his vow to a deserving object." This is the rendering given to the ancient stone engraving by Dr. Whitaker. The pillar is mounted on a suitable table of stonework and is certainly in its right place and well worthy of inspection. Then opposite the door are seen three pikes—pikes taken from the Scottish Rebels on the 15th November, 1715, at Preston, by the Lancashire Regiment of Militia under Sir Henry Hoghton, Bart. This of course was in the days of the first Pretender. The pikes were presented as the appropriately framed

:ription sets forth, by Colonel Marton, Colonel Whalley, and the :ers of the 3rd and 4th Battalions of the King's Own Royal ıcashire Militia in April, 1890.

The ground floor apartment was formerly surrounded by ɔboards, and when these were removed there was found at the :k of one the following manuscript :—

"This is to inform the generations to come that this Record ɔom was finished the 14th day of May, 1810, 49 year of George 3. ıe Local melita was assembled at this time at Lancaster for 20 ys. Sir Francis Burdett was a prisoner in the tower at this time ıt in by the House of Commons for standing up for the rights of e people. Provisions of all sorts high and working people very ɔor. Napolian Emperor of the french had all the nations of Europ ther in subjection or alliance against England—divorsed his first fe which was the widow of a french general and now he has ırried the daughter of francis the 2 Emperor of Austra which had ɜn 16 years at war with the french."

Then follow these signatures.

H. ALEXANDER
J. HILL.
S. FAWCETT
W. ALEXANDER
J. ROTHERY
} Joiners

The reverse displays an old Constable's return which reads s :

"Clayton-le-Woods in the Parish of Leyland and County of ıcaster, August 3rd, 1807. This is to Certify the Honourable ıch at the General Assizes holden at the Castle in Lancaster, ɣust 8th, 1807, that as our Highways are in good repair, our ɔr well provided for, have nothing at this time to present by me.

RICHARD BRIGHOUSE, Constable.

The curator, Mr. Bingham, has made a very neat oak frame, in looking-glass form, for the paper quoted above. It is evident that the scrap upon which the joiners wrote was found by one of their number or and used for the purpose of notifying the end of their work, for the Constable's report on the reverse is crossed over by the pen as of no moment. Ascending the upper part of the Roman Tower you are pleased to notice that the odd looking cupboards or range of wall-boxes have vanished, and cases with glass fronts have been substituted. In one of these are two pipes, one an old fairy pipe, the consolation of some disciple of Raleigh at least one century ago. There are a few other relics and a huge piece of grout, in which are to be seen impressions of twigs, and stones, and even an ear of corn. This grout is certainly something like eighty-eight scores of years old. Another item must not be forgotten, namely, the pen and ink statement of the court crier of nearly fifty-four years back, which was found on the under portion of his seat :—"Tatham *v.* Wright. September 9th, 1836, 4 o'clock p.m., Tatham *v.* Wright. The jury are at this time 'locked up.'" The case was tried in the Crown Court, the seat having been taken from the usher's box in that court. It now simply remains for us to add that another old dungeon has been opened up. This is near to the Roman Tower and is probably one of a series of dark dungeons in which prisoners were confined. This one would be under what was formerly the old Crown Court, now the barristers' room. In this cave are the pieces of iron to which the rings would be attached for the fastening of felons, and at the end a door with planks crossed, studded with iron. Alas, what tales this chamber might reveal had it only a tongue. The thickness of the curtain wall cut through for the new passage is nine feet five inches at the basement, and here is seen the original Roman handy-work. This new passage will prevent visitors having to retrace their steps when visiting the more ancient parts of the Castle.

The dimensions of the watch chamber are as follow:—The entrance, 2 feet 6 inches wide ; length 8 feet 6 inches ; width of parallel of this apartment, 4 feet ; Look-out, 18 inches by 13.

You now ascend the staircase of Hadrian's Tower, a quaint, dark, spiral passage, which leads you to a kind of trellis-work pathway of wood and stone, and as you walk along you feel much refreshed, and, if the day is clear, delighted with the charming views you obtain on the western and southern sides of Lancaster. Shortly, another doorway, at the south-western corner, is entered, and you are on the great keep, a large square pile, called the Lungess tower, seventy-eight feet high, and the base of which is Saxon. This door was cut in the side of the tower in 1851, in order to allow Her Majesty to ascend to John o'Gaunt's chair without entering the prison, and so avoid the risk of unintentionally setting any prisoner free, in pursuance af the doctrine of English jurisprudence that such benignity pervades the countenance of the Sovereign that the very sight of her frees a prisoner. In accordance with this it is recorded that a criminal on his way to execution at Tyburn meeting King James I, was immediately released.

This keep is at least eight hundred years of age. Its higher masonry is in the Norman style. You will observe the apertures used by the bowmen of old, the holes through which boiling lead would be poured down upon the enemy seeking to scale the castle walls, and last, but not least, the elevation at the south-west corner styled "John O'Gaunt's Chair." This "chair" is ten feet higher than the keep proper, and in former days it was used as a watch-tower, and a blaze was kindled in it so as to signal the north—

> Till Skiddaw saw the fire that burned on Gaunt's embattled pile,
> And the red glare on Skiddaw roused the burghers of Carlisle.

Well may we recall the soul-thrilling language of Macaulay's "Armada," and again say—

> Look how the lion of the sea lifts up his ancient crown,
> And underneath his deadly paw treads the gay lilies down!
> So stalk'd he when he turned to flight, on that famed Pickard field,
> Bohemia's plume, Genoa's bow, and Cæsar's eagle shield;
> So glar'd he when at Agincourt in wrath he turn'd to bay,
> And, crush'd and torn, beneath his claws, the princely hunters lay;
> Ho! strike the flagstaff deep, Sir Knight; ho! scatter flowers, fair maids,
> Ho! gunners, fire a loud salute; ho! gallants, draw your blades;
> Thou, sun, shine on her joyously, ye breezes waft her wide,
> Our glorious *semper eadem*, the banner of our pride.

In the fifteenth century, this great tower had fallen into a state decay, or been subject to heavy military attacks, and so it un went complete restoration. The work of restoration was effecte the year 1585, during the reign of Elizabeth and the shrievalty Richard Assheton. There is in the northern wall, near the sum a stone containing these letters and the date above, "E.R. 1 R.A." The first two letters refer to the Queen, and the sec couple to the High Sheriff for that year.

The walls of the Keep are ten feet in thickness. On east side is a pathway leading to some vaults; first used as d geons, then as stables for the war steeds of John of Gaunt.

The Restoration of the Keep was doubtless decided u when preparations were made for resisting the Spanish Arm The Queen's order for restoration was as follows:—"That Castle be mayntayned and kepte, because it is a great strengt the countrie and succour to the Queen's Justices."

In the Tower is the Chapel, and within the precincts o Courtyard adjoining, executions have taken place since the pas of the Private Executions Act.

The scenery this spacious keep presents to the eye is exce on all sides. To the north we have Carnforth, Silverdale, Wa and Farleton, and beyond glorious mountains and rich d Westward flows the Lune on its seaward course, and farther behold Morecambe Bay, like a vast mirror for the verdure of hills to reflect their brilliance therein. On the south are the R Albert Asylum and the Ripley Hospital, with the Wyresdale Fell yond. To the right is Fleetwood with its conspicuous grain elev Then, looking in the direction of Clitheroe, we have Clough Cloughfa, a name springing from the British word "Glaw meaning "rainy, or abundant in showers," say some Monsi Gradwell derives Cloughfa from the Irish *Clogher*, a great r Goidelic, *Cloghen*. Another slight turn and we have a vie

leborough and the West Riding valleys, all seemingly asleep in mellow sunlight of a May morning. Lancaster lies below like mb at the feet of a lion, the roofs of her cottages and halls rising so many pages upon which a chequered history is written.

We prepare to descend, and soon we are again in the dark al staircase, and, taken by the guide a few paces, we arrive at Nisi Prius Court, an imposing place with a Gothic stone canopy s hall will hold about 2,000 people. Within its area Madame ldschmidt's musical voice has rung forth in all its rich cadence, l, as this shrine of justice has no echo, its acoustic properties y well be highly commended by those capable of judging. In s court are two handsome pictures, one on each side of the seat of tice. The picture on the left is more striking, since from whatever nt you look at it the eyes seem to be fixed upon you. It is a trait of Mr. Blackburne, painted by Allen, and presented by Robert Peel, Bart, in 1802.

The tablets recently placed below each portrait in the Shire ll read as follow:—"Thomas Stanley, of Cross Hall, Esq., lonel of the First Royal Lancashire Militia, M.P. for the County atine of Lancaster, 1780-1812." "John Blackburne, of Orford l Hale, Esq., F.R.S., High Sheriff, 1781. M.P. for the County latine of Lancaster, 1784-1830."

On the 13th October, 1890, a full length portrait of Lord nmarleigh was unveiled in the presence of a distinguished com- ıy, including the Hon. Miss Wilson Patten, Major Bird, the High eriff (who accepted the gift on behalf of the County), the Rev. C. Royds, and others. The portrait is now suspended between the just named. The inscription reads thus:—"The Right Hon. ın Wilson Patten, M.P. for the County Palatine of Lancaster, o, M.P. for the Northern Division of the County, 1832-74, Lord nmarleigh, 1874, Colonel of the 3rd Royal Lancashire Militia, e-Lieutenant of the County Palatine, 1856, Chancellor of the chy of Lancaster, 1867, Constable of Lancaster Castle, 1879."

Nor would we forget the excellent arrangement in the Shire Hall of the Coats of Arms of past High Sheriffs of the County. These shields are all emblazoned on baywood and at present extend to the commencement of the reign of George I. Below each escutcheon is the name of the sheriff and date, and at the beginning of a new sovereign's reign the shield of the sovereign is much larger. There are no less than fifty-three shields of sheriffs representing the Victorian reign. The armorial work has been executed by Mr. Gilchrist, and the skilfulness of the execution is of the first order. Opposite these and on each side of the Judge's chair are ten javelins of past sheriffs—five on each side. Many more are promised and expected and as the architectural features of the building are favourable to the insertion of the insignia of office the county hall will shortly prove a most attractive chamber. The interest taken in the heraldic and antiquarian element by Mr. E. B. Dawson, of Aldcliffe, will merit public commendation for this Justice has been foremost in the work of exploration and restoration, unremitting in his attention to it, and its presiding genius.

Passing out of the Shire Hall, a court considered one of the best in the country, we arrive at the Crown Court. The design is similar to that we have just emerged from, but perhaps one effect more beautiful than words can convey is the formation of the arches which adorn the passages to other portions of the building. Standing by the seat the judge occupies, you have a fine view of them and their gently-receding character. Truly they become beautiful less. The Crown Court is a gloomy place ; despite its ornamentation and light, it is gloomy, very gloomy. The agony unheeded the tremor, the perspiration of suspense, and the evidences of black nature tendered against the occupants of the dock might all have had a weird aerial influence living permanently in this enclosure. In the dock, wherein more prisoners have been sentenced to death than in any other court in the kingdom, owing to the fact that the Assizes at Lancaster were the Assizes for all the county, there being no commission at Manchester and Liverpool until of late years

e is a curious relic in the shape of a branding-iron. This iron :tached to the back part of the dock ; it consists of a long kind olt, with a wooden handle at one end and the letter M at the :r. In close proximity are two iron loops designed for holding ly the hands of prisoners whilst the long piece of iron was ted red hot so that the letter, meaning "Malefactor," could be ressed. The guide will inform visitors that after the process brander would examine the impression, and if satisfactory, ıld say to the judge, "Fair mark, my lord." Years ago it quite the rule to command prisoners to hold up their hands in t in order to observe if they had ever had a previous conviction inst them. Over the bench is a fine picture of George III. on eback, presented by Jas. Ackers, Esq., who was High Sheriff 300.

An adieu is bidden to the stately Crown Court, and we are :red into the barristers' apartments where the counsellors 'robe,' consult the hosts of legal books, dry and musty-looking, :h help to make the twelve-feet-thick walls a few inches ker. Readers will be surprised to hear that some portions he Castle walls are as much as fifteen feet in thickness; further, that no intrepid Jackson could escape from the parts, since the coping stones are so arranged as to give only a signal as to the game contemplated, but probably a tal injury to the would-be fugitive. Once a prisoner escaped n Lancaster Castle, notwithstanding all this precaution, but he the thing in a very quiet, and, we might almost add, genteel ıner. He was, it appears, busy with some work in one of the rtments adjoining the governor's house, and, finding himself ıe for a few minutes, he espied the passage in that officer's se and a coat and hat hanging therein. Coolly enough he went relieved the hooks of these articles, placed them over his own r, and with the air of a gentleman –a magisterial air, perchance ssed out of the castle precincts without the slightest difficulty.

A few moments more and we catch a glimpse of what was

formerly the old Crown Court, which is only one eighth of the size of the new or present court, which has been built over one hundred years. In this old court wherein we stand, George Fox was tried. We glance upward and notice the record room of the Palatinate with its numerous pigeon-holes and parchments of all shapes and sizes, and of almost all ages, legible and illegible, written in Latin, Norman, and French. Many were removed to London in 1874, weighing no less than ten tons! We may remark that Lancaster Castle has been the seat of the administration of justice and *injustice* 600 years. For many years it was a debtors' gaol, and many strange privileges the impecunious ones who happened to be lodged therein had allowed them in order to amuse themselves, or pass the time on less monotonously. Preaching, stump addresses, and musical entertainments were permissible at certain times of the day. You pass out from the spacious Grand Jury Room, soon reach the door on the Castle terrace, and are on your way to the Gate-way Tower, erected by John of Gaunt, in order to visit the Dungeon, the Well tower, the room in which Henry IV. once held his court, the old chapel, and to see the two keys of the Castle—one made for Edward III., and the other for Queen Elizabeth—neither of which is now used.

The Gate-way is believed to have been erected at three distinct periods. It is said "The Inner Archway filled by the massive oak door, and immediately behind the portcullis-grooved vaulted entrance-passage, belong to the thirteenth century; the outer archway, with the niche above, and the wall and octagon towers up to the niche, are of the fourteenth, probably the portion erected by John O'Gaunt himself; while the upper portion, with the corbelled or machicolated battlements and turrets, were very likely added late in the fifteenth century. In John O'Gaunt's time the battlements were probably plain and without the projecting corbeling and turrets that now give such a majestic appearance to the gate-way. The walls of this gate-way are about six feet thick and the roof and floor of the various apartments are of the most massive construction."

On the one side of the gate-way entrance are the lilies of ıce, semi-quartered with the lions of England, cut in a shield ; el of three points ermine, the distinction of John O'Gaunt, being le on the other. On each side of the gate is an octagonal r, 66 feet high. The walls of the towers are pierced at intervals vindows and also for defence.

The Castle at various times has been inhabited and visited oyalty. In 1206 King John held his Court in the Castle, receiv- here the French Ambassadors ; and receiving also the homage ing Alexander of Scotland for a portion of his territories held r the Crown of England. Henry IV. for a time held his Court ancaster ; and Edward IV. after his defeat by the Earl of War- , fled to York, and thence to Lancaster, "where he found the High Chamberlaine well accompanied for his conuoye." In ust, 1617, James I., on his return from Scotland to London, ed through Lancaster, staying one night at the Castle. Charles isited Lancaster Castle on the 12th August, 1651, when on his from Worcester, where he had been defeated. He was march- with the intention of meeting Cromwell, and while in Lancaster le he released all the prisoners therein confined.

The dungeon is a dungeon indeed a veritable *inferno* of m, that sort almost capable of being cut with a knife. re is not a ray of light. Death in her angrier form has reigned Many feet below ground you descend, and note the iron rings hich the sufferers were fastened—fastened to the floor; note also two heavy iron doors with their double locks. We have the ular roof pointed out to us, and learn that the angle appears to been first supported by a heap of clay on the the top of which les of hazel were placed. Then a bed of Roman concrete was ed upon the wattles and embedded them. Many were visible e cement within recent years, but few now remain. The clay dug out the chamber was found with an impervious roof. On ght, as we ascend the steps of the dungeon, we see a deep open- and ascertain that it leads down to a well, and so gives name

to the Tower. Another Roman altar, chipped much on one sid shown, and we are informed that it was found amongst the rub removed from the south side of the Castle when the present fe penitentiary was erected. The Well Tower is ascribed to Cons tius Chlorus, A.D. 305. (The Romans left Britain in the 5th cen

The upper rooms over the gateway are then visited. ' first was formerly the apartment set apart for the use of the Const of the Castle. It was in this chamber that Henry IV. once held court. The next room to this was used as a chapel. At the far of it there is the mark where once was fixed a large cross. removal made the wall appear as if burned. Some visitors to Castle have been shown the inscription on the right of the corr leading from the chapel, so neatly carved by means of a na knife. It is as follows: - "John Bailey, committed April ye 1741, by Brindle, for kissing- -" Then followed the figure fiddle well executed. There are, of course, many objects of int never shown to the great bulk of visitors, but what is shown is worth the charge made.

When Her Majesty the Queen and the Prince Consort vi the Castle in 1851, the then Constable, William Hulton, presented to his Sovereign the keys of the Castle, the larger being that of the ancient gate of the gate-house of the Castle, ed by Edward III., the smaller key was that of a lock which affixed to the same gate when the fabric was repaired in 1585.

During the visit of the Queen and Prince Consort, several of the Princes and Princesses, the Mayor at that time, H. Gregson, planted an oak tree in commemoration of the e and a brass plate on a pillar of the terrace records the circumst The tree is now a very fine one.

As you walk round the exalted terrace of the castle yo ceive at the south side remains of the old moat, and you pict yourself the time when, as Stukeley says, "the castle wa

ided by an indestructible mass called the 'wery wall,' made by Romans;" and as *wery* seems to be a perversion of *weridu* or *Werid*, the green city of the Britons), it is probable that this was covered with green, and so styled the wery wall, castle green wall. We have the name of Wirrall or Werrall, ch gives name to a hill near to Glastonbury Abbey, and this ne is said by some to be a contraction of "Weary-all." But term is British or Cymric, and the other Saxon, and the simi- ty in the first syllable of each word is not much to go by unless ported by similar dates of origin. In the neighbourhood of dge Lane there are still remains of this ancient Roman wall. If have an antiquarian eye you will perceive on the Castle Knoll hat is, the land slope rising in front of the Gate-way Tower— there are mounds and defined marks still traceable which ntly proclaim the fact that many things lie underneath awaiting. avation, and that ancient relics are probably buried in this lity. "The form of the Castle as built by the Romans would polygon, and the two round towers corresponding in shape the foundation of other Roman towers since discovered, lead ne belief that the Castle once consisted of seven of these towers, nt from each other about twenty-six paces, and joined by a and open gallery."

Roman Remains.

In 1772, while digging a cellar on the site of an old house in apside, there was found in a bed of sand a square stone, four by two and a half in dimensions, and the inscription thereon as follows:—

D I S . M A N I
B V S
L I V L A P o L
L I N A R I S
R E V Te R A N
X X X . E Q A I
A E A I
I V .

The stone, broken on the lower corner of the right hand sid said to have represented the time of the Emperor Gordian. Sir inscriptions have been found at Olenacum (Old Carlisle).

In 1794, when Lancaster Canal was being formed, v workmen were digging near Ashton in a field then belonging t Duke of Hamilton, several figures cut in freestone were found; represented Ceres, and was about two feet in height; there v several with sculptured heads of men, and two figures of li Clark says, page 78, that they were to be seen "in the carpen yard, near the canal basin."

A Roman pottery was discovered at Quernmore, by the l Edward Clifford. A great variety of bricks, tiles, and vessels v found. One tile with turned edges bore impressed on each end words "Ala Sebusia," which indicates a Roman wing of Cav The like inscription was observed on some of the bricks, on sm labels. These relics were supposed to have been cut in the tim the Emperor Severus, A.D. 207. On the bricks the letters v sqnare, from which it was inferred that the wing had long l stationed at Lancaster.

In 1802 a Roman Altar was found on the *Foley estate, l ing this inscription :—

D E O
I A L O N O
C O N T R E
S A N C I S S I
M O I V L I V S
I A N V A R I V S
E M E X D E C V

A Roman milliarium or milestone was turned up in Spring of 1811, while ploughing a field adjoining the canal in township of Ashton. It bore upon it these letters :—

* Clark, page 80.

IMP C M JVLIO
PHILIPPO
PIO FEL AVG

y signify "Imperatori Caesari Marco Julio Philippo, Pio, Felici, usto." Clark says "consequently this stone was erected in reign of and dedicated to the Emperor and Caesar, Marcus is Philippus; Pious, Fortunate and August,—which pious, inate and august personage was originally an obscure Arabian ier, who by his merits obtained the first military appointments; ssinated the Emperor Gordian the Younger in 244; and was self proclaimed Emperor and afterwards murdered at Verona in year 249. This fixes the age of the stone." The Roman Road i Lancaster to Manchester was near to the place where this e was found. The stone was about six feet high but unfortun- it was accidently broken in two. It was preserved by Dr. son Whalley, of Stodday Lodge.

A stone hammer was found near Lancaster 9½ inches long, 4½ inches broad at the broadest part. The diameter of the for the shaft was 1½ inches and the weight 7lbs. This ham- was a relic of the Ancient Britons.

A Roman Antique was discovered in the Spring of the year , several feet below the surface in the garden of Mr. Richard is, Church Street, along with various Roman Tiles and Tile ments. It was found in a bed of fine sand.

Here is an explanation of the inscription on the stone found ie garden of Mr. Richard Willis, at the higher end of Church et, February, 1812, (by the Rev. Dr. Rigby.) "The inscription lieved to have been put up by the cavalry of the Sebusian troop, r their officer Flavius Ammausio, under Octavius Sabinus, rnor, probably, of Lancaster, or the district, on account of the ation of a Bath, and the re-building of a hall or Basilica which

time had reduced to a ruinous state, dated August 22nd, in the 2nd Consulate of Censor and Lepidus.

OB Balneum refectum et ob Basilicam vetustate conlabsam (for collapsam) A S Corestitutam, Equites Alae Sebussiana Sub Octavio Sabino.

The *V. C. I can make nothing of. Is it Vici Corvicario? Praeside N Curante Flavio Ammausio Praefecto Equitum Dedicaverunt undecimo Kal Sept. Censore II et Lepido II Coss (consulibus).

The N is left unexplained as well as the V. C. Is it *numine*, as Camden has sometimes so explained the single N, meaning either the Divinity or more probably the *numen* of the reigning Emperor whose name, perhaps, was in the first line, as something has been considerably erased. Can it be *negotium curante*, &c. ?"

Simpson gives the following explanation:—"*Imperatore Marco Aurelio, Antonino Augusto,* Balineum refectum et Basilicam vetustate conlabsum a solo restitutam Equites Alae Sebussianae *Antonincanae* nib Octavio Sabino, viro consulari, praeside nostro, curante Flavio Ammausio, praefecto Equitum dictorum undecimo Kalendas Septembres secundum et Lipido secundum consute."

The same historian also states that "we have no other authority for an *Ala Sebussiana* in Britain but from this stone, which is itself a competent witness. Sabis is the river Sambre; and I have little doubt that it is this word corruptly and vulgarly pronounced out of which the word *Sebussiana* was formed. The garrison of Lancaster, therefore, at the date of the inscription, was an *ala* of Gallic horse from the banks of the Sombre, their prefect being Flavius Ammausius, to whom had been committed the charge of restoring the dilapidated bath and court-house of the station. . .

* V. C. "vir consularis clarus vel clarissimus usucapio urbis conditae. See Littleton's Latin Dictionary, 4to. "Abbreviaturae quas vocant sine compendia scriptionis in veterum monumentis usitata."

e two dolphins probably allude to the maritime character of the ce."

Here is the inscription found on a stone at Stodday, on the perty of Dr. Whalley, May, 1831.

IMP . C . DN
CAIO . MESSIO
QUINTO . DECIO
TRAIANO . PI . FEL
ICI INVICTO AVG.

eratore Caesare Domino nostro Caio Messio Quinto Decio Trajano felice invicto Augusto.

ROMAN ALTAR DISCOVERED AT HALTON.

This altar was found early on in the present century in Hal- Churchyard. The stone is broken on the right side, therefore full text of the letters is missing. Another altar without any cription was discovered at the same time.

Such altars and other fragments, including *Disci* and *Sym- via*, or cups used in sacrifice, abundantly testify to the fact that ncaster was an eminent Roman station.

CHAPTER IV.

THE ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL—SOME PAST MASTERS AND USHERS OF T SCHOOL—EDUCATIONAL CHARITIES.

THE Grammar School, built in 1485, by feoffees of John Gardyner now demands tention. This institution is very ancie It is mentioned as belonging to the Corpc tion as early as the year 1495. But in 16 it had sunk into decay, and was eventu rebuilt by the Corporation and a number individual inhabitants and made capable accommodating 120 scholars. It was s that Dr. Pilkington, Bishop of Durham, su scribed liberally to this new erection, but, Harland remarks, the story is incorrect, since Bishop Pilkingtc founded and endowed Rivington School in 1566, and though th prelates of Durham are usually long-lived, they have none of the yet attained the patriarchic age of 180 years. Bishop Pilkington die on the 23rd of January, 1575. A piece of land anciently called 'th deep carr,' but now 'the usher's meadow,' probably granted origi ally by one of the Dukes of Lancaster, is appropriated to the increa of the usher's salary. Till the month of July, 1824, the freemen Lancaster were educated free of charge, except that a gratuity w expected to be given at Shrove-tide, while the sons of non-freem paid 7s. 6d. per quarter when under the second master, and 10s. when under the headmaster. But great reforms have occur since this rule obtained, for, about 1825, the school underwent important change, and the Corporation, as trustees of the schoo council assembled, ordered "that the annual gratuity, called C pennies, to the master and ushers, should be discontinued; and th

in lieu thereof all boys under the care of the usher should pay 10s per quarter; that boys on the two lowest benches under the headmaster should pay 15s. per quarter; and boys on the upper benches 20s. per quarter. That the salary of the principal should be increased from £70 to £110 per annum, that the usher should have guaranteed to him by the headmaster the sum of £60 per annum, including the rent of the usher's meadow and Randal Carter's legacy of £10 per annum, and that the headmaster should have the appointment of both the usher and the writing-master, subject to the approbation of the Corporation in council assembled. The headmaster, in these days of change, was the Rev. John Beetham, A.M., and the usher, the Rev. George Morland. The Grammar School formerly occupied a portion of the western side of the churchyard. The present or new School is very different, both as a fabric and as a school, from its predecessor. It was erected in the East-road, in 1851, at a cost of £6,000, and is built in the Tudor style. Queen Victoria contributed £100 towards its erection. The Corporation have still an interest in the institution which, under its present erudite master, the Rev. W. E. Pryke, assisted by T. T. Knowles, Esq., M.A., and an able staff, is second to none in England, and this, though saying a great deal, is strictly true. Two eminently scientific men received their education at this academy, namely, Professor Owen and Dr. Whewell. To the memorial tablet of the latter we alluded when treating upon the Church. Dr. Higgin and the late J. C. M. Bellew, the eminent elocutionist, were also trained within this school. The tuition fee for boys is eight guineas a year, for board and tuition sixty guineas. Several valuable scholarships are attached to the school. The year 1887 being the jubilee a beautiful sanatorium was attached in architectural keeping with the rest of the structure, and the motto over the doorway is pre-eminently classic and refers to the lustrations of old performed every five years by the Romans. The motto is *Vict. Reg. lustris decem clausis.* Truly a grand lustration at the close of a reign counting of years, ten fives or ten half decades. The school certainly needed a hospital of this kind, since when sickness occurred a house had to be hired for the purpose, not only of isolating complaints which

might prove infectious, but in order to ensure quietude, and such attention as is necessary. Now all that is requisite, attention and isolation, can be had on the spot, as it were. Scholars attend this school from all parts of Europe, and are prepared for any university their parents may choose to send them to. As for languages, native teachers are employed in many cases, and there is a high character pervading this institution, and it stands well as a school wherein special attention is paid to mathematics. Near to is a good field for athletic and other amusements, and altogether the academy is a model of kindness, discipline and *root* principles, as far as education is concerned.

The sum of £227 is given away annually, in November, to pupils of the Grammar School in the manner following :—Three Victoria scholarships of £30 per annum, tenable for three years at Oxford or Cambridge, founded 1859; one Storey scholarship of £50 per annum, tenable for three years at Oxford or Cambridge, 1873; one Blades scholarship of £40 per annum for three years, tenable at Oxford or Cambridge, 1887; one Booker scholarship of about £32 per annum, tenable for one year at Oxford or Cambridge, 1870; the Moon and Wane scholarships of about £6 were founded in 1882; one Queen's prize, of the value of £15, to a pupil not proceeding to the university, 1859. In addition to the usual form and class prizes, the following are awarded annually :—The Greg Gold Medal for mathematics, 1882; Bishop Prince Lee's Greek Testament prize, value £5, 1856; the Whewell divinity prize, value £1, 1872; the Sanderson prize for botany and geology, value £5; the Vicar of Lancaster's chemistry prizes; classical composition prizes; Alderman Sir T. Storey's reading and writing prizes; essay prizes; swimming prizes; gymnasium prizes, value £5. The school year is divided into three terms. The vacations are: Four weeks at Christmas, three weeks at Easter, and seven weeks in the Summer. The Summer vacation generally begins about July 30th. At the end of the summer term an examination is held by graduates of Oxford or Cambridge in all the subjects of the school course. The prizes and scholarships are awarded in accordance

with the results of this examination. Examinations at other times are conducted by the masters of the school. The annual charge for board and tuition is £60. This includes tuition in every subject of the school course except instrumental music, which is charged for at the rate of two guineas a term. The annual charge for two brothers is reduced to £57 each, and for three brothers to £54 each. A special reduction is also made in the case of very young boys. Extra charges are as follow (per term): Obligatory extras—Laundress, 20s; gymnasium, 3s. 6d; seat in Church, 7s; school games subscriptions, 7s. Optional extras—Instruction in carpentry, 10s. 6d; rent of study, 14s - 21s; swimming bath, 10s 6d.

Some Past Masters of the School.

I have endeavoured to secure a list of past masters of our ancient Grammar School. But very far from satisfactory is the result of the efforts put forward in this direction. I have referred to several gentlemen in town likely to have information, but all to no purpose. I have examined various documents and gone over the Church Books, perused many mediæval publications, and the only outcome of all is the following list:—

1st William Baxterden, priest, 1485.
Thomas Foster, acting in 1622-3.
Thomas Lodge, appointed about 1679.
William Boardley, acting in 1690-7.
Thomas Holmes.

William Baxterden would probably be the first principal judging from the will of the Founder, viz.: "Item, I will have a certain Grammar School within the ville of Lancaster, upheld and maintained at my own proper expenses, and that the grammarian keeping the said school have yearly six marks (80s.) to be paid out of the said mill [Newton mill] by the hands of my executors, and that *William Baxterden* shall keep the said school during his life, to wit, so long as he the said William can teach and instruct boys." That the master was to be a priest is evidenced by the next item,

in which arrangements are made for the furnishing of the salary to be paid "yearly to the said *priest and grammarian*. The will of JOHN GARDYNER is dated 1472, and the old school is said to have been erected in 1485. Query, Was this William Baxterden acting as school teacher as well as priest in some house or in the Church vestry at this date, that is prior to the building of the school? The conjecture that he was is not un-natural. If officiating in a house, that house might be the house of JOHN GARDYNER, who appears to have been a "Man of Ross" to our old borough. I have never come across the name *Baxterden* in any directory of modern times, to my recollection, and it may be pardonable to analyse this name for once, which evidently comes from the old word *beakster*, a forest hunter, who carried a pike called a peak, and from the Celtic *dun* , British *dyn*, slope of a hill, or a sunken and wooded vale, Icelandic equivalent *dune*. THOMAS FOSTER appears to have been the father of THOMAS FOSTER one of the seven gentlemen appointed to report on the site of the new Town Hall in the 19th of Charles II. 1667. It has been suggested that this THOMAS FOSTER is one of the FOSTERS (both are named Thomas), interred on the North side of the chancel, one of whom died December 23rd, 1671, and the other June 22nd, 1675. I cannot fully accept the suggestion because neither of these FOSTERS is marked on the stones as having been a priest or clerk. The name FFOSTER, is frequently met with in the older register.

According to "WILLIAM STOUT'S Autobiography" a Mr. THOMAS LODGE, a relation of the STOUT family and of the LODGES of Lancaster who had been Master of the Bolton Grammar School, became Master of the Lancaster Free School in the year 1679. Now as to WILLIAM BOARDLEY. This gentleman may have been the son of THOMAS BOARDLEY or BORDLEYE, of Skerton, buried, according to the Register Book of St. Mary's on the 13th of February, 1687. The BOARDLEYS were an old Skerton family. A Mr. BOARDLEY and the Rev. THOMAS HOLMES* are mentioned as the

* Curate of Stalmine, 26th October, 1725; Rector of Claughton from 1711 to 1740.

local instructors of Dr. BRACKEN. According to the *European Magazine*, for 1804, both gentlemen were masters of the Grammar School, during the doctor's youth. Up to October, 1794 we have the Rev. J. WATSON, succeeded by the Rev. J. WIDDITT, who was followed after his resignation by the Rev. JOSEPH ROWLEY, appointed January 22nd, 1802, and who held the office until 1825 when the Rev JOHN BEETHAM became Master, and remained master until 1850. Then the Rev. T. FALKNER LEE appeared on the scene retaining the position until 1872 when he was succeeded by the present worthy principal, the Rev. W. E. PRYKE. The Rev. JAS. WATSON died in June 1799; the Rev. JOHN WIDDITT died at Cockerham, December 20th, 1820, aged 61. The Rev. JOSEPH ROWLEY, sixty-five years incumbent of Stalmine, and the oldest Freemason in England at the time of his death, was born at Kirkburton on the 20th of March, 1773. He died January 3rd, 1864, aged 90. The Rev. JOHN BEETHAM died March 13th 1855, aged 65, and lies interred at Melling. Dr. LEE died September 12th, 1875, aged 58. Of ushers or under-masters the following names occur:—FRANCIS ASHTON, who was appointed about the year 1717, and who retired owing to his age in 1757. An advertisement for a successor appeared in the *Newcastle Journal*, and in the same the salary is put down at £23 16s. yearly besides perquisites. With perquisites the amount reached £30. JAMES WINFIED followed, appointed January 2nd, 1758. Then in 1765 RICHARD TAYLOR, who was unfortunately drowned. On February 17th, 1802, a Mr. WATERWORTH was elected usher, and in 1808, a Mr. KIDD became writing master. The Rev. GEORGE MORLAND was appointed usher in 1814, holding this post until 1824. This gentleman died October 5th, 1862, aged 71.

In April, 1790, the Rev. JAMES WATSON became perpetual curate of Wyresdale. He held a prebendal stall in Lincoln Cathedral prior to 1786. He married on the 5th of July, in the year last named, a Mrs. Lawson, of Lancaster.

The Rev. GEORGE MORLAND was a native of Ravenstonedale

He was rich only in a certain amount of learning and in energy when he came to Lancaster, and upon that true searcher after talent—the Rev. JOSEPH ROWLEY finding that he was a young man of mettle and an able writer, he was not long ere he became usher at the Grammar School, and in July, 1817, we find him made assistant chaplain of Lancaster Castle, he having been librarian to the Christian Knowledge Society's Lancaster branch from October 16th, 1815.

Of the old masters it may be remarked that the Rev. J. Widditt seems to have been a great favourite, for he was unanimously voted a freeman of the borough, and upon resigning his preceptorial duties became Vicar of Cockerham. To Dr. Lee's exertions are due the foundation of the present school's success, whatever may be said to the contrary. When the rev. gentleman came in 1850, he found the ancient seminary "a cheerless, damp building behind St. Mary's Churchyard," and less than a dozen pupils on the books. By his zeal, tact, and energy he wrought such a change that the numbers rapidly increased, and at one time during his mastership there were 200 pupils. It was in his time that the stately edifice in East Road was erected, and but for his untiring interest we doubt if the Royal Patronage and Victoria Scholarships would have been secured. At any rate what has been so well done in the past by this excellent man would perhaps have been even more difficult to accomplish in later times. Several of the valuable prizes and scholarships of a local character were first identified with the Lancaster Grammar School during Dr. Lee's rule. We may conclude by stating that this past principal graduated at Queen's College, Cambridge, in 1848, and was for two years second master of the Grammar School at St. Alban's, leaving there for Lancaster in 1850. He held the living of Christ Church from 1857 until 1872, when he was offered the rectory of Thorndon, Suffolk. His death was the result of an apoplectic fit, while on his way from a neighbouring rectory and just as he entered his own parish. The Rev. Canon Knox-Little was an assistant at the Grammar School in Dr. Lee's time. *(See Biographical Notice).*

THE REV. W. E. PRYKE, M.A., OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

The present headmaster, the Rev. W. E. Pryke, M.A., fourenth wrangler, 1866; and late Naden Divinity Student, was a oundation Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, and select eacher at Cambridge, in 1873 and 1887. There are six resident id four non-resident Masters. G. A. Stocks, M.A., late cond master, has been appointed principal of the High School, arrow-in-Furness. The present second Master is T. T. Knowles, sq., M.A.

I may add that the will of Randall Carter, who left the sum of £10 per annum in order to pay for an usher at the Grammar School, is dated 18th April, 1615. This annual allowance was made chargeable on tenements, situated in White Cross Street, London.

In the *Lancaster Gazette*, of January 16th, 1813, this advertisement appears :—

LANCASTER FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.--Gentlemen educated at the Lancaster Free Grammar School, under the Rev J. Widditt, will dine at the Eagle and Child, in Cockerham, on Wednesday, the 13th January, 1813. Dinner at 3 o'clock. Tickets, 10s. 6d each, to be had at W. Minshull's. It is requested that those gentlemen who wish to attend will send in their names to the *Gazette* office, and take tickets as early as possible.

T. W. SALISBURY, ESQ.,
A. EIDSFORTH, ESQ.,
Stewards.

Lancaster,
Dec. 24th, 1812.

On the 19th January, 1813, the Rev. John Widditt married a Miss Cragg, of Cockerham.

An "Old Free School Boy" writing to the *Lancaster Observer* of February 20th, 1891, says :—

"I was seven years old when I went to the Free School in 1821. We to be there from 6 to 8 in the morning in summer, and at 8 in winter, from 9 t o'clock, and from 2 to 5, and we used to take our own dip candles to finish afternoon lessons in winter.

When the judges were sitting, half-a-dozen Free School boys would sta three on each side—at the entrance to the judge's lodgings, and when Judge B came we took off our hats, and our spokesman said, 'Will your lordship pleas grant the Free School boys a holiday to go into court to-morrow?' and he al answered, 'I will send a note to your master.' Accordingly a man in livery bro a note to the head master, the Rev. Mr. Beetham, who then said 'The judge has ki requested a holiday for you,' and 'Go,' was thundered forth, and no repetition requi On Shrove Tuesday it was usual for the boys each to bring a coin to the ma called 'cock-pennies.' Gentlemen's sons each brought a guinea, and other half-a-crown or a shilling. We thought this custom a remnant of the old cock-fi ing days. Also, on this day the master gave two or three book prizes, which placed on a low desk called 'the old woman,' from the supposition that boys t to be birched upon it. Three of the head boys of the school threw dice for t prizes. Six of the head boys were called 'wedding boys,' and they always reco information from the sexton when a wedding was going to take place, and they t it in turns for one to meet the bridal couple at the church, and say, 'Please remem the Free School boys,' and they always received a gratuity varying from a shillin two or three guineas (according to the position in life of the parties), which was vided among the privileged boys. On the 'Mayor-choosing days' all the boys, tak their school bags, went to the house of the Mayor, and were admitted—possi into the yard—and twelve at a time were taken into the dining-room and stood in row, when a young lady, accompanied by a servant with a basket of apples, wo put two into each bag as she walked up the row; another couple followed, who g two pears in the same way; and another couple two cakes; and another a gill nuts, to each bag. Then came a servant with a tray of cups of strong port wine, a a young lady handed a cup to each boy. This wine was similar to that used by t Corporation. Thus each boy had two apples, two pears, two cakes, a gill of nu and a cup of wine. Then the twelve boys went out at the front door, as a fre dozen were brought into the dining-room. This custom was repeated at the hou of the High and Low Bailiffs, who were supplied with these refreshments by t Mayor. As the boys came out of each house, they had to fight their way through crowd of National School boys, who tried to get from the Free School boys a sh of their good things, but by using their bags with their contents, as their only me of defence, swinging them into the faces of the boys, the apples, pears, and ca were beaten into a mush."

As this writer refers to the "cock-pennies," perhaps a fe remarks on the origin of cock-pence will not be out of place at th

Mr. W. Nixon, of Warrington, writing to the *Newcastle ly Chronicle* states that—

"In old times schoolboys brought their cock-pennies to school and the provided the cocks, as in fighting, and presided over the game. The poor as tied to a stake with a short cord and the boys or men who were to throw for like cock fighting from being a boyish it soon began to be considered a game, on the most festive occasions—took their stand about twenty yards with short oaken cudgels in their hands which they threw at the poor helpless re until they had battered the life out of it. According to a writer in the *man's Magazine* it was dangerous to be near the place where the sport was ed. Hens were frequently substituted for cocks. There is a humorous picture ne's 'Every Day Book' which represents a hen tied to a stake and her owner out to take a shy at her, when she turns round upon him and his companions, whom she had already received a severe mauling, and rates him at considerable n for his barbarous treatment of one that had been useful to him and his family. wner and his friends, with their sticks in their hands, stand gaping in amaze- to hear the poor bird reproving them in their own language for their shameful ict. The incident is said to have occurred at some unnamed place in Stafford-"

From the *Literary Antiquarian* I take the following account ie origin of the cock-penny at Grammar Schools :—

"After the Reformation had excited a spirit of inquiry in the nation, the le of Cumberland, Westmorland, and the adjacent parts of Yorkshire, soon per- d classical literature to be the cause which had conferred such high importance e clergy in preceding ages; and this discovery was followed by a laudable and al desire to impart the same kind of knowledge to the laity of succeeding gener- s. Every plan of public improvement that meets with universal patronage is to prosper; and this was the case with the system of education projected by ncestors, for Free Schools were established in process of time in every township mlet, besides a common parochial school in the vicinity of each parish church. y seminary of this description was endowed with a stipend for the maintenance master, who instructed the children of all conditions within his district, in English, n, and Greek, free of expense. The nature of this establishment entitled the ptor to nothing more than his salary. But the parents of his pupils thought er to reward his diligence by an annual gratuity at Shrovetide called a cock- y. A stranger to the customs of the country will suspect something whimsical is name, but it has its foundation in reason; for the boys of every school were ed into two parties every Shrovetide, headed by their respective captains, whom

the master chose from amongst his pupils ; this was probably done in imitation Romans who appointed the *principes juvenum* on certain occasions."

'Threshing the hen' was another Shrovetide brutality. A live he tied to the back of some man, who was also hung round with horse-bells, jingled at every movement he made ; the threshers were blindfolded and, foll the sound of the bells, threshed away at the man and the hen and at each other. the finish the hen was boiled with bacon and eaten with pancakes and fritters b company.

William Fitzstephen, who lived in the reign of Henry II, and died in mentions cock-fighting and football as being among the amusements of London his time. Cock-fighting was probably practised by the Chinese and other A nations before its introduction into Europe. Themistocles is believed to have familiarised the Athenians with the game and in due course annual cock-fig games were instituted.

Brady tells us that "Among the ancient customs of this country which sunk into disuse, was a singularly absurd one, continued even to so late a period a reign of George I. During the Lenten season, an officer, denominated the *K Cock Crower*, crowed the hour each night, within the precincts of the Palace, ins of proclaiming it in the ordinary manner of watchman."

Educational Charities.

Let us now advert to one or two educational charities, the Marsh Freehold Inheritance, and the Boys' National School, in Green Area. This building, 85ft. by 45ft. was erected in 1817-18, a cost of £11,000, the stone being laid by the Vicar (the Rev. Jo Manby) of St. Mary's, on the 5th of June, 1817, the land being gi for the purpose by the Corporation. On the 21st of Novemb 1817, Mr. Matthew Pyper, of Whitehaven, one of the Society Friends, endowed the school most liberally with the sum of £2,0 navy five per cent. annuities. Previous to the establishment of school for the gratuitous education of the children of the poor of denominations, there existed a separate "charity," or blue c school, established in the year 1770, for educating and clothing boys, who were allowed £6 as an apprentice fee, out of fu raised by voluntary subscriptions. This charity was united with

onal School on the 4th December, 1816. A Girls' National ›ol was built in Fenton Street, on land given by John Fenton thorne, Esq., M.P. for Lancaster in 1820; the Girls' Charity ›ol, or Blue Coat School, in High Street, was established in , for about 60 poor girls to be instructed in reading, writing, ting, spinning, and sewing, out of funds raised by voluntary criptions and the proceeds of their own industry. Each girl to have the fourth part of her earnings, payable to her at stmas. The Catholic Charity School was established in 1820, riars' Passage, for the benefit of the children of the Catholic .

The Pyper Indenture is between Samuel Gregson, Mayor, mas Mason and Richard Willock, gentlemen bailiffs, and the monalty of the vill or town of Lancaster. The witnesses to the ıature of Matthew Pyper's Indenture, which is dated 21st ember, 1817, are Samuel Gregson, Mayor, and Thomas Mason Richard Willock, bailiffs. The witnesses to the affixing of the s are William Sharp and Thomas Hodson. It is signed, sealed, delivered by the within named Matthew Pyper in the presence Villiam Lewthaite and Thomas Hudson, and the date of enrol- t in His Majesty's High Court of Chancery is February 5th, 3. Signature to enrolment J. Mitford.

The date of the Deed of Enrolment in regard to the National ›ol for Girls is 1st June, 1819. It is between John Fenton thorne, John Dowbiggin, and William Sharpe of the one part, Thomas Walling Salisbury, Mayor, and Edward Burrow and Charnley, gentlemen bailiffs.

CHAPTER V.

CELEBRITIES OF THE PAST CONNECTED WITH LANCASTER—THE GREAT I OF LANCASTER—ODD BEQUESTS—TRADITIONS ASCRIBED TO THE DUKE

ND now for the greater history, the his of persons who have made themselves s thing more than "a local habitation a name."

When the Normans came to Lanc they found it in a state of decay, the an city was reduced to a village, and the press of desolation was everywhere vis But a new era of stirring events was in s for "Loncastre," Chercaloncaster or Ki Lancaster. The successful conqueror, more properly speaking, thief, conferred upon one of his kni and companions in arms, Sir Roger de Poictou, son of Sir R de Montgomery, no less than three hundred and ninety-e manors. The enriched Norman was not slow to perceive the vantages to be gained by restoring the Castle of Lancaster making it his chief baronial dwelling. So the old Roman Saxon structure was repaired and enlarged, and once mo flourishing city gathered round its walls. And it may not be proper to state at this juncture that the real old Lancaster s mostly on the north side of the Castle and the Church. If you the Churchyard from an antiquarian point of view you will perc in the field over the north boundary of the burial ground m indications of edifices and thoroughfares in the lumpy mou that exist all about the close or pasture. You can trace the anc road, the pavement of which has been seen and particles fou few years ago, when some workmen were engaged in laying d

or water pipes. The road curves round, and is plainly discern- where it crossed the Churchyard and ran by the Castle hill. It ; a thousand pities excavations are not made in this locality, if it is true that prophets have no honour in their own ıtry, equally true it is that antiquaries as well as prophets ive but small regard on the part of the people whom they live ıngst. The County of Lancaster, we learn, had almost lost its ıtity at the time of the Norman invasion. Under the Saxons the Danes it had been included partly in Yorkshire and partly Cheshire. But the great Poictou soon restored Lancastrian viduality and identity, and declared Lancaster the capital of all dominions. It is evident that people may be turned into mies by treating them too kindly or too well, and we find an mplification of this in the case of the Norman baron. So power- had he become that he lost respect for his benefactor, imagined ıself a king, and thus grew so ambitious that it was essential just to take him down a peg or two, but to put him down ıgether and show him that he had forfeited his possesions since same were the king's to withdraw as well as to give.

After the battle of Tewkesbury, in 1106, the honour of Lan- ter devolved, by royal grant, upon Ethelred or Eldred, son of de Taillebois, and second Lord of Kendal. So Lancaster and ness fell to Eldred, while the possessions held by Poictou ween the Mersey and the Ribble were given by the king to ıulph de Briscasard, the third Earl of Chester. As Lancaster figured so prominently in the weilding of thrones and domina- s, we may be allowed to trace the succession of the latter for sake of those who may not remember or have known the origin he House of Lancaster and how it obtained the crown.

Etheldred or Eldred was succeeded by his son, Chetil or el, a name which Mark Antony Lower considers synonymous ı Chellet or Kellet, in his "Patronymica Britannica," 1860 ion. Chetel was the father of Gilbert, the fourth baron, suc- led by William the fifth. By permission of Henry II. this

William assumed the surname of Lancaster, and was summon Parliament by that name. In the eighteenth of Stephen, he ma Gundred, widow of Roger, Earl of Warwick, and his son and was generally named William the second of Lancaster, and summoned to Parliament by that style. This second Williar Lancaster married Helewise, daughter of Stuteville, Lord of Kn boro', the only issue of the union being a daughter, named her mother, who ultimately married Gilbert Fitz Reinfrede (a r of Teutonic origin, meaning son of judgment and peace), a favo of King John. This Gilbert obtained from John the possessio the honour of Lancaster, executing the office of High Sheriff o County in the 7th and the 17th years of the reign of John. Tc credit be it said, that the favours granted by the king did not vent him from uniting with the other barons of the realm discharging his duty to his country, for, by contributing to gai *Magna Charta* for the people, he lost the custody of the Honou Castle of Lancaster. His successor in the fourth year of Henry was his son William, who, in the eighteenth year of that reign, High Sheriff, holding the office without intermission till the thir year inclusive. This William died without issue in 1246, Peter le Brus, the son of Peter, by Helewise de Lancaster, obta the Castle and Manor of Kendal; but the Castle and Honou Lancaster were, in the year 1266, conferred upon Edmund Cro back, who obtained also the vast estates between the Ribble the Mersey. The history is easily reproduced. Ranulph, fourth Earl of Chester, succeeded to the honours and possessio his father, but not until they had been presented by King Ste to his son William de Blois. From the fourth Earl of Chester inheritance descended in 1156 to Hugh de Kevelioc, and to Ran surnamed de Blundeville, son and grandson of the former. Ran died in 1232, and leaving no issue his inheritance was shared b four sisters and co-heiresses. Agnes, the third sister, ma William, Earl of Ferrers, the sixth in lineal descent from Robe Verrers, raised by King Stephen to the Earldom of Derby (the County town of that name) for his prowess at the b of the Standard, fought on the 23rd of August, 1138. In

stribution of the property of Earl Ranulph, all the lands be-
veen Mersey and Ribble were apportioned to Agnes, and became
right of this marriage the possession of Earl Ferrers, who in the
ear 1223, was constituted governor and made custos of the Castle
id honour of Lancaster. On the 20th September, 1247, the earl
ed, and his countess died in the following month having lived
gether as husband and wife for seventy-five years. William,
arl of Ferrers, his son and heir did homage to Henry III. and had
mandate to the Sheriff of Lancaster, for the enjoyment of all the
nds between the Ribble and the Mersey, owned by his uncle
anulph, Earl of Chester, in Lancashire and elsewhere. At his
eath he was succeeded by Robert de Ferrers, in the Earldom of
Derby, but Robert, having taken part with Simon de Montfort, was
deprived of his earldom and his estates in 1265, amongst which
were confiscated, all his possessions between the Ribble and the
Mersey, which Henry III united with the honour of Lancaster, and
in 1266, gave to Edmund Crouchback his youngest son, who was
reated Earl of Lancaster. This was the first earl of the name.
The honours of Hinckley, Derby and Leicester, with the castles of
he two latter towns, the last one the seat of Simon de Montfort,
ell to Edmund's share, together with the forests of Wyresdale and
onsdale, and the honour and castle of Monmouth to hold of him-
elf and the heirs of his body. In this first earl was laid therefore
he ground work of the future glory of the House of Lancaster.
homas, Earl of Lancaster, Edmund's eldest son, then a minor,
ucceeded his father about the Feast of Pentecost, in the year 1296.
his Thomas marched with Edward I. in the 26th year of the king's
eign into Scotland, the Earl of Lancaster being then Sheriff of
ancaster by inheritance as the Earls of Thanet were hereditary
heriffs of Westmoreland. In the 5th Edward II, Thomas, Earl of
ancaster, was the chief of the nobles who entered into a combin-
tion for the purpose of removing Piers Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall,
he weak Edward's greatest favourite. This terminating into
ctual rebellion, a battle was fought at Boroughbridge, Thomas of
ancaster was brought to Pontefract and there executed for high
eason 15th Edward II. History states that the munificence of

in which arrangements are made for the furnishing of the salary to be paid "yearly to the said *priest and grammarian*. The will of JOHN GARDYNER is dated 1472, and the old school is said to have been erected in 1485. Query, Was this William Baxterden acting as school teacher as well as priest in some house or in the Church vestry at this date, that is prior to the building of the school? The conjecture that he was is not un-natural. If officiating in a house, that house might be the house of JOHN GARDYNER, who appears to have been a "Man of Ross" to our old borough. I have never come across the name *Baxterden* in any directory of modern times, to my recollection, and it may be pardonable to analyse this name for once, which evidently comes from the old word *beakster*, a forest hunter, who carried a pike called a peak, and from the Celtic *dun* , British *dyn*, slope of a hill, or a sunken and wooded vale, Icelandic equivalent *dune*. THOMAS FOSTER appears to have been the father of THOMAS FOSTER one of the seven gentlemen appointed to report on the site of the new Town Hall in the 19th of Charles II. 1667. It has been suggested that this THOMAS FOSTER is one of the FOSTERS (both are named Thomas), interred on the North side of the chancel, one of whom died December 23rd, 1671, and the other June 22nd, 1675. I cannot fully accept the suggestion because neither of these FOSTERS is marked on the stones as having been a priest or clerk. The name FFOSTER, is frequently met with in the older register.

According to "WILLIAM STOUT'S Autobiography" a Mr. THOMAS LODGE, a relation of the STOUT family and of the LODGES of Lancaster who had been Master of the Bolton Grammar School, became Master of the Lancaster Free School in the year 1679. Now as to WILLIAM BOARDLEY. This gentleman may have been the son of THOMAS BOARDLEY or BORDLEYE, of Skerton, buried, according to the Register Book of St. Mary's on the 13th of February, 1687. The BOARDLEYS were an old Skerton family. A Mr. BOARDLEY and the Rev. THOMAS HOLMES* are mentioned as the

* Curate of Stalmine, 26th October, 1725; Rector of Claughton from 1711 to 1740.

with the results of this examination. Examinations at other times are conducted by the masters of the school. The annual charge for board and tuition is £60. This includes tuition in every subject of the school course except instrumental music, which is charged for at the rate of two guineas a term. The annual charge for two brothers is reduced to £57 each, and for three brothers to £54 each. A special reduction is also made in the case of very young boys. Extra charges are as follow (per term): Obligatory extras—Laundress, 20s; gymnasium, 3s. 6d; seat in Church, 7s; school games subscriptions, 7s. Optional extras—Instruction in carpentry, 10s. 6d; rent of study, 14s 21s; swimming bath, 10s 6d.

Some Past Masters of the School.

I have endeavoured to secure a list of past masters of our ancient Grammar School. But very far from satisfactory is the result of the efforts put forward in this direction. I have referred to several gentlemen in town likely to have information, but all to no purpose. I have examined various documents and gone over the Church Books, perused many mediæval publications, and the only outcome of all is the following list :—

1st William Baxterden, priest, 1485.
Thomas Foster, acting in 1622-3.
Thomas Lodge, appointed about 1679.
William Boardley, acting in 1690-7.
Thomas Holmes.

William Baxterden would probably be the first principal judging from the will of the Founder, *viz.*: "Item, I will have a certain Grammar School within the ville of Lancaster, upheld and maintained at my own proper expenses, and that the grammarian keeping the said school have yearly six marks (80s.) to be paid out of the said mill [Newton mill] by the hands of my executors, and that *William Baxterden* shall keep the said school during his life, to wit, so long as he the said William can teach and instruct boys." That the master was to be a priest is evidenced by the next item,

the office of Chancellor; his justices both for holding the pleas of the Crown, and for all other pleas relating to common law, and the cognizance thereof; and all executions by his writs and officers within the same, and all other liberties and royalties relating to the county Palatine as freely and fully as the Earl of Chester is known to enjoy them within the County of Chester."

By a second marriage with Constance, daughter of Peter, King of Castile, John of Gaunt, for some time enjoyed the title of King of Leon and Castile, but he renounced that title and bore the following:—"John, son of the King of England, Duke of Aquitaine and Lancaster, Earl of Derby, Lincoln, and Leicester, Seneschal of England." John of Gaunt had his council in Lancashire before the grant to him of *jura regalia*, and in the grants and leases from the Duke that body is styled "The thrice noble council of the thrice noble Duke of Lancaster." The honour of Lancaster has, therefore, been closely identified with the throne, for since the time of Roger de Poictou (or Pictavensis), who held prior to his first rebellion 398 manors enabling him to erect the castles of Lancaster and Liverpool, it was held by William de Blois, Earl of Montaigne and Boulogne, upon whose demises Richard I. gave it to his brother John of *Magna Charta* notoriety. Then Henry III. gave the castle and honour to his youngest son, Edmund Crouchback, first Earl of Lancaster, as we have seen, and ultimately Thomas, Edmund's eldest son, who married the heiress of the house of Lacy, succeeded, but lived to find himself a prisoner for revolting against his sovereign and Piers de Gaveston, and to be put to death at Pontefract. Even his corpse was treated with great indignity, though his effigy is held to have been adored at St. Paul's, where it was said to have worked miracles. The place of his interment has never been fully ascertained; but a skeleton in a stone coffin, with the decapitated head placed between the thighs, was dug up at Water Fryston, near Pontefract, on the 25th of March, 1822; and many believe that the remains were those of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, thus disinterred after a repose of 500 years. Having now arrived at the interesting part of our notes concerning John of

Gaunt, we find that he lived a life quite in keeping with his royal alliances, that he was a friend of Wycliffe, was wealthy and ambitious, became a titular king allied to the regal house of Spain, and that when he returned home with his wife's dowry in 1389, in the month of November, he had, according to Knyghton, no less than 47 mules laden with chests of gold. For his times he was a public man of some ability, an able soldier, and undoubtedly a re-builder of the town of Lancaster, reviving all its former magnificence. From the age of the conquest until 1322 there can be little doubt that no important change was made in the castle, but when the Scotch invaded England in that year, razing Lancaster to its foundations, it is only probable that the old fortress would become the object of special vengeance. Up to the reign of Edward III. the town and fort would hardly have recovered from the blows administered by these invaders, but John of Gaunt's munificent hand restored the stately edifice and town, endowing it in the words of an historian, "with more than its original strength and splendour." He it was who surrounded the castle with a moat, erected a drawbridge in front and port-cullis at the entrance made of thick wrought iron. He also added the Gateway Tower, flanked by the two large octagonal turrets, surrounded by watch towers, and added for its future defence a triple row of machiolations. The arms of France, semi-quartered with those of England, cut in a shield, were placed on one side of the entrance with a label ermine, of three points, the distinction of John of Gaunt, on the other. In different alterations up to the commencement of the present century one hundred and forty thousand pounds had been expended on the Castle of Lancaster, a sum which, in the days of its first Norman owner, would have built twenty such edifices as the present Castle. The Great Coucher Book of the County, the Harleian MSS., Dugdale, Rymer, and Leland, with Whitaker and Nichols, are excellent works to consult in regard to the ancient history of Lancaster and its Castle and Honour. It is over one century ago since the Castle was enlarged under the act for improving prisons, for it has been identified with justice and punishment for six centuries, in fact, since the days of John of Gaunt. The prison parts are constructed

as far as possible on the fire-proof plan, with hewn stone without timber, the stone in the neighbourhood of Lancaster being a free stone capable of a high finish or polish. From about 1760 to 1869 it was a debtor's prison, with a penitentiary for female delinquents, but it ceased to be used as such in the manner it had been used, and in or about 1878 it became a military prison in part, and now, owing to the increase of population and the want of room, it has once more experienced a change and has become a civil prison entirely. The present constable is Lord Winmarleigh, the office is honorary, certain rights and privileges accompanying it. For many years the father of Mr. W. H. Higgin, Q.C., was resident governor.

There is a portrait in the Cotton MS., Nero D. VI. of John of Gaunt, Gand, or Ghent, so called on account of his having been born at Ghent, in Belgium (pronounced Gand) representing him in the habit of High Steward of England, and granting the commissions of the officers claimed by the nobility at the coronation of Richard II. The person kneeling at his feet is believed to be Thomas Woodcock, High Constable of England. This Thomas was seventh and youngest son of Edward III., and brother of the great duke. John of Gaunt is dressed in dark blue and white, and the figure kneeling, in dark blue and red. The seat is a kind of pink and the back-ground red, says Strutt's "Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities." The shield, cap, and lance of John of Gaunt are from a sketch by Hollar. Bolton, in his "Elements of Armories," states that the first named article "is very convex towards the bearer whether by warping through age or as so made. It hath in dimension more than three quarters of a yard in length, and above half a yard of breadth. Next to the body is a canvas glued to a board upon that board are broad thin axicles, slices or plates of horn nailed fast, and again over them twenty and six pieces of the like all meeting or centreing about a round plate of the same in the navel of the shield, and over all is a leather closed fast to them with glue, or other holding stuff, upon which his armories were painted but now they, with the leather itself, have very lately and vilely lewdly been utterly spoiled." John of Gaunt was originally Earl

Richmond, as we have seen. He was father of Henry of Bolingbroke, who was created Earl of Derby, in 1385, while the King's uncles, and John of Gaunt's brothers, the Earls of Cambridge and Buckingham, were created Dukes of York and Gloucester. In 1384 the Duke of Lancaster had done some good service in Scotland, but ran a great risk of losing his head owing to the repeated stories which were afloat to the effect that he was aiming after the crown of his nephew. An Irish monk, John Latimer, gave Richard, the King, a parchment containing the particulars of a conspiracy against him, in which Lancaster figured prominently. During this period Lancaster, hearing what the Carmelite monk had done, was in hidlance, and would not return to England until the King proclaimed his conviction of his uncle's innocence. The monk was committed to the care of Sir John Holland, half brother of the King, and it is said that during the night Sir John strangled the monk with his own hands. Lord Zouch, whom the friar had named as the author of the conspiracy, declared upon oath that he knew nothing about it, and the matter dropped. The honours which the Duke of Lancaster's family received were all directly traceable to another murder committed by this same Sir John Holland, probably son of Sir Robert de Holland, some time Serjeant of Cartmel, and of the same family as Sir Thurstan de Holland, who appears to have succeeded the de Kelets in the serjeantry of the wapentake of Lonsdale. During the French and Scotch intrigues, under Admiral John de Vienne, Lord Admiral of France, against England, which caused terrible disaster in both Scotland and England, Sir John de Holland assassinated one of the King's favourites at York, and the grief, shame, and anxiety caused by this event broke the heart of his mother, the Princess of Wales, and she died a few days afterwards. After the campaign the king made great promotions to quiet the jealousy of his relations ; honours fell upon them, but they were nothing compared to the honours and grants conferred upon his minions, hence the dukedoms bestowed in 1385, upon Henry of Bolingbroke and the Earls of Arundel and Salisbury. That the Duke of Lancaster really was ambitious goes without saying, for we find him after all these favours pressing forward his claims to

the throne of the Castile ; and there can be little doubt that if t throne of England could have been secured Gaunt's ambition wo have prompted him to subdue every obstacle in his path, but circu stances both at home and abroad were not in his favour ; there w too many against him and the gaunt Prince, gaunt by nature as w as name, was not popular with the people who had learned to det the name of John owing to the perfidious actions of the King Jol

A disputed succession in Portugal and a war between t country and Spain seemed to open a road for the Duke, and Richa was evidently glad to have him out of England. Parliament vot supplies, and in the month of July the Duke set sail with an ar of 10,000 men, and landed at Corunna. From this city he opene road through Gallicia into Portugal and formed a junction with t King of that country, who had married the Duke's eldest daugh Phillipa, by his first wife. At first Lancaster was everywhere v torious ; but in the second campaign his army was almost annih ated by disease and famine, and his own declining health forced hi to retire to Guienne. In the end, however, he concluded an adva tageous treaty. His daughter Catherine, the grand-daughter Pedro the Cruel, was married to Henry, the heir of the reignin King of Castile. Two hundred thousand crowns were paid to t Duke for the expenses he had incurred ; and the King of Cast agreed to pay 40,000 florins by way of annuity to the Duke a Duchess of Lancaster. The issue of John of Gaunt reigned in Sp for many generations. Encouraged by the Duke's absence, s Mc. Farfane and Thompson in their most reliable history vol. p. 489, the French determined to invade England and an army 100,000 men, including the choicest of French chivalry were c camped in Flanders, while the immense fleet lay in the port of Sl to carry them over. Charles VI, though young, like Richard England, determined to take part in the expedition, but as he w almost entirely under the power of his turbulent uncles who seem to have decided against the projected invasion, the army w disbanded, and the fleet dispersed by a tempest, the English taki many of the ships. Richard gained no increase by the abse

f Lancaster since he found the Duke's younger brother far arsher than Lancaster had ever been. Gloucester endeavoured to rive De la Pole and De Vere, the King's favourites from office, nd Gloucester argued in favour of a permanent council chosen by 'arliament. Richard declined to agree to a council similar to those hich had been appointed in the reigns of John, Henry III., and dward II. The commons then coolly produced the statute by hich the second Edward had been deposed, and he was reminded hat if he held out his life would be in danger, and so he had to onsent though most unwilling. So the government was vested for year in the hands of eleven commissioners, bishops and peers, to hom were added three great officers of the Crown, and at the ead of all was Gloucester. *Rot. Parl.* About 1393, Lancaster eturned from the continent after an absence of three years and pwards, and from the circumstances which the historians are not fficiently acquainted with, he became quite moderate and popular. e was re-admitted into the council, and created Duke of Aquitaine, r life, a grant which was subsequently recalled. He negotiated a ace with France, and Richard, in October, 1396, passed over to e continent in order to marry Isabella, daughter of the French king, ho was little more than seven years old. The Duke of Gloucester rongly opposed the union, but Richard was determined to have e Princess whom Froissart described as a miracle of wit and auty, despite her tender years. Richard had his schemes of venge in his minds's eye constantly. Gloucester, doubtless know- g this, feared what would happen to himself should France and gland become united. The latter was not wrong, for Richard, due course, struck his blow treacherously. One of his foes he apped under pretence of entertaining him at dinner; this was rd Warwick. Another he blandly invited through his brother, e primate, to a supposed friendly conference; this was Lord undel; and the last enemy he seized at Pleshy Castle, Essex, ither he had gone to reside with his family. This was the Duke Gloucester, who, it is believed, after having been seized and sent the Earl Marshal to Calais, was secretly murdered, the very men ho had strongly supported him in former times being parties to his

downfall. Henry of Bolingbroke was a double-faced scoundrel, if all that history records of him be true, and no more fitted to sit upon the throne than was his deceitful cousin, Richard the Second, who had doubtless been made a dissembler by the dissemblement for ever about his court. The Duke of Lancaster's death was hastened, no doubt, by the banishment of the perfidious Hereford, who had abused the confidence of Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, concerning the conversation the two had between Windsor and London as to the designs of the king. John of Gaunt died about three months after the exile of his son. But the Nemesis of revenge rests with the people, and Richard's turn at last arrived, and he was, as we all know, forced to relinquish the crown and favour the claims of the returned Duke of Hereford, Henry of Bolingbroke. A deposition was ingeniously added to an Act of Abdication. The oath of Henry of Bolingbroke, on assuming the crown, is as follows:—"In the name of God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, I, Henry of Lancaster, challenge this realm of England, because I am descended by the right line of blood from the good lord King Henry III., and through that right God of his grace hath sent me, with help of my kin and of my friends, to recover it; the which realm was in point to be undone for default of government and the undoing of the good laws." Henry knelt for a few minutes in prayer on the steps, and then was seated on the throne by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York. The declaration of the new King as regards the unhappy state of the realm was certainly true, for Richard had coerced judges in order to obtain fines, and actually outlawed seven counties by one stroke of the pen. Had the people, the masses, only had power and intelligence as now, instead of a few monopolisers, such kings would long ago have been abolished as beings unfit to exist. Henry of Bolingbroke was the first to sign his hand to a statute in favour of the burning of heretics, as the Wycliffites were called, a sect of reformers whom his father had supported, and so the first to light penal fires in England. According to State papers, he refused to qualify his statute when petitioned to do so, and replied, "The punishment shall be made more rigorous and sharp." So much for the line of Lancaster.

"I have a glove into which I can put your whole city of 'aris," so remarked Charles V. of Germany to the French King 'rancis I. The French name for Ghent is Gand, a glove. John of aunt was born at Ghent in 1340, he died at Ely House, Holborn, n 1399. His last will and testament was made at Leicester Castle t is not a little singular that the associations of Lancaster and eicester have largely been made up by the connexion of both with he Houses of York and Lancaster. The great duke was worn out with the affairs of state, and the troubles that had befallen Henry, his son, had undoubtedly told upon his fine physique and strong nerves.

In order to show the Duke of Lancaster's disposition more clearly it is necessary to treat somewhat further of his actions. In so doing we shall see how selfishness and wealth generally go together. The Earl of Buckingham, John of Gaunt's brother, commanded the fleet against the French but his success being small, the Duke obtained command himself, and detailing a squadron under he Earls of Arundel and Salisbury gave them their directions; they ucceeded in capturing the town and port of Cherbourg, but not efore having suffered great loss on account of their falling with a Spanish fleet. The Norman port was readily ceded to the nglish by the King of Navarre who was glad to purchase the ssistance of England at any price since he was engaged in a war ith the French King. Lancaster afterwards sailed with a great et into Brittany, the Duke of which province, son of the heroic untess of Montfort, ceded to the English the important city and rbour of Brest. The Duke next invested St. Malo, but the Conable Dugueschin marched with very superior forces to the relief of at place, and compelled the Duke to return to his ships. The great et then came home. A striking circumstance which had occurred d not tend to brighten the Duke's laurels. The Scots, receiving eir impulse from France, renewed the war, surprised the castle of erwick, made incursions into the northern counties, and equipped umber of ships to cruise against the English. Berwick was rewered soon afterwards by the Earl of Northumberland; but one

John Mercer, who had got together certain sail of Scots, Fren and Spaniards, came to Scarborough and made prize of every s in that port. Upon learning the injuries done, and the still gre damage apprehended from these sea rovers, John Philpot—" t worshipful citizen of London," lamenting the negligence of Government, equipped a small fleet at his own expense, and with waiting for any commission, went in pursuit of Mercer. Aft fierce battle, the doughty alderman took the Scot prisoner, captu fifteen Spanish ships, and recovered all the vessels which had b taken at Scarborough. On his return Philpot was received triumph by his fellow citizens, but harshly handled by the Cou of Government for the unlawfulness of acting as he had done with authority, he being but a private man. This is from " Truss Continuance of Daniell's History." Southey's " Naval History " Walsingham agree with the same. Here then was jealousy, man had been successful, was a patriot, but only received snubb because of his success at a time when the Government was evide asleep if not dead.

Three quaint rhymes may here be reproduced. The is supposed to be in regard to the Marsh and is to this effect :—

" I, John of Gaunt,
Do give and grant
To four-score freemen of the town of Lancaster
My cow pastur."

The second is from the *Newcastle Journal* of 1762, an much more humorous :—

" I, John of Gaunt,
Do give and do grant
To Roger Burgoyne
And the heir of his loyne
All Sutton and Potten
Until the world's rotten."

The gift is supposed to have been made in favour of an ancest the Burgoynes of Sutton and Potten, Bedfordshire.

The third rhyme is one concerning the family of Hippisley, possessed of large landed property in Saveringham, in the days of Edward III.

"I, John of Gaunt, do give and do graunt unto Richard Hippisley,
All the manners herein named, as I think in number seven,
To be as firm to be thine as ever they were mine, from heaven to hell below,
And to confirm the truth I seal it with my great tooth, the wax in doe."

The silver armour of the great Duke is said to be preserved in the Tower of London.

It may be added that in the Harleian MS., 1,319, there is a history of the deposition of Richard II., in French verse, said to have been composed by a French gentleman of mark, who was in the suit of the said king, by permission of the King of France. The whole of the poem appears in the *Archæologia*, with an English translation, and ample explanatory notes by the Rev. John Webb, M.A., rector of Tretire, Herefordshire.

The Castle Moat.

The *Lancaster Guardian* of October 28th, 1882, states that 'Before the alterations made in the Castle, the moat or ditch reached from opposite Mr. C. Johnson's house, round by Adrian's Tower and extended nearly to the middle of the present Shire Hall. Part of the foundations of the Shire Hall were laid in the 'ditch;' and trees were planted on the north and west sides; between the 'ditch' and Castle were mounds of rubbish over which was a walk reached by a flight of steps close to the Gateway Tower; a pump stood near to the foot of the steps. The walk was carried round to the Gateway Tower again. Some of the walls between the towers were so low, that prisoners occasionally escaped, as they had not far to fall in to the mounds of rubbish. Offers of rewards were frequently to be seen for the capture of escaped prisoners. On clearing away this rubbish, and the old Crown Court, which stood between the south-west corner of the Lungess Tower and the round tower on the

terrace called Adrian's Tower, a well or pit was found just under the new Crown Court, built of carefully wrought Ashlar. It was cleared of rubbish to the depth of about 20 ft., and two doorways were then found; one was opened and led by a passage of smooth stone towards the Church, the other, loosely walled up without mortar, was not opened; but it seemed to lead into an opposite direction. The well was filled up again, and built upon. On the other side of the 'ditch' and beyond the road leading to the Church there were some gardens which sloped down to some houses, a barn and a stable which stood to the east of Hillside, where the castle parade walk now is. These houses and gardens were bought by the Justices of the County from Anthony Cartmel. They pulled down the houses, built the parade wall, and formed the fine promenade on the parade."

Counties Palatine, and the Duchy of Lancaster.

We now pass on to more distinctly local matters. Henry IV. when securely seated upon the throne took care to vest the Duchy of Lancaster in his son, afterwards Henry V. He secured this dignity to his family by authority of Parliament, for as Plowden and Sir Edward Coke observe, he knew that he held the Duchy of Lancaster by sure and indefeasible right and title, but that his title to the Crown was not so assured. He therefore procured an Act of Parliament ordaining that the Duchy of Lancaster and all other his hereditary estates, with all the royalties and franchises, should remain to him and his heirs for ever, and descend and be administered in like manner as if he had never attained the royal dignity. Of the counties Palatine,* Blackstone observes, that they are so-called because the

*To Mons Palatinus the term Palatine carries us. This mons or mount, on the slope of which sheep were bleeting day by day, was the place where the Roman Palatine stood. Hence the term palace. Now the Roman Emperor had his chief officer, an earl or Count Palatine, who conducted the affairs of the royal household. In France the Count Palatine was foremost of the 12 peers of the empire, and his palatinate land was the rich Rhine valley above Frankfort. Canan Taylor remarks "that it is one of the curiosities of language that a pretty little hill-slope in Italy should have thus transferred its name to a hero of romance, to a German state, to three English counties, to a glass house at Sydenham, and to all the royal residences in Europe." Legally read the words County Palatine signify "delegated royalty," or royalty by deputy. We have our chancellor, and so has Durham; but all vestiges of Chester's privileges and its Court of Chancery appear to be extinct.

ners thereof (the Earl of Chester, the Bishop of Durham, and the ıke of Lancaster) had in those counties *jura regalia* as fully as the ng had in his palace. They might pardon traitors, murderers, d felonies, could appoint all judges and justices of the peace, and writs and indictments ran in their name, as in other counties in e King's name; and all offences were said to be done against eir peace and not against the peace of the King. The privileges the Counties Palatine were abridged by Henry VIII. in which ign it was enacted that all writs and processes be issued in the ing's name, but should be *tested* or witnessed in the name of the wner of the franchise. All writs, therefore, whereon actions were ınded and which had current authority in the counties palatine, ıust be under the seal of the respective franchises. And the judges f assize, who sat in those counties, had a special commission from e Duchy of Lancaster, and not the usual commission under the eat seal of England. The Duchy of Lancaster is very different ɔm the palatine and comprises much territory at a distance, viz. Middlesex, Yorkshire, Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, ncoln, Norfolk and Northampton. By the Duchy Book of 1588, e annual revenues transmitted to the Treasury by "the receivers of ilderhow, Pomfrett, and Knaresborough, Tickhull, Pickeringleigh, ınstanborough, Tutbury, Longberington, Leicester, Furness, illingbrooke, Lancaster, Stafford, Derby, Higham Ferrars, Nor- lk and Suffolk, Sussex, the south Partess, Essex and Hartford, ales, and Monmouth and Kilwaldid, amounted to £12,250." the same book are mentioned all the forests, chases and parks longing to the Duchy of Lancaster, out of which the Chancellor, ttorney-General, Receiver-General and the two auditors were en- led to deer, summer and winter. The Lancashire forests were owland, Wyersdale, Bleasdale, and Fulwood; the parks of Log- ımme, Myerscough, Toxteth and Quernmore. They had also a like ivilege in a number of forests and parks in Cheshire, Derbyshire, taffordshire, Lancashire, Wiltshire, Berkshire, Southamptonshire, ncolnshire, Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire, Yorkshire, Suf- lk, Sussex, Essex, and Hertfordshire—in all 68 forests and parks. he Duchy still enjoys a large share of Church patronage, widely

extended in about twelve counties. Of late years consider changes have taken place, and the livings of Millom in C berland, Dalton, Pennington, and Hawkshead in Lancas and Betham, in Westmoreland, have been exchanged for living of *Rothbury in Northumberland. Until John of Ga time the Duchy was called the Honour of Lancaster. Henry V greatly extended the royal inheritance by such Acts as brought a the dissolution of the monasteries and the erection of courts of mentation. The Act of Edward VI. for the dissolution of Colleges chantries tended to the same end. By a charter of Philip and M in pursuance of an Act of Parliament, very large estates in se of the counties named were added to the Duchy. So great a reg we are told was paid by this Queen to the future preservatic her patrimonial inheritance that she got a clause introduced the Act, declaring that all such estates as had been in the tim Edward VI., or should be at any time after, granted from the Du of Lancaster, or had reverted or should revert, or be forfeited t Crown, should return to the survey of the Duchy Court. The sequence was that, when James I. came to the throne, he found favourite succession so formed and augmented, and in such condi as to raise, in the beginning of his reign, a large annual reve and so constituting a considerable portion of the civil establishn of the country. His subsequent wants caused him to raise m from the Duchy estates by letting 60 years' leases. His son Ch I., made grants in fee of the Duchy lands in order to supply w and means for fighting Parliament, and little was preserved bes the forests and parks, except that in all these grants there wa served to the crown fee farm rents which were in the aggregat large amount. In the first year of the Commonwealth a commis was appointed for the sale of the Crown and Duchy lands, but restoration cancelled these transactions. Charles II. and Jame seem to have used the Duchy as a sort of *dernier ressort* or fall-back capital, the latter monarch so diminishing the wealth of the Du that the officers of the Duchy, in 1686, agreed to reduce their

*Letter from the Chancellor of the Duchy, 9th April, 1891. About three livings were formerly in the Duchy patronage.

es in order that they might not appear so disproportionate to eccipts drawn from the Duchy. The principal officers of the y Court were the Chancellor, entitled to a seat in the cabinet, ice-Chancellor, the Registrar, Examiner, and First Clerk, and ·e Cursitors, and Clerks in Court.

CHAPTER VI.

ECCLESIASTIC CHARACTERISTICS—LANCASTER CHANCERY COURT—THE WAP TAKE OF LONSDALE—CHARTERS GRANTED TO LANCASTER—THO COVELL—THE TOWN COUNCIL OF LANCASTER—THE AQUEDUCT—SOU OF THE LUNE—LANCASTER AND KENDAL CANAL—TRAVELLING ON T CANAL IN THE OLD DAYS—CUSTOM HOUSE OF THE PORT OF LANCAS —EMPLOYERS OF LABOUR—THE OLD QUAY—LANCASTER WAGON WO —THE LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN AND MIDLAND RAILWAYS.

ND now a few remarks on the old Arc diaconal Court of Lancaster. In ecclesiasti arrangements we find that under the c system probate of wills and letters of admin tration of persons dying within the Arc deaconry of Richmond were usually grant in the Ecclesiastical Court of Richmon and the original wills with the registers other proceedings were deposited at La caster, where the court for the Lancash portion of that archdeaconry was he There is still a probate court in Lancaster, but since the See Manchester was established, and an Archdeaconry of Lancas formed out of the district formerly included in the Archdeaconry Richmond, many important changes have transpired. In times pa the jurisdiction of the Archdeaconry of Richmond ceased during t year of triennial visitation, and the proceedings throughout t whole county of Lancaster were then registered at Chester. Th was a matter of great inconvenience to many persons obliged seek for facts in any legal matter years after the deposition of wi and registers, for the first thing to be ascertained would be wheth a will was proved during such triennial visitation in order to kn where to apply to when any question of law arose. Then again,

old days, widows of intestates dying within the Archdeaconry Richmond obtained, by the custom of the province of York and ction of the statute of distributions, a greater share of their bands' personal estates than that to which those were entitled statute whose husbands died within the Archdeaconry of Chester, ere no such privilege or custom prevailed, Chester being governed statute law alone.

Concerning the Chancery of the County Palatine of Lancaster, original court for long, indeed from the 50th year of Edward III., oyed independent functions and rights, and the Chancery of Lan- hire had concurrent jurisdiction with the High Court of Chancery almost everything except in despatch and expense. Strange to te, the Diocesan Registry at Chester has within its archives to s day most of the Lancashire baptismal, marriage, and death gisters, yet those for the hundred of Lonsdale, and as far south Garstang (Churchtown) are deposited in the offices of the regis- r of the archdeaconry of Lancaster, and they do not, in many tances, go back as far as the church registers, from which they supposed to be copied. How this is I cannot tell. But to return, Lancashire Chancery Court used to exercise jurisdiction in all tters of equity within the county palatine. Though many reforms e of late years been introduced this Lancashire Chancery Court intains vestiges of its old rights and privileges. A perusal of a dern history of the legal elements of the county, will give fuller ticulars than it is essential to give in these notes, for if given, would be interested in them.

The chief seat of law, so far as local officers are concerned, is Preston. Lancaster, however, possesses its sessional, hundred, l coroner's courts, and the assizes are still held four times a year Lancaster. The old Wapentake of Lonsdale, the serjeantry of ich was held at the time of the Conquest and up to the reign of ward I. by the de Chelets of Kellet, was formerly held within the cincts of the church. The hundred comprises the following shes :—North Lonsdale : Aldingham, Cartmel, Coulton, Dalton,

Hawkshead, Kirkby Ireleth, Pennington, Ulverston, and Ursw forty-four townships. South Lonsdale : Bolton-le-Sands, Claught Cockerham, Halton, Heysham, Lancaster, Melling, Tatham, T stall, Warton, Thornton-in-Lonsdale, and part of Burton Kendal. The word wapentake is synonymous with hundrec Saxon distribution of a shire divided into ten boroughs of families each. Wapentake is from "weapon-tac," or take, a cc wherein a hundred men met under their ealdorman (elder or m experienced man, literally) and touched his or each other's weap in token of fidelity and allegiance. The Lonsdale Hundred re sents 22 parishes or parts of parishes, and 49 townships.

And now as regards the charters granted to Lancas we find that the first was issued by John, Earl of Mort afterwards the shifty, shallowy king of that name. This f grant was made in the 4th of Richard I. when Ranulph Blundeville was the Lord Paramount. The charter, howe conferred all the liberties such as were enjoyed by the city of Bris In the 23rd Edward I. Lancaster first sent members to Parliame A.D. 1294. From this time Lancaster made ten distinct and sep ate returns. In the 37th Edward III. the king granted his cha to the mayor and bailiffs to the effect that all pleas and session whatsoever justices in the county should be holden there and elsewhere. In the reign of Queen Mary two of the original qua sessions of the peace, formerly held in Lancaster, had been wi drawn from the said town to Clitheroe, by an order of the Du Court, but upon the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of Lancas producing the original charter of Edward III. and the various cc firmations thereof, it was ordered and decreed "that all gene sessions of assizes and gaol deliveries, to be appointed, shall yearly from henceforth and for ever holden in and at the said to of Lancaster in the accustomed manner, and not elsewhere in t said county, and that the four other quarter sessions of the pe shall be held here and not elsewhere." From the year 1359, u the first Edward VI., no return was made, but in 1547 the privile of the elective franchise was resumed, and it has been continu

since until Lancaster was disfranchised for bribery and cor-
n some twenty-five years ago. Under the extended franchise
. Gladstone's Government and redistribution of seats, Lancaster
name to a division, and is at present represented by James
imson, Esq.

The charters granted to Lancaster by King John, when Earl
rton, were confirmed by Richard II., Henry IV., Henry V.,
y VII., Elizabeth, and James I., and the second Charles ex-
d the liberties or privileges of this charter, which were still
r enlarged in 59th George III. The right of election was
ally vested in the freemen of the borough. The Corporation
itly consisted of a mayor, recorder and seven aldermen, two
's, twelve capital burgesses, twelve common council men, and
n clerk and clerk of the peace, whose officers and attendants
a mace-bearer and two sergeants with inferior officers. The
r has been elected annually for the time being on the first
sday after the feast of St. Luke, the Evangelist; he was
er for the year. In the Parish Church is a brass recording the
nts and excellences" of an ancient mayor, one Thomas Covell,
se principal talent, by the way seems," says a local writer,
iave consisted in tenacity of place for he was '6 tymes mayor
s towne (mayors were then paid), 48 years ye keeper of ye
:, and 46 yeares one of ye coroners of ye County Palatine of
ister. He dyed on August 1st, 1639, ætatis suæ 78.'" Former-
inscription was surmounted by a figure of the alderman in his
, with his coat of arms; and beneath it a local versifier or
ster, who appears to have had small mercy upon the engraver,
fies the virtues of the defunct placeman in these lines :—

"Cease, cease to mourn, all tears are vain and voide,
Hee's fledd, not dead; dissolved, not destroy'd;
In heaven his soule doth rest; his body here
Sleepes in this dust, and his fame everie where
Triumphs: the town, the country, farther forth
The land throughout, proclaims his noble worth.
Speak of a man so kinde, so courteous,
So free, and everie way magnanimous
That storie told at large, here do ye see
Epitomiz'd in briefe—Covell was he!"

The Common Council of Lancaster now consists of a mayo six aldermen, and eighteen councillors, a treasurer, town clerk a registrar of the Borough Court, deputy town clerk, borough surveyo and Corporation accountant. It retains its beadle and mace-beare and mayor's and town clerk's sergeants, and town crier also. has, likewise, a school attendance officer, market inspector, a that *sine qua non* to all Corporations, viz., a nuisance inspecto The extension of the borough boundaries, according to the censu taken by order of the Corporation, makes the population o Lancaster 29,308. In 1801 the inhabitants of the county tow numbered only 9,000, rising in 1821 to 10,144, and in 1841 t 14,075. To-day the town shows an increase on these last figure of 10,574, and Skerton and Scotforth, the newly added districts representing respectively, 3,248 and 1,411 persons, bring up th whole to 29,308.

It is singular that Lancaster was never created the seat of a episcopal see. Indeed, why Manchester was chosen in preferenc to Lancaster is only to be accounted for by the fact that Manchest is a much more central city.

The Old Loyne Bridge.

The ancient bridge which formed the only road to the north except by ri fords, access from the south being by way of Bridge lane and China lane is mentione so far back as the reign of King John in a document of the 17th year of that sovereign reign. It is directed therein that the Abbot of Furness should have timber from h forest of Lancaster for such part of the repairs of Lancaster Bridge as he was liabl to for his fisheries in the river there. The bridge would seem to have been at thi time a wooden construction.

Many a stormy scene this old bridge doubtless witnessed, and as a write says respecting it, "From the overhanging hill, our townsmen must have witnessed the approach of the Pictish marauders, who on more than one occasion ravaged the town. Still later it was used by two other Scottish aggressions under the banner of the Pretender."

In the 19th of Edward III. (1345) letters patent were issued for the frontage of the bridge of Loyncaster and other patents for the same purpose were subsequently

l. In 1715 when the rebels advanced on Lancaster *via* Kendal and Kirkby lale, Colonel Charteris, the governor, and another officer then in the town, l have blown up the bridge which led into Lancaster, to hinder the rebels from ing; but the people of the town were unwilling, alleging, that it would not pre- in entrance being effected, because the Lune at low water was passable by foot iorse, and it would be a great expense to rebuild the bridge, without any itage having arisen from its destruction. Portions of the battlements at the north f the bridge were knocked down and left unrepaired, and caused many accidents vards. In 1731, William Stout says that "the Loyne was so low and so sanded I went round the pillars (piers) dry at each end of the bridge!" The rebels of do not appear to have injured the structure in any way. On the 22nd of Janu- 1782 we learn that "On Tuesday last, at the General Quarter Sessions of the held at Lancaster the old bridge over the River Lune was indicted by the l jury; and an application is now making to parliament for building a new one more convenient part of the river." Again we read:—"29th January; On sday last the River Loyne was suddenly raised by heavy rains and the old e was much undermined by the rapidity of the flood; a great quantity of stones washed from the foundation of the piers and an immense quantity of wood was l down the river by the inundation." An entry of February 19th, 1782 says:— e petition from the town of Lancaster concerning the taking down of the old e and the building of a new one in a different situation, was presented to the e of Commons last week and ordered to lie on the table." On the 3rd of June ill for building a new bridge from Lancaster to Skerton Cross was passed.

It was high time that the old bridge should be replaced for it had got into a langerous condition, and numerous accidents resulted. Thus we read that in ear 1795 on the 31st day of March, a woman who was leading a horse and cart ils over this viaduct came to grief owing to the linch pin of one the wheels coming The horse, cart, and woman fell over the side of the bridge, the battlements g long before been broken. The horse fell upon one of the piers and was killed he cart was smashed to pieces. The woman was not killed but severely injured. e latter end of May during the same year one of the waterside carters with his and two horses, fell off the old bridge owing to the battlements being down, but g into the water he escaped without much harm. On the 9th of February, 1798, ohn Gregory, a seaman, was killed by falling from the old bridge, and on July 1801, a boy named Chadwick, six years of age, fell off this ruinous ford and only ed being killed by alighting upon his back on one of the piers, where it was d, within a few inches of a large stone.

At a special general session of the peace, held at Preston, on the 20th of ary, 1800, Mr. John Brockbank, shipbuilder, offered to purchase the bridge, he rights and interests of the county of Lancaster, for a sum of £250 to dis-

charge the sum sued for by Jackson Mason, executor of William Mason, for
done to his property on the Quay near to the old bridge, by building the new

'On the 7th of August, 1802, the following intimation appeared: —'
is hereby given that the passage over the old bridge will be stopped on Mon
9th inst., for the purpose of taking down one of the arches; any person incli
purchase the remaining part of the said bridge, may apply to Mr. Edward
Architect, who will treat for the same.' On th 10th of August the passage was s
and the workmen began demolishing the arch on the Skerton side. It w
cleared away, for we find that a laden vessel passed through in about a mont
wards. 'September 13th, the Demerara, Captain Inglis, launched from Mr.
bank's yard, a ship 409 tons; being the largest vessel built above the old brid
of the arches was obliged to be taken down, to allow her to pass, and the n
the Dove, Stephenson, sailed through the aperture and discharged her cargo o
at the green area.' The next arch on the Skerton side is stated to have falle
the 22nd of September, 1807, owing to the heavy floods, and the remaining a
much damaged. The report goes on to state that one of the arches was pre
taken down, to allow the hull of a large vessel built at Mr. Brockbank's yar
down the river, but we cannot trace the date, although it only occurred five years

On the 6th of February, 1814, in consequence of a high spring tide,
on Halton Water broke up with a loud noise and pieces 16 inches thick came
down the river, the southern arch of the old bridge gave way, and fears wer
tained that it would carry part of the road with it. In consequence of the al
south arch, that is the one next to the quay side, was taken down and a wall
to support the remaining arches. On the 20th of September, 1820, it is stated
the top of the pier of the old bridge now standing, in a recess, supported by
our Saxon ancestors met to decide on civil cases, and on commercial disputes,
dminister justice. The pier remained twenty five years, and then on Sunday
ber 29th, 1845, at 5 a.m., fell down. Usually many children were to be seen
on it, but being early in the morning no one was on it, and only one man saw
It had stood one hundred and thirty years after Colonel Charteris contempl
destruction. In 1846 it was agreed by Mr. John Brockbank with Messr
Fearenside, Samuel Preston, and William Robinson, on behalf of the Port C
sioners, that Mr. J. Brockbank would give them £30 with all the rights, inter
ruins of the old bridge.

The chronology of the demolition of this old viaduct is as follows:—

The Skerton arch taken down in 1802, the second arch, Skerton s
down in 1807, the first arch, Lancaster side, taken down in 1814, and the last o
arch from the Lancaster side fell down in 1845. Abridged from *Gleanings i*
History.

Thou hast stood old Neptune's billows
In the ages gone,
Lash'd by Time's relentless willows
Till at length undone.

Many an eye hath watch'd in sorrow
Foemen thou hast led,
Many a warrior e're the morrow
Fallen by thee dead.

Native feet and feet of strangers
Thou o'er Loyne hast borne,
Pictish Clansmen, Danish Rangers,
Heedless of their scorn.

Many a Knight in robe escallop'd,
Arm'd for the affray,
On his steed has proudly gallop'd
O'er thy lofty way.

Storm and sunshine, peace and battle
Thou of old hast known,
While the children's merry prattle
Did for strife atone.

Oft the Sun in splendour shining,
Hath thy corbels charm'd,
Sylvan warblers thus inclining,
To a song thrice warmd.

Cere's sons around have labour'd,
As those wood nymphs sang;
And the little ones have tabour'd
While the joy bells rang.

Counting beads in deep contrition
Saints have o'er thee pass'd,
Thinking of the great transition—
Bridge of Death at last.

Thou art vanish'd—of thy glory
Bards alone may tell,
But, old bridge, in ancient story
Thou shall ever dwell.

Skerton Bridge.

A very fine viaduct, consisting of five elliptical arches, con-cts Lancaster with the newly incorporated village or parish of erton. The first stone of this bridge was laid in June, 1783, by Recorder of Lancaster, in the presence of the mayor, aldermen, ital burgesses and common council men of the borough, who ceeded to Skerton Cross surrounded by a vast concourse of spec-ors. The architect was Mr. Harrison, and the builders Messrs. sham. In old journals the bridge, completed in 1788 by the

county at a cost of £14,000, is described as consisting of five elli cal arches, of sixty-eight feet each, and of the width of thirty-th feet, with piers ornamented with columns and pediments, th being also a handsome cornice and battlements with balustrad The estimated cost, says an old Newcastle newspaper, was £10,4 Another description taken from the *Cumberland Pacquet* is follows:—October 31st, 1787. "The new bridge at Lancaster completed and exhibits a piece of architecture worthy of the obs vation of travellers. This bridge is 216 yards in length and 35 f 4 inches in breadth. The footpath on each side is five feet wide, a neatly flagged. It consists of five elliptic arches, each of sixty-eig feet span and the rise nineteen and a half feet; in building it t centre bore the whole length without any support and only shru 1⅛ of an inch. The piers up to the spring of the arches a rusticated, and all above are plain Ashleys. Round the arches a architraves, above which runs a Doric cornice, the whole length the bridge being ornamented with mutles, &c. Above this a banisters, four hundred and twenty in number, and in each pier i relieving arch in the form of a niche and on each side of which is column and Doric pediment over them. The difficulties the arti have met with in the execution of this work have been greater th could possibly have been foreseen; but happily not so great as prevent their completing in the end a structure which besides utility must be considered as the chief ornament of the place, which we hope will long remain a monument of their ingenuity perseverance. The principals engaged in the work of building Mr. Harrison, architect, Mr. Benjamin Mesham, mason, and M Edward Exley, carpenter."

It ought to be mentioned that prizes of 20 guineas, te guineas, and five guineas were offered for the best designs of th bridge. Mr. Harrison, of Chester, won the first prize, Mr. Wes of Richmond, the second, and Mr. Gott, evidently a local man, t third.

Railway Bridges.

The railway bridge over the Lune (Lancaster and Carlisle line) was opened for traffic on Monday, the 21st of September, 1846. The two principal arches are of Baltic timber, and are formed of fine ribs or arches, each with a proper framework laid upon them to produce the level railway; each rib is formed of 16 thicknesses of 3-inch plank; the 4 ribs on which the rails are laid are 15 inches wide each, and the other rib on which the footpath runs is 12 inches wide. The footpath is open to the public, and is reached by a staircase on each side of the river. The bridge spanning the branch line of the North-Western Railway to Morecambe is 620 feet in length. It spans the river diagonally in the form of a segment, is a combination of curve and skew, the curve being 590 feet radius, the skew at an angle of 40 degrees. On the summit of the pile-piers are iron shoes from which spring laminated arches of 3-inch plank. The railway is a little above the spring of the arches, and is suspended from them by iron rods or bolts of 20 tons power each, which pass through the upright timbers. Ninety-eight tons were placed on one arch to test its strength when finished, and the deflection was five-eighths of an inch. The railway from Lancaster to Poulton was opened June 12th, 1848.

Source of the River Lune. The Lancaster Canal.

It may be apposite to remark at this point that the Loyn, Lon, or Lune, rises at a place called Lune Head, near Ronald's Kirk, in the fells of Westmorland, and passing Kirkby Lonsdale enters Lancashire near the ancient Roman station of Overborough, known as Bremetonacæ. (Some hold that Lancaster was the Roman Bremetonacæ.) The river then sweeps nearly across the Hundred of Lonsdale, in a north-western direction through a valley bearing its own name, passes Hornby and Lancaster and falls into the Bay of Morecambe, the Mwr Cwm of British days, or "great hollow by the mountain crest." It falls into this bay at Sunderland Point. In its course this broad river, famed for its salmon, receives the Leck, the Greta, and the Wenning, and is navigable for small vessels up to Lancaster. At Glasson there is a spacious dock into which vessels of greater burthen can be moored. From Dillkirk Park to Killington the Lune forms the boundary of Yorkshire and Westmorland. Its first source is composed of two rivulets which flow from Ravenstonedale and Shap Fells and unite at Tebay. A glance at the Aqueduct and the Custom House may

fitly end our notes in connection with the river. The Aqueduct conveys the canal over the river Lune. This structure is formed of five semi-circular arches, each 70 feet in span, springing from piers of a rustic character fixed upon piles driven to a depth of 30 feet. The height from the surface of the river to the canal is 51 feet, and the total height from the pier foundations to the summit of the battlement is nearly 90 feet. In length it is 664 feet. The bridge is surmounted by balustrades of turned freestone, below which is a projecting cornice of great elegance.

On the north-east side of the aqueduct is inscribed in large letters

"TO PUBLIC PROSPERITY."

On the south-west side is the following inscription:

"QUÆ DEERANT ADEUNT: SOCIANTUR DISSITA = MERCES FLUMINA CONVENIUNT ARTE DATURA NOBIS A.D. MDCCXCVII. ING. I. RENNIE EXTRUX A. STEVENS. P. ET. F."

TRANSLATION.

"Things that were wanting are brought together; things remote are connected; rivers themselves meet by the assistance of art, to afford new objects of commerce."

This aqueduct was erected at the close of the last century from designs by that eminent engineer, John Rennie, and its cost was close on £50,000. There is a charming view from this bridge on a clear day. The canal which this series of arches carries over the Lune was the result of an Act obtained in the 32nd of George III., and gave the company a power of raising £414,000 in shares. A second Act, passed in 33rd of George III., enabled the company to make another branch from the village of Galgate to Glasson Dock. A fourth Act, passed in the 47th of George III., empowered the company to make railways; and a fifth, in the 59th

of that sovereign, to amend and alter the former Acts. The aqueduct bridge previously alluded to was said to have one defect, viz., that of being too shallow to admit of deeply-laden vessels. The canal, commenced about 1792, begins at Kendal, being fed by a rivulet about a mile beyond that town. It proceeds southwards, entering Lancashire near Burton, having passed underground for about 378 yards at this point. At Borwick, a little south of Burton, it falls to its mid-level, which it retains for nearly 42 miles, making for this purpose a most devious course. It crosses the Lune a little above Lancaster, as we have seen, and at Garstang crosses the Wyre, having here a westward tendency; it comes within two miles of Kirkham, then winds on to Preston, crossing the Ribble, and ascending then through a series of locks, it joins the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, and reaches its highest level, on which it binds eastward of Chorley, across the Douglas, through Haigh, noted for its cannel pits, and bending to the east of Wigan arrives at its termination at Westhoughton. The whole of this length is 75 miles. The fall from Kendal to the mid-level is 65 feet, and the rise from thence on the southern side 222 feet. A collateral cut near Chorley is about three miles in length, another near Borwick nearly two and a half; and a third from the dock at Glasson to the mouth of the Lune is about four miles long. The canal passes through a great coal and lime stone country, and its object was to form a communication between the port of Lancaster and the interior parts north and south. All the country north of Chorley is destitute of coal, and prior to the canal scheme the north portion was supplied by a heavy land carriage, or by coast-wise navigation by means of the Douglas canal to the mouth of the Ribble. But the north country for 16 miles to the south of Kendal is full of lime stone, the southern part of Lancashire being entirely devoid of such. For 20 years the canal went no further than Tewit Field, and when it was ultimately extended to Kendal the work was by no means easy.

The Lancaster and Kendal extension was opened on the 18th of June, 1819, and the occasion was marked by considerable display and rejoicings.

The first vessel to sail on the extended canal was a packet called "The Lune," with the Mayor of Lancaster on board and John Bond, Esq. Then followed a packet full of ladies, and another containing the Canal Committee, the Corporation barge also, and a long train of boats. Several bands of music were included in the procession, which moved towards Kendal. There were three packets and five vessels belonging to "Widow" Welch and Son, Hargreaves, and others, the latter being laden with coal and timber. Altogether there were sixteen boats. At the King's Arms a Ball was given, and at a Banquet held before, the heartiest toast seems to have been that proposed by the Rev. H. Sill, in honour of John Wakefield, Esq., who had done so much to forward the making of the waterway between the two towns.

From Lancaster to Preston by canal is thirty miles, by rail twenty-one; from Lancaster to Kendal twenty-seven, by rail twenty-two. Formerly packets used to sail from Preston to Lancaster, and jolly doings were the rule when pleasure parties decided to see the country by means of this circuitous route of water. Solicitors travelled to Lancaster Assizes in this manner very often, and nine hours were consumed in the journey. The custom was to drive to the Roe Buck Inn, Salwick, seven miles from Preston, and then by the time a previously ordered dinner was consumed, the packet which had started from Preston an hour before them would give the signal by means of bell or horn, and the gentlemen of law would at once "go on board." Travelling on the canal in this fashion commenced on May 1st, 1820, and the fore cabin fare to Kendal was 6s., the after cabin fare 4s. The *voyageur* would begin his journey about 6 a.m., and arrive at his destination, Kendal, about 9 in the evening. Some of the faster boats would accomplish the journey in eight hours.

Two of the old canal packets are still in existence, and are kept in a shed abutting on that part of the canal near to Aldcliffe Lane. They were named the "Waterwitch" and the "Swiftsure." The first commenced running on the 2nd July, 1833, leaving Kendal

t 6 a.m. and reaching Preston at 1 p.m.; returning from Preston at -30 and arriving at Kendal at 8-45 p.m.

Mr. Anthony Hewitson says in "Places and Faces" that the hief stopping places between Preston and Kendal were "Salwick, arstang, Potter Brook, Galgate, Lancaster, Hest Bank, Bolton-le-ands, Carnforth, Borwick, Tewit Field, Burton and Holme, Tarl-on, Crooklands, Hincaster, and Sedgwick." The water for the anal when it ended at Tewit Field, was gathered from the Keer, ear Borwick, and when extended to Kendal, it was obained from a rge reservoir between Burton and Sedgwick. As a method for tudy or contemplation of nature nothing could surpass the whole-omeness of travelling by canal boat; the stillness that prevailed nless you had boisterous company, being its strongest recom-nendation. To those fond of such a mode of travel, and with whom ime is not of the greatest importance the system is yet, one of poetic ttraction. In 1840, travelling by canal ceased, practically speaking, wing to the iron-highway being opened between Preston and Lan-aster, and when in 1846, the line was extended to Kendal, the arriage of human freightage by water to or from Preston, Lancaster, nd Kendal, was knocked in the head for ever. Between Preston nd Kendal there are 114 road and occupation bridges, and two road queducts. The Glasson dock was erected in 1787.

The old pinfold which occupied the site of the present canal arehouse at the east end of Aldcliffe Street, was subsequently aced at the south end of the borough boundary, and then enclosed the Greaves House Garden, behind the watering trough. Next was removed to the bottom end of Dog Kennel Wood (the play-ound of the Royal Grammar School), and eventually was sold to r. Williamson. There is no pinfold now in existence within the rough.

The term Dry Dock, taken from the Canal Dock, applies to arge area of land now covered with streets and houses.

On the Lancaster Quay, St. George's Quay, as it is termed, which is easily reached by passing out of the old churchyard down Vicarage-lane, we see vestiges of Lancaster's former glory commercially. In front of shipping-houses, warerooms, dwellings and public-houses, all standing shoulder to shoulder, are the now lifeless quays, and about the centre of this line is a smart looking edifice, containing a portico, consisting of a rustic basement and four Ionic columns, 15 feet high (each formed of a single stone), supporting a plain pediment. This is the Lancaster Custom House, built in the year 1764 from the design of Richard Gillow, Esq. The entrance to the Custom House is by a double flight of steps, wisely constructed to prevent the crushing from the crowd of merchants and others whom we should be happy once more to behold assembled round the door of the Custom House.

The old port of Lancaster formerly stood on the Skerton side of the river in a field known by the name of Acrelands, and according to an old commissioner's report, a most important guide or beacon to the weary mariner was a somewhat conspicuous ashpit. Where this ashpit stood I have not been able to ascertain.

Formerly Lancaster did much trade of a foreign shipping nature with America and the West Indies, but nothing in comparison to what it does now directly by rail *via* Liverpool and thence abroad. The town was famed for its sail cloth manufacture, in which several large factories were employed, and it likewise had a great reputation for cordage for shipping, while in the production of cabinet ware Lancaster stood, and still stands, unrivalled. The immense structure in the North Road, more like a college than a place of business, indicates the distinction Lancaster has achieved in this branch of industry. The place alluded to is that of Messrs. Gillow & Co.

The name of Gillow is a name known in every part of the civilised world. It is not distinguished exclusively for its connexion with chairs and tables, sofas and settees, pier glasses and

nney pieces, but for its alliance to divinity and literature. m a rigid study of art, Richard and Robert Gillow have been bled to hand down to the dawn of the twentieth century a house ɔse principals to-day worthily maintain the reputation of old ıred for elegant and genuine work, and not only for such work *ɔecialité* work—but for strict, conscientious dealing. In a d, the firm has maintained the reputation of Lancaster, a city ' so vastly changed from what it was a century ago, and which ːill changing and revealing new blood from all quarters of the ıire. But the old spirit of originality lives, and it is only plain arnished truth—truth undressed if you like—to assert that the spirit taken in detail will not be found in any other part of the ıty. I had almost inserted an r between the last two letters of word, county.

Although the study of place-names and surnames has ı my forte many years, I am bound to own that until I met with ːph Gillow, Esq., of the Woodlands, Bowdon, Cheshire, I was er the impression that the place-name as well as the surname derived from the Norse term, *gill*, a running stream, and *ow*, inutive form of *how*, Saxon for a hollow or depression, whence mall hill rises. But that able author informed me that the ːonymic is derived from Gillo-Michael, signifying literally ild of Michael." It is commonly believed that the Gillows, os, or Gilloes (I have met with all forms), sprang from Single- in the Fylde, or *Ffyll*. The probable fact is that the Gillow ily really hail from Slyne in the parish of Bolton-le-Sands, for find that "Adam, the son of Gill-mighel, of Scline, held half a ıcate of land by service of being the King's carpenter in ıcaster Castle." In Bolton churchyard I met with an old illoe" tomb. It would appear that the name, Michael, was in rse of time dropped and Gillow substituted, or Gilloe, as a ıcient appellation.

In St. Mary's churchyard is the tomb of Richard Gillow, ı died August 11th, 1811, aged 77.

The firm was established by two brothers in the reign of *Queen Anne*? Among honoured names found in the books of the firm are those of Warren Hastings, Lord Clive, Bishop Heber, John Lingard, the Cavendish family, and the Lowthers. Emperors and kings have patronised the house and still patronise it. Of late years the Emperor of Russia had his imperial yacht the "Livadia" fitted and furnished by this firm in olivewood and satinwood.

The North Road Establishment was erected in 1881. Every Lancastrian knows the white stone building in ornamental style, and every one is proud to see such a building so different from the old place on the Green Ayre, and the premises on Castle Hill. The immense show rooms, four in number, are well appointed. Each room is 100ft. long and 40ft. wide.

The number of hands employed is about 250. Messrs. Gillow & Co. made the first Davenport Writing Desk over a century ago, for a gentleman named Captain Davenport.

The largest works extant are those of Messrs James Williamson and Sons, and Storey, Bros., and Co., who have about fourteen places of business between them in Lancaster. The number of hands the first named firm employs is about 2,000, the second about 1,400. At these works window blinds, curtains, and toilet covers of the most exquisite designs are manufactured; they resemble the finest linen and yet are oilcloth entirely, far more durable than linen, and not necessitating so much attention as linen on the washing day. Messrs. Williamson and Sons have recently extended their works on the marsh.

A new trade has been introduced into Lancaster by Messrs Storey, Bros., & Co. This consists of the manufacture of Anaglypta wall paper. The manufactory is in Queen Street, at the old Queen Street Mill.

The Lancaster Wagon Works Company, Limited, was estab-ed, or formed, in 1863. These works are in close proximity to Midland Railway, and cover an area of fifteen acres. A large ıber of hands are employed here. At these works railway cars wagons for all parts of the world are erected. A *specialité* in ie carriages is a marked feature of the company's productions. ne beautiful specimens of these carriages have been sent out n time to time during the last fifteen years to the Argentine ɔublic, to Venezuela, and Mexico. The artistic work in these ches, which are fitted with every latest improvement, is admir-e proof of the ability the company commands from forge to dio. There are certain mechanical appliances used in the process :ar construction invented by the official talent the company is e to command. Then there are two fine hydraulic presses of rvellous power. The sheds, with their appurtenances, have cost wards of £100,000. The electric light has been introduced into : works. The chairman of the board of directors is Charles ıdes, Esq., J.P.; secretary of the company, B. Gregson, Esq.; nager, W. C. Shackleford, Esq. Portions of a MS entitled \ Descriptive Visit to the Lancaster Wagon Works," were ended for inclusion in this section, but unfortunately they are t at hand to utilise.

The manufacture of mats is carried on in Lancaster and ıtrict, the principal firm in town being that of Mr. W. J. Sly, ting from 1875.

The London and North-Western and Midland Railways.

It is next to impossible in a work like this one to give a full ıtoric account of the advent of the railway system into Lancaster. ind that the first general meeting of the shareholders of the ncaster and Preston Railway appears to have been held in the ncaster Town Hall on Monday, the 19th of June, 1837. The ort submitted is very interesting. George Burrow, Esq., was the chair, and the secretary was Mr. S. E. Bolden. The

directors appointed were Messrs. George Burrow, John burne, Gabriel Coulston, John Dunn, Robert Garnett, John John Jackson, Richard Rossall, and William Satterthwaite engineer of the line was Mr. Joseph Locke, and his esti the cost of making the line was £250,000. The line was pu publicly by "An Inhabitant," who wrote a letter to the e the *Lancaster Gazette*, in September, 1832. He proposed a to Preston and thence a connection with Wigan. Mr. S. E. was appointed secretary to the Lancaster and Preston Rail the 7th of Jnnuary, 1837.

In October, 1839, a riot took place between the Engl Irish labourers employed on the Lancaster and Preston line the Irish were driven out of the town. The *Lancaster* gives an account of the opening of the railway in June, 184 the occasion 300 ladies and gentlemen sat down to a dinne in a large covered area at the back of the station by the di In December, 1844, at a special general meeting of the holders in the Lancaster and Preston Junction Railway, agreed to lease the line in perpetuity to the Lancaster and Company, from the 1st September, 1846, the Canal C agreeing to give up their lease, and the Lancaster and Company guaranteeing 5 per cent. upon the paid up capital 1 per cent. more than what was paid by the Canal Company first permanent rail in this district of the Lancaster and line was laid at Carnforth by Mr. S. B. Worthington, the engineer, in December, 1844. The Lancaster and Carli having passed the House of Lords in the May of the said ye the cutting of the line commenced at Bolton-le-Sands in the of September, the line was formerly opened in Septembe when a large party proceeded to Oxenholme, and thence d Kendal and Windermere line to Kendal, when about 200 s a *déjeuner* in the Assembly Room, Whitehall Buildings, town.

On the 31st of December, 1846, the first sod

le North-Western Railway was cut at Cleatop, near Settle, Lord Morpeth, and at the dinner held at the Red *(alias)* len Lion, Settle, Pudsey Dawson, Esq., of Hornby Castle, ded. At a special general meeting of the shareholders of Lancaster and Preston Railway, held at the station for the ose of electing eight persons as directors in the place of e who had resigned and ceased to hold office, and for the ion of a clerk to the said company, after a rather stormy ssion, Messrs. Bushell, Willan, William Satterthwaite, J. r, Nicholson, R. Dugdale, Kynaston, and J. C. Satterthwaite e appointed directors. Mr. Rawlinson was appointed clerk to company, and Mr. Thomas Proctor toll-collector. The More-be branch of the North-Western system was opened about the of June, 1848. Three hundred workpeople were entertained dinner on the premises at the Green Area. The line from ton to Ingleton was opened in July, 1849. The Wennington ch was first opened in the following October, when the Mayor ncaster entertained a party of eighty at the Town Hall, which lit with gas for the first time on this occasion. The extension Wennington to Bentham dates from May, 1850. In the st of the previous year the Lancaster and Preston line passed the hands of the Lancaster and Carlisle Company.

A terrible accident occurred in August, 1848, at Bay Horse on, owing to the north express running into one of the caster and Preston Company's trains which was standing at station. Several persons, says the *Gazette*, principally butchers g from Preston to Hornby, were injured, and a woman named Airey, wife of a labourer named James Airey, of Poulton-le-ds, so dreadfully that she died about half-an-hour after the dent. A Mr. Beckett, tea dealer, of Lancaster, had a very aculous escape. He fell through the bottom of a carriage, and ough the train passed over him he escaped without a scratch.

It may interest a few readers to know that the trials of motive engines on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway for

the premium of £500 commenced in October, 1829. There were five entries, viz.: Messrs. Braithwaite and Erickson's "Novelty," weighing 2 tons 15 cwts.; Mr. Ackworth's "Sans Pareil," weighing 4 tons 8 cwts. 2 quarters; Mr. Robert Stephenson's "Rocket," weighing 4 tons 3 cwts.; Mr. Brandreth's "Cyclops," weighing 3 tons, worked by a horse; and Mr. Burstall's "Perseverance," weighing 2 tons 17 cwts. The premium was awarded to Robert Stephenson. Mr. R. Stephenson's engine, the "Planet," travelled between Liverpool and Manchester in one hour on the 22nd of November, 1830. The number of the railway passengers who traversed the Manchester and Liverpool line during the first three months of the year 1837 was greater by 10,000 than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

I am indebted to Mr. William King for the following information concerning the terminus of the Lancaster and Preston Junction Railway in Lancaster. "The house looking towards the town now occupied by Mrs. Welch was the first booking office, and the space in front of it was then open to the roads on each side, and the mail coaches, carriages, &c., going south drove up to the front to discharge passengers, mail bags, &c. Subsequently new booking offices and waiting rooms were erected in what is now called South Road. The old booking office was converted into a dining room for passengers. The booking offices and waiting rooms which superseded the original booking office on the site of the house occupied by Mrs. Welch, were converted into dwelling-houses. Passengers going north came out of the station shed by side doors into Ashton Road, mail coaches and carriages being in waiting for them in the open road. The house now occupied by Mrs. Roper in South Road was formerly the place for repairing the passenger carriages. The wooden goods shed and offices were a little higher up than Mrs. Roper's dwelling. The old engine shed is still standing."

The Midland Railway Company's appearance in Lancaster dates from October 31st, 1849. Their station is the Green Ayre

tion, and from it passengers may book to Leeds or Carlisle and tland. The Hornby line has during 1888-9 been doubled. The iery through which the route passes between Lancaster and pton is extremely attractive; and the rich valleys in the neighrhood of Halton, Caton, Claughton, Hornby and Wennington sure to evoke admiration. Until lately the most direct line to recambe was that of the Midland, but now the London and th-Western have completed a branch which will enable sengers from north or south to go to that seaport without nging at the Hest Bank Station. This latter company has a utiful, indeed model, station recently completed at Morecambe. urning for a moment to the question of commerce in Lancaster, especially the shipping element, I cannot help believing that if people of Lancaster had gone in for modern dock making 20 rs ago they would have reaped untold advantage, since the ie offers facilities the Ribble at Preston never possessed and er will possess. It has been pointed out incidentally, at an ier stage, that the borough of Lancaster did not anciently upy the site of the present labyrinth of streets and houses.

CHAPTER VII.

LANCASTER THOROUGHFARES—ORIGINS OF NAMES OF SEVERAL—ANCIENT STRUCTURES—THE CONSECRATED WELL—LAMBERT SIMNEL—LANCASTER AND THE KNIGHTS HOSPITALLERS—WARS OF THE ROSES.

AINES remarks that "Many of the streets and places in Lancaster discover their antiquity in their present appellations. At the time of the Domesday Survey Lancaster consisted of two hamlets or villages: *Loncastre*, which seems to have been the site of the lower part of the present town; and *Chercaloncastre*, the upper part, comprising the castle and church of St. Mary. This distinction appears to have existed some time afterwards. By a deed without date a plot of land given to the priory is described as situated in the territory of Old Lancaster, lying on the north part of the fort, spring, or well of Old Lancaster, following the brook of the same spring towards the north of the common pasture of Lancaster, and ascending towards Swartemore until two acres be completed.—*Register S. Mariae, MS fol. 45.* These boundaries seem to be those of the land now called *Green Area*, which is in fact north of the Stone Well. By a deed dated 1215, some burgages with three acres of land are given to the priory in Hefeld, in Lancaster, which, perhaps, may be the High Field. By another deed, which is without date, Adam FitzHarold gives to Roger the Chaplain, son of Cassand of Lancaster, an acre and a half of land in the territory of Lancaster, lying in the cultura (probably enclosure) called the Milnefeld, between Gerard the Chaplain's land and the royal highway leading to Gargotra.—*Register, S. Mariae, fol. 47.* The milne stood in the reign of Elizabeth at no great distance from the

k. Gargotra is probably the Garth Gutter, the Wear Stream, the highway may be Damside Street. By a singular deed, liam, son of Roger de Crofter, gives to the priory a portion of land in the territory of the town of Lancaster, from one emity of which runs the road leading to Penny-Ston, while the r extremity lies towards the Depecar, which was probably the ent Usher's Meadow. . . . . William Fitz Roger de caster gives to the priory, by a deed also without date, a ion of his land in the territory of Lancaster, lying upon Kare-ong, and one acre of land lying between Mabbeswalesicke and land of John Abbot, which abuts on the Castle Marsh. The pcar and Karfurlong being in the territory of Lancaster, it ld seem to have been absorbed in some of the streets erected re. The term, Mabbe's Wall Sike, points clearly to the Werry ll, which at this part had a ditch, and by its proximity to the tle Marsh, of which traces are preserved in the name of Marsh e, must have been near the Castle Hill, where the sike partly sted a few years ago, and where it seems the ancient wall of town bore a different name from that in the vicarage fields. another undated deed, Robert Fitz Ine gives to the priory a rgage in the street called St. Leonard's rendering one penny to chief lord. In the 28th Edward I, Simon de Lancaster, plain, gives a burgage (a tenure proper to cities and borough ns whereby lands are held of the king or some lord at a certain rly rent) with a garden in St. Mary's Street. The latter is bably the modern Church Street. . . . . A house standing ore the castle 'Domum ante Castrum,' is mentioned in a royal it to John Travers, keeper of the castle, directing him to seize rent, two shillings and other moneys, of Thomas, Earl of ncaster, and other rebels in the 15th Edward II., 1322.—*Register Mariae, fol. 77.*"

In the old name of Cassand I observe the origin of the well-wn Lancaster name of Casson still met with.

The marsh ranger is said to have lived on Castle Hill, on

the site of Mr. Swainson's garden, where an old lintel was to b seen on which was the date 1687.

By the kind permission of Mr. Stork, collector of rates fo the Lancaster Union I have been able to ascertain a few particulars concerning our grandsires or great grandsires of eighty-six years ago. I learn that including the Quay and Golgotha there were about thirty-eight streets, lanes, roads and thoroughfares in Lancaster and suburbs. In the rate book for 1804-5, the same are classified thus: "Church Street, Little John Street, Chapel Row, Rosemary Lane, Anchor Street, Market Street, Fenton Street, Castle Hill, China Lane, Sun Street, New Street, Pudding Lane, Nicholas Street Penny Street, Back Lane, Queen Square, Queen Street, White Cross Street, Henry Street, Spring Garden Street, Common Garden Street, James Street, Great John Street, Fryerage, Brock Street, Moor Lane, Golgotha, St. Leonardgate, Damside, Union Square, Wood Street, Dyehouse Lane, Chapel Street, Cable Street, Bridge Lane, Lune Street, and the Quay." Many people do not know—do not want to know the origin of some of our street names, but I will give the origin of a few. The list will include Rosemary Lane, Anchor Street, Pudding Lane, St. Nicholas Street, White Cross Street, Common Garden Street, Brock Street, Dyehouse Lane, King Street, Penny Street, Golgotha, and Scotforth. First let me remark that every town has its Market Street. Well, what is the derivation of market? It is an Anglican representation of the Saxon *mearc*, Teutonic *markt* German *mark*. *Markt* denotes the same as market, *et* signifying literally *head* as in place-names generally. Rosemary Lane may date from the growth of the herb Rosemary in its vicinity; and the virtues of this aromatic herb may have been known to the inmates of the hospital of St. Leonard. This Lane was once called Stinking Lane. Anchor really means an angle, or that which has an angle. But Anchor Lane probably took its name from the Blue Anchor Inn. Pudding Lane, alias Butchers' Row puts me in mind of Pudding Chare in the City of Newcastle-on-Tyne. In that city the name Pudding or Puddynge Chare, can be traced back as far as 1463. I do not for a moment think that our quondam Pudding Lane, has

ıing to do with the French *Poudin*, a surname, nor yet with the e made of flour, milk, and eggs. In the time of Henry III. a lived whose name was certainly Pudding—Matilda Puddinge, a Walter Pudding appears later on. As a street it is a term l to *venetto*, a narrow path. But our old Pudding Lane received its e owing to the garbage continually lying in it. In the old name alkeld we have Celtic *Cal* for crooked, and Norse *Keld* for water, e of crooked water. *Cal* also signifies cold. Common Garden et perpetuates the common gardens of the town, often let to the esses as are modern allotments to-day. Brock Street, after Brockholes family who had a house there. Brock in Brock-, a surname, signifies strong. A dictionary of surnames tells us it is a Celtic term. But Monsignor Gradwell and others give rock, Saxon *Brec*, for badger. As for Dyehouse Lane, I can remark that it seems to have been so called owing to its close imity to Mr. David Wane's Dyehouse. Only the title deeds of dyehouse or an old predecessor could set this matter at rest, if ı deed or person exist. The lane certainly appears ancient but ı not think it is really so. As for King Street, most towns boast oroughfare of this appellation and King Street comes unquestion- from *King's Strata* the King's high road. Nip Hill probably ived its odd appellation owing to the "near cut" the path afforded ersons going from Church Street towards the Castle. It has n said that Nip Hill originated from the fact of Mr. Joseph Bryer chasing it from Mr. Smith and adding to it by "nips" from the ining waste land.

A word or two concerning the origin of Penny Street, at the th end of which the White Cross once stood. Many people k that this thoroughfare is named Penny Street in honour ılderman Penny and his charitable bequest to the town. It is ıing of the kind. There was a street bearing this name long re William Penny's time. Speed mentions it in his map. temp. abeth; and it is just possible that there was a penny-stone in neighbourhood, such as existed near Blackpool, and, like a of obelisk, marked the spot where in former days "a tankard

of strong beer sold for one penny." I associate the term *penny stone* with the Anglo-Saxon *pening*, or Icelandic *peningr* cattle, and consider that a penny-stone was the rendezvous where cattle dealers met and paid for their cattle.

The property in Dalton Square belonged to the Dalton family of Thurnham. In 1784 an Act was obtained "to explain and amend a power vested in John Dalton, Esq., to grant leases so far as concern certain lands and hereditaments within the town and precincts of Lancaster, called the Fryerage, and for other purposes mentioned." The Fryerage land was stated to be 15a. 2r. 7p. statute measure. Mr. Dalton purchased an old house and garden fronting Penny Street, from the representatives of James Brockholes, Esq., and this was removed in order to make an opening from Penny Street into the Fryerage. Brock Street derives its name from this circumstance. He also purchased the estate and interest of Mary Bryer, of Preston, in the Fryerage, for an annual payment of £77 per year, and also a small house fronting Moor Lane, belonging to the same Mary Bryer, this transaction being perpetuated in Bryer Street. Mary Bryer, it appears, was a descendant of Joshua Bryer, of Lancaster, merchant, living in 1753, and who was twice Mayor of Lancaster. William, another member of the same house, was likewise mayor of the borough on two different occasions. He married Elizabeth Johnson, of Caton, second daughter and co-heiress of Michael Johnson, of Twyzell Hall, County Durham. Joshua Bryer died in 1764, his widow Rebecca surviving him some time. His eldest son John was a mercer.

Mr. Dalton seems to have remembered his own family in naming the streets. John Street and Dalton Square are after himself; Mary Street and Gage Street after his wife, one of the daughters of Sir Thomas Gage; Lucy Street, Bridget Street, and Charlotte Street after his daughters; Robert Street after his father; Sulyard Street after his brother-in-law; while Thurnham Street and Bulk Street represent the two estates of the family.

The word Sulyard means furrowed, grooved, or sulcated yard om *sulcus*, a furrow. The term yard, would imply garden, Icendic *gardr*, Welsh *gardd*, Norse *garth*. Another street called elson Street was formerly known as Allan Penny's Lane. There as a Mr. Allan Penny, who died in January, 1795, and the lane would robably receive its name from him. I have heard one or two strange tories as to the origin of "Bashful alley," but having no faith in hem think it best to believe what "the oldest inhabitant" tells me iz.: that it was formerly a place where sailors courted their girls. The most likely derivation of Bashful Alley is to this effect. When the Post Office used to be near the site of Mr. Seward's shop in Market Street, young females coming to post letters from King Street neighbourhood were often subjected to some unnecesary attentions on the part of young men who were in the habit of congregating at the corner of King Street and Market Street. They therefore began to patronise the Alley in order to escape their banter. It has been said that the Merchants who often stood about the "Blue Posts" as the Coffee House was called, used to pass remarks about them. Ffrances Passage took its name from the Ffrances Family of Rawcliffe.

In Speed's map there is no communication between Market Street and Church Street from China Lane (then Kelne Lane) and Cheapside (then known as Butcher's Street, Pudding Lane, and Shambles). The first break was made by the formation of New Street in 1748. We find that prior to that date there was in Market Street an ancient messuage or tenement with gardens to the same, in the occupation of Mr. Joshua Whalley, grocer, and John Bryer, gentleman, both of Lancaster. Behind this to the north was other ground, called Tomlinson's gardens. The whole of this property belonged to Mr. Lytton, of Knebworth, now represented by Lord Lytton, and was doubtless obtained by marriage into the well-known Lancaster family of the Heyshams. This fact corroborates he tradition that the ancient tenement upon which the present Town Hall Offices were built, and which was approached by a ourtway from New Street, was the residence of the Heyshams.

It continued in the Whalley family until the property was condemned as unsafe some twenty years ago. Mr. Thomas Kendall, of Lancaster, flaxdresser, in 1747, contracted to buy Mr. Lytton's property for £200, a new street having been planned through it from Market Street to Church Street, to be called Charles Street. Tomlinson's Garden did not run through, but was fronted on the Church Street side by land belonging to the Daltons and to Mr. William Batty. This must have been secured to complete the street. A corporation minute, dated 30th June, 1748, reads to this effect:—"Agreed that the new street betwixt Market Street and Church Street be paved at the Corporation expense, and be called for the future Duke Street or New Street and not Charles Street." Probably the reason for not calling the street Charles Street was attributable to the fear of being considered disloyal, since the second rebellion had only taken place three years previous. In 1752 it was decided to give better access to the Green Area, and a minute of the 2nd October, 1752, states that it is "agreed that £180 be given to Mr. Bowes for an old house and garden for a new street betwixt Church Street and the road at the foot of the gardens leading alongside the mill race." *Notes from the late Mr. T. Cleminson's papers.*

North Road might very easily have been called Lower Cheapside, as the choice lay between this name and the one the thoroughfare now bears. This new street cost £2,368 2s. 4d., of which sum £2,160 had been expended in purchase and removal of premises.

Chancery Lane is probably named after the old Court of Chancery, which is believed to have stood at the lower end of this street. The Duke of Lancaster obtained a charter from the king in reward for his military exploits, empowering him to have a chancery in the county of Lancaster, and to issue out the writs under his own seal. The charter is dated 6th March, 1351.

But in the early childhood of Lancaster, what was the

aracter of the thoroughfares then? If the stranger ask for idge Lane and China Lane he will soon obtain an idea. In a :ture delivered by Dr. Harker on the "Consecrated Well," before e Lancaster Literary and Philosophical Society, Bridge Lane is own to have been the most important highway of ancient times in e county town, and was styled Brigg Lane, on account of the old id picturesque bridge, first erected near this lane by King Knut or inute, as the finding of a pot of coins of that monarch's reign some ars ago abundantly testified. In this same narrow thoroughfare, ljacent to a close of land, termed in ancient deeds "Blackey arth," is a dwelling situate at the left hand side going towards the une. There is a beautifully carved lintel over the door of this ouse bearing the words "Keep thyself pure," a motto which is omewhat misleading in that many would imagine that it is an ncient inscription, whereas it is perfectly modern dating only a few ears back. It was erected on account of the historic interest ataching to the hinder aspect of the house, as, we may presume, a ort of guide to the remnants still extant of Roman Lancaster. At he back of the house "the rocky eastern face of the lofty knoll of Lone-castre is very well seen, and likewise a portion, the only portion of an ancient wall of the camp of surprising thickness and density, to which the curious name of Wery Wall is attached, a wall made by the Romans. There is also here issuing in trickling streams and drops from the lines of stratification and surface of the millstone grit rock (which here forms the basis of the hill of drift constituting the Castle Hill), the little well called by the old inhabitants of Lancaster, 'The Consecrated Well'." Dr. Harker has entered into the nature of the hill. After remarking "that it has hitherto been regarded as a mere mammelon, an undulation or pward swelling breast in the plain, a hill, although no more noticeble in character than scores of other green hills of drift—that is of ater worn boulders, gravel, sand, and clay of the character of the eighbouring rocks deposited by water"—he expresses his belief at it is something more than this, "that it is a rocky eminence of illstone grit bedded in layers, as in the case of the rock on Lan ster Moor. The face of the rock as seen on these premises, shows

that it has been upheaved from the continuous bed to which it has belonged, and now is deeply buried at a lower level beneath it. The rocky escarpment rises finely west of the old Bridge Lane house, for this ancient thoroughfare has been built at its base, and hides it from view ; accumulations of rubbish at the base of the rock, and this densely built street of Saxon times so hiding it that it has been overlooked. From the surface of the rock slopes upward the drift-deposit, with a rapid gradient to form the Castle Hill. In ancient times, the whole surroundings would be of the highest importance during warfare. The wall, a vestige of which is only to be seen at this spot, ran west of the Castle and Church towards Bridge Lane, pointing directly to the river. The water of the well is hard and clear." It appears that "a well sunk through the drift deposit at the east of the well-tower of the Castle part of the camp to the deep water supply, continuous with this part of the well, was found to yield a water bright and delicious-looking, but highly impure as shown by analysis. The contamination was evidently due to the close proximity of the Church-yard of St. Mary, which was at that time in use ; it is also adjacent to the Castle and on a higher level than the water of the Castle wells, and, therefore, the water was strongly tainted. Now that the burial ground is quite disused, the conditions are different, and the water is probably as sweet as in the time of the Romans. The dungeon well of the Castle reaches the same deep water supply as the consecrated well. The cool water of the latter well has a considerable reputation, and is reputable as an eye water, and it is possible that it may on account of its alkaline properties have some slightly beneficial effect when applied to sore eyes." The doctor's paper was a very able one, in every way worthy of one of the most accomplished of the Lancaster medical fraternity. I may be pardoned for saying that to my mind the best antiquarian students are those well grounded in chemistry, geology, and architecture. A knowledge of this trinity of sciences is indispensable to success. And now as to China Lane, which runs south from Bridge lane after crossing Church Street, we learn that it is a corruption of Channel Lane, the channel being evidently from the Danish word *keln*, allied to Saxon *keld* for water, (there is still a Kiln, or Keld,

erton). Both Bridge Lane and China Lane are so narrow
ole of two-wheeled-vehicles of modern description could
ly pass each other if meeting in them. I noticed one
ouse in Bridge Lane bearing the date 1624, and on it the
the words "Best London Porter." This house has
een an ancient hostelry, though the words like the drink
are of more recent date.

na Lane has long been a notorious neighbourhood. In
oking up the past of this locality I found that on the 12th
328, at the house of one Robert Simpson, Sarah Parker
oat and that of her daughter, aged 12. In the July of
ear a man, named William Casson, hanged himself in
Nelson public house. Some strange rows are not un-
this shady lane even in this year of grace, 1891. But,
na Lane has been the scene of an inventive genius, for
harles Kirby, of Ovenhouse Gates, in the said lane,
ne chimney sweeping machine.

-houses, on the Quay, indicates a pottery or pot manu-
ouse. Pitt Street is so named from the tan pits sunk
lity. There are some fine old houses about the Green
in Parliament Street, all the way up to the pathway
'The Ladies' Walk." It can only be a probability that
ry IV. held his court at Lancaster, that that court would
at of the nature of a parliament, as Parliaments went in
s, hence the name of Parliament Street. But I can find
of such Parliaments being held here as were held in York
ere.

old city suffered immensely at the period of the Scottish
it was burnt down in 1314, 1322, and again in 1389, by
race of invaders. The first time after the defeat of
. at Bannockburn, and the second time after the battle
rn, in which young Percy, surnamed Hotspur, was taken
nd Douglas slain. The War of the Roses deluged the

country with blood, but strange to state, the actual ravages of war did not extend in any one instance to Lancaster, though the fictitious Yorkist, Lambert Simnel, landed at the Pile of Fouldrey in the Bay of Morecambe, and on his march from Furness passed through the even then "Time-Honoured Lancaster."

I have been very anxious to ascertain how Germany Street and Germany Bridge obtained their foreign appellation, but no one can enlighten me. I am, therefore, led to venture on a conjecture of my own to the effect that when Lambert Simnel landed in Lancaster he had with him several Germans, one of whom was a commander, named Martin Swartz, from whom we have the term Swartzmoor. It is just possible that this German chief with others of Simnel's mongrel army would bivouac in this neighbourhood.

Their passage through Lancaster took place in the year 1487. Lambert Simnel was the son of a baker, and was marching on this occasion to Coventry. He was simply the tool of a priest anxious to make himself popular at someone else's expense.

Concerning the Horse Shoe Corner there is a tradition to this effect :-When the Duke of Lancaster entered the town upon his noble steed it is said that his horse cast a shoe at this place and that the people who had welcomed the prince vociferously seized it and had it fixed upon the spot where it fell off the hoof as near as possible. "In 1834 a large assembly congregated for the purpose of witnessing the renewal of the old shoe" says the *Preston Pilot* of that year, it being the custom to renew it every seven years. "Those assembled to witness the ceremony were entertained with nut brown ale, had a merry chairing and then retired. In the evening they were again entertained to supper." Journal No. xxiv p. 414 of the British Archaeological Association gives the same origin as the above. Mr. Bond in his "Reminiscences" tells of men taking their wives to the Horse Shoe Corner with a halter round their necks, disposing of them to the highest bidder. Mr. Bond has seen three women coming away from such a ceremony.

t they had no halters on ; they were sold for a shilling each ; he ard of another woman being sold for eight-pence.

As Golgotha denotes a place of skulls, it is, or was, quite an ıpropriate appellation since there would be little besides skull and ıne left of the culprit whose body, after having been executed was ft a prey to the elements and the fowls of the air. This neighbourıod was the Calvary of Lancaster. Turning to Lindow we find ıat there was a Mr. William Lindow, a merchant who lived in ancaster, and who died in May, 1786. This district many persons :lieve perpetuates his name owing to his residence having been in ıe neighbourhood. There is on the south side of the town a suburb ılled the Greaves, and this name takes the mind back to the Anglo-axon *grof* or *graef*, probably from *grafan* to dig. There was very kely a long furrow in this locality which I associate with the ancient roves of the Druids. Farther on is Bowerham "dwelling by the ıclosure," from the Cymric *bwr* and Saxon *ham*, a home.

Haverbreck Hill doubtless represents the old Norse *haver*, ır oats, hence we have the oat fields on the breckan, or slightly levated ground.

Lancaster has still some memento of the early religious symols worn by the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, and f the Knights Templar. It may seem like a piece of bathos to ıention the fact that even public-houses, anciently very different ı their organisation and regulation from what is the case to-day, ere so far as the origin of their titles are concerned, much more ppropriately named than we are disposed to fancy ; and the White Cross Inn, in Penny Street, and the Red Cross Inn, Skerton espeak a desire to show that Lancaster was not supine in regard) the Crusades. Again the White Cross Works, is a name perhaps nferred in ignorance of the sacred zeal which once posessed the cient Christians of England, in common with France and Germany. ıe White Cross was the sign of the Knights Hospitallers, and the d Cross that of the Knights Templars, whose far famed banner

bore the word *Bauseant*, in consequence of the black and white stripes which distinguished it, and the beautiful text *Non nobis, Domine, non nobis, sed nomini tuo, da gloriam.* (Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name be given the glory.) The first named order of knights established themselves at St. John's Hospital, Clerkenwell, that of the latter took up their abode at the Temple. The Hospitallers originated in the eleventh century, exact date say some authorities, 1048, their object being to shelter each *hospes* or guest on pilgrimage to Jerusalem. The military order was founded about 1099, and confirmed by the Pope in 1113. The order of the Templars originated in 1119, in the reign of Baldwin II., King of Jerusalem. The White Cross history takes us back to the year 1188, when Henry II. reigned in England and Phillip II. in France. The two monarchs swore to be "brothers in arms for the cause of God," and ceased their strife accepting the cross from the hands of the Archbishop of Tyre, in the month of January, in the year named, near an old elm tree, between Trie and Gisors. *Roger of Hoveden* and the *Script. Rer. Franc.* state that many of the great vassals of each nation followed their masters' example, and took the same oaths to be good soldiers of the cross, and to fight on Christ's behalf "on land or sea, in town or field." The crosses given to the King of France and his people were red; those given to the King of England and his people were white. An order of the White Cross was established in Tuscany in 1814. There can be little doubt that the Hospitallers of St. Leonard would wear a cross, and as they had for their founder the Earl of Morton, afterwards King John, it is just likely that their sacred badge would be red. The hospital had lands both in Lancaster and Skerton.

Wars of the Roses.

In the Wars of the Roses, Lancaster's Rose was red, that of York white: and while they raged the blood of from 80,000 to 90,000 Englishmen was shed, and there fell in the contest three kings, several princes of the blood Royal, sixty-two nobles, one hundred and thirty-nine knights, four hundred and forty-one squires,

id six hundred and thirty-eight of the flower of the English gentry. ıd yet the seat of the line of Lancaster escaped a shot or flourish the sword at this period. The war, or series of wars, was a eat blessing. It put an end to feudalism, showed the people, e masses, that *they* were the real bone and sinew of the country, id not the pampered lords and knights, who neither toiled nor un; so their eyes were opened, and when the chiefs of the aris- cracy were bound to espouse the cause of one side or the other, e scales fell from their organs of vision, they saw clearly their iefs dependent upon them for their very existence, and so feudal- m received a divine blow from which it never recovered—never ill—never ought. Before the vassals could be allowed to fight it as necessary to emancipate them, a circumstance that would never ıve taken place perhaps for ages had not this war occurred.

"In those times," writes a literary friend, "gentlemen who avered in their opinions used to have the white rose emblazoned er one entrance to their houses and the red rose on the other, id to introduce the visitors which ever side they happened to present at the gateway accordingly." Other historians, however, rite to the effect that there was no neutrality permitted. Nobles id gentlemen were obliged to take up arms on behalf of one side the other. Still, the subterfuge might be resorted to in some stances.

The Civil Wars.

From "Tracts relating to Military Proceedings in Lancashire during the il War, edited and illustrated by George Ormerod, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.G.S., ated for the Chetham Society, MDCCCXLIV." and from other sources, the following ticulars relative to the Royalists and Parliamentarians in Lancaster are taken :—

In 1636, King Charles I. sent his writs to many boroughs for Ship Money rder to fit out the Royal Navy, and the County of Lancaster was to build and ip one ship of 400 tons, and to man it with 160 men. The estimated expense was at £1,000, and the proportion which Lancaster was to contribute was £30; erpool being only required to pay £25 and Preston £25.

From the town of Lancaster a petition was presented expressing the ' breaking sense and sorrow," of the petitioners " for the unhappy rents and d tions in his Majesty's dominions, especially in the time of the session of so gra godly an assembly most graciously convened by his Majesty ; they therefore sup and beseech his Majesty to return to his great council, in whom this nation ha fided, that thereby his throne may be established in righteousness." To th king replied that he " had not *gone* but had been *driven* from his parliament his Majesty recommended as the best way to put an end to the rents and div which subsisted, that they, the petitioners, should petition parliament to compl his Majesty's desires and generous offers, which was the only way safely and sp to cure the present distractions of the kingdom."

In the 1642, as we have already seen, the Earl of Derby distinguished h in the cause of his Sovereign. The partisans of the Parliament had oc most of the towns in Lancashire with garrisons and erected fortifications for defence. Lord Derby, who had collected a body of troops at Lathom Hous joined by Lord Molyneux with his regiment, and on the 13th March in the year named, they marched to Lancaster to besiege it. The royal army after march night appeared before the town early on the morning of the 18th when thei mander, the Earl of Derby, called upon the garrison to surrender. This was r by the commanding officer so the works thrown up by the parliamentary force immediately attacked, but in the first instance the troops of the king were re and Lord Derby then bravely led the storming party to a second assault, arme a pike. " Follow me," he cried, and a number of gentlemen chivalrously c the injunction and entered the town followed by soldiers, and very soon Lan was captured with a loss of twenty men. The Earl of Derby then ordered the cations to be destroyed. On the night of the 20th March the victorious ro marched to Preston and next day attacked the town which was carried by stor a loss to the garrison of 600 killed and wounded besides a large number of pri The royal army likewise suffered severe losses.

On the south-west side of Lancaster, in a field adjoining the road Lancaster to Aldcliffe, is an artificial hill of a circular form which bears resemblance to a tumulus or barrow, but which tradition attributes to Cromw this hill it was said was thrown up by him, and on the brow of it he planted c against the castle, which is about half a mile off. The circumference of the h about 150 yards, and the height nearly 5 yards. The name of the field Meadow. It was land subsequently included in Penny's charity.

What mean these stones? The question has been asked respecti round boulder stones on the top of the towers of the gateway of the castle. they are the remains of the missiles taken up there for the purpose of hurling t the enemy in the year 1642.

The Royalists numbered 600 men, whereof 300 were musketeers. "They oned the towne" says an old writer, "being well fortified and manned with nusketeers under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Holcroft, Sergeant-Major ow and Sergeant-Major Heywood; which being refused, after two hours hot e, they forced the mote and drave the rebels into the castle. Captain Shuttle- (a member of the House of Commons), Captain W. Rigby, and many of the smen were killed at the Castle gate, the Major and divers of the townesmen, as were most seditious being taken prisoners. On this occasion Mr. Blundell, osby, had his thigh shattered by a musket ball."

In 1643 Major Birch with a detachment of the parliamentary army under the and of Sir John Seaton, then lying at Preston, took Lancaster by a *coup de* .

The Sack of Lancaster, A.D. 1645.

In the Royalist Composition Papers is the following entry concerning Lan- :—June 7th, ordered by the House of Commons, that when this unnatural war led, the Town of Lancaster shall receive £8,000 from the estates of Papists and quents of the County who were at the burning of the town, to be equally divided gst the inhabitants, being no delinquents. Among those present at the burning :—

s, Earl of Derby.
rd, Lord Molineux.
hn Cansfield.
hn Girlington.
eo. Middleton.
Kirby.
Kitsson.
Carus.
Bradshaw.
Calvert.
Dalton.
ilbert Houghton.
homas Tildesley.
Westby.
Mr. Hesketh, of Mains.
Thos. Singleton.
Rich. Gorral,
Rob. White.
Mr. Butler, of Kirkland.
Edw. Chisnall.
Mr. Standish, of Standish.
Mr. Anderton, of Euxton.
Wm. Houghton, of Parkhall.
Rich. Latham, of Parbold.
Two sons of Mr. Anderton, of Clayton.
Sir Wm. Gerrard.
Mr. Blundell, of Crosby.

In a letter sent from "a gentleman resident in *Yorke* to his friend living in ard Street," and dated June, 1642, is this "lamentable and sad news from the , viz. *Yorke, Lancaster, Darby* and *Newcastle.*"

"Sir,—According to my engagements when I was at London, I can do no than advertise you of our newest newes at Yorke. . . . . The whole y of Yorke is frustrate of that happiness and fruition which we might by the lence of God, enjoy. But now to the terror and amazement of all true-hearted tants, other neighbouring counties are like (without the aboundant mercy of to be sharers of this doleful tragedy now acting in the north, for they have

already begun their desperate intentions in Lancaster, as may appeare by the l Strange, his carriadge there, where, with a company of about seven hundred n hath by virtue of the Commission of Arms, disposed of some part of the maga there, and hath opposed the Deputy-Lieutenant, appointed by the Ordinance for militia, for putting the same in execution, and likewise it plainly appears by Majesty's letter to Sir John Girlington, the High Sheriffe of that county, to sum all protestant subjects with all speed at Preston, to heare his Majestie's two decl tions,and the Lancashire petition to the king and his Majestie's answer thereunto. So of the Committee for Lancaster desired the forbearance of them to be received, hee, in contempt of their order from the Parliament, departed with some of his frie and cryed out, "All that are for the king, go with us, crying out, 'for the king; the king,' and so about four hundred persons, whereof the most part of them w popish Romanists, went with him, and ridde up and down the moore and cryed 'the king; for the king,' but far more in number, stayed with the Committee, prayed for the uniting of the King and Parliament, with a general acclamation; that 'tis thought, since the Committee's going there, it hath wonderfully wrought u the hearts of the people; but upon contempt of the Committee, Sir John Girling Sir George Middleton, and Sir Edward Filton, are sent for to the house as de quents . . . . Your assured, loving friend,

WILL. JENKINSON."

"From *Preston* there was sent Serjeant-Major *Birch* to Lancaster, to v whether the townes were fortified strongly against him or no, who finding no g opposition, with his owne company entered the towne, and after the towne joi with him, and they went against the castle, wherein was Master *Kirby*, one of knights of the shire, and *Sir John Girlington*, with some other forces, who perceiv that they were not able to resist, stole away out of the castle, and so Captain *B* took possession of it.

The *Earl* of *Darby* marched out of *Wigan* with 600 foot and 400 h and quartered on Tuesday night at *Kirkham*, where the countrie people, to number of 3,000, being wearied with the insolence and tyrannie of the rebells, e with great cheerfulnesse unto him; that upon that day he came within foure m of Lancaster, intending to take from the rebells those pieces of ordnance which before had seized on from a *Spanish* ship, and the next day was met by *Sir J Girlington* and Colonel *Tildesley* with 600 men, whereof 300 were musketeers, so went to Lancaster.

A copie of a letter from a gentleman of great worth, in *Lancas* to his friend in *London*, who the *Stationer* can name:—"I have not tim write any large discourse, the news is not so good, but you may have en of it; yet rather than let you be abused with falacies, I will give you

nume of all briefly. After taking the ordinance from the Spanish ship, we arried them all safe to the castle at Lancaster, within a few days after, the Earl of Darby advanced towards us, all the papists rising wholly with him. Our Major having notice of it sent to Boulton and Manchester for relief for us. Mr. Ashton took the charge, and advanced as far as Garston, and hearing that the enemy lay upon his coming, he returned to Preston. Whereupon the Earl re-advanced towards us, and after some two houres hard fight, with the great slaughter of our enemie (for we could at several times see two or three of their colours fall at once, and bodyes lie on heaps), they dispersed themselves among the hedges and at the backe of the houses, and set the towne on fire. This enforced our men to retire to the Castle: whereupon the enemie entered the towne and killed men, women, and children, with all barbarous crueltie, dragging poor people from their houses and cutting their throats with butchers' knives: they set fire round the towne and departed. We had no vitualls in the castle, and the welle there was presently drunk drie, but we issued out again, into the burned towne took diverse of the enemie there remaining prisoners, and out of the store yet unburned we victualled ourselves for a good time. Thus we lay two or three houres, the enemy encompassing us on all sides, but we were without anie feare of danger) at last the Major General and Master Ashton came to relieve us: they drewe all the strength of Preston and adjacent parts with them. The Earle, lying at Ellwell, they drew to Cockerham, and passed by him to us. The Earle, who was no way able to have fought with them, took this opportunity of the towne of Preston's weakenesse, and fell back upon it, and took it that night. Master Hopwood and Peter Shaw were those taken, and yet escaped again. I know not the loss that they there received: I am sure it was overmuch. At my going past I left my armoure, clothes, and a hundred muskets there: these are lost, I have nothing left. Upon notice, the Earle was marched towards Preston: Sergeant Major Sparrow and Master Ashton followed him: he had the town before we came, and, as we are certainelie informed, all this crueltie arises from the Earl of Darby, who hath taken all the great papists into his counsell, who before were not admitted, who have put him upon this cruel massacre, and all rise with him as one man: and if it be in their power, will not leave a true protestant in these partes. If God and good people do not look upon us, which God grant they may, this countrie will be open for the queen to passe with her forces, who hath already sent 1,100 to Skipton toward Bagbourne. Being in haste I cannot enlarge, but rest

Your faithfull friend, T. H.

Lancaster, the 25th March, 1643.

"The report of our taking in of *Preston* flew to Lancaster, and prepared e towne and castle for our entrance. Thither was sent a company of foot and a oope of horse to take possession. This new and enlarged possession was inriched, noured and secured by the gods of the sea, who had provided for our welcome and arlike entertainment a *Dunkirke* ship, a man-of-war, that came from *Spaine*,

furnished with twenty-one pieces of big brasse and iron ordnance, fit to supply the castle and fortifie other garrisons. Desire to see this foreigner, and care to secure this captivitie, led some of note and worth into a tedious and removing captivitie, yet could not the enemie be thus satified, for the misse of such a prize they labour to destroy that by fire which God hath sent by water. But God that sent the pieces saved them; the most came whole and safe to the castle, before and after their lodging was fired. But malice and envie followed them.

The Earle, attended with great strength, beset Lancaster, and sends this summons :—

"*To the Major and Burgesses of the towne of Lancaster.*

Gentlemen,—I am come into these parts by his Majestie's speciall command, to free you from the bondage of those declared traitors that now oppress you and endeavour your destruction, by bringing you into their own condition. I will not now mention your former neglect of the king's service, nor, I hope, I need not tell you what forces I have or might have on occasion, nor how joyfully all the countrey in my march have joyned themselves unto me. If you will submit the towne and your armes unto me, and likewise endeavour with me to re-obtaine the castle, you shall have all fair usage from me; if not expect from me what the law of the lande and of warre will inflict upon you. Thus, expecting your answer by ten of the clock this day, I rest,

March the 18th, eight o'clock.

Your friend, DERBY."

This summons came first to the hands of our commanders of the castle, who gave the towne leave to returne this answer :—

"Right Honourable,—We received yours of this instant, and do returne this answer: that all our arms are under the command of officers now within our towne, for the King and Parliament, so that we have not the disposal of them; and at their coming they took and fortified the castle, which was never in our command: and by reason thereof have our towne likewise at their pleasure; so that both the towne and castle are now at their disposal, and will be (by God's blessing) kept for his Majestie. And thus we humbly take our leave, and rest

Your honours, in all due respects."

"This answer pleaseth not; they must expect the punishments of war, which they found. They fiercely assault for an hour in vaine: they turne their rage upon houses, and by commission on the sudden become ready firemen all of them. They fire houses and barnes without the sentinell, in which they sacrificed their dead bodies. Thus they heated and smoked our valiant soldiers from their sentinell; and when they were entered the towne, Papish like, they continue to burne and batter

ing quarter to our men, but rather cursedly quartering them; from which cruelty ng mad) the most of our forces retired into the castle." The account of this rdly conquest is thus given in from Lancaster: the dwelling-houses that were d were in number four score and ten, containing three hundred bayes of ing. The barnes, stables, cow houses, replenished with corne, hay, and cattell, were burned were eighty-six, containing two hundred and forty bayes of build- and one maltkiln of foure bayes of building, with three hundred windles of therein. By all which it evidently appears that they displayed the banner of arlet coloured beast.

A miracle of mercy was wrought in the midst of this undoing and heart- ing misery. They purposely and industriously gave fire to two houses of ns well affected to King and Parliament, but they would not take fire: no, by ans, though they renewed their endeavours severall times in severall places, h the next houses were burnt downe to the grounde. God restrained the nt of their rage; he remembered his promise, *Esay* xliij 2, "*the flame shall indle upon thee.*" Faith quenched the violence of the fire; this shield quenched rce darts of the *devill.*

March 19th, 2,000 of our forces marched out for the timely relief of aster, but how they were divided and diverted. walked and breathed to and fro, the Earle fires Lancaster, recovered *Preston*, and rifled *Blackburne*. I have ind to inquire, but do sadly remember, and cannot forget how these tydings ted our commanders out of Lancaster Castle, and exposed the castle, so well nted, to the will of the enemy, had not the mighty God by the assistance of a er, doubled the spirit of the heartie (though headlesse soldiers), to maintaine tmost hazard so great a trust. Thus God set our sunne backe many degrees, t in manifest favour as to *Hezekiah*; yet he brought us to himself in fasting rayer, the seven and twentyeth day of March, that we repenting he might

This very night came a messenger from Lancaster Castle reporting the of the castle, the heartinesse of the soldiers, and their comfortable provision. *shire's Valley of Achor.*

Lancaster Voyage.

Our desire to secure our garrisons, to relieve *Warrington*, which we had nally oppressed, and to improve those new talents lent to us by God, sent us made us think upon a voyage to Lancaster, the fairnesse of the weather and nesse of the way, were strong encouragements. We began our march the eight entieth day of April: the presence of God was sought for safe convoy; and ble was the presence that accompanied our march, (what else can it be imputed

to ?) that our forces passed safely through *Wiggan* (though the enemy found his nest after we had taken it), *Prescot*, *Ormeskirke* (where we marred an intended m and *Preston* (that recovered *Preston*). Whence (hearing that our friends in *cashire* were in some danger, though it was nothing but the Earle's hastin *Yorkshire* and the rest of the forces speeding to *Hornby* Castle) we stretch march to LANCASTER. In all this way, as we moved, the enemy removed ; v nothing remarkable in them but cruelty and cowardice ; for some troops o meeting a poor boy unharmed, which outwent his company, clave his head an barously mangled him ; also thereabouts the enemy, after a slight skirmish, ove by flight.

Our arrive at LANCASTER was welcomed with the safety of the Cast good posture of the garrison, their comfortable provision and the well-nigh pre nesse of the carriage; and after we had refreshed our armie a few days, with th of *Thurland* Castle, and the report of our forraigners against *Hornby* Cast advanced homeward, the ninth daye of Maye, and under the former gracious co came safe home, though laden with the weight of twelve whole pieces and two l ones (the rest fortifying the castle), all which we acknowledged in solemne thanks in *Manchester*, the sixteenth of May. *Lancashire's Valley of Achor.*

*From a sermon preached by Nehemiah Barnet, minister at Lancaste December, 1645, are the following extracts, from the illustration which they af to the cannon taken at Lancaster mentioned above and of the temporary abando of Lancaster Castle, by *Birch*, which is, however, stated to have been repossessed by the Parliament. Several passages of this discourse are ho verbatim from that tract, as noticed in the introduction to it : -

" Isaiah xxvi. 2. 'Lord, when thy hand . . . shall devoure them I shall not now leade you abroad to behold a sight of the lift up hand of God p ing and prospering our armies by sea and land ; but I shall keep me with confines of this county.

Look upon their many meanes and advantages : they had many n thundering, terrifying cannons, we but one small piece ; one (Mr. Angier) sai of them, their's did but playe, but did no worke ; whilst the lift up hand of th of the seas was working with the windes to bring a Dunkirke ship, a man- that came from Spaine, furnished with one and twentie pieces of brasse an

"'God's Hand lift up for Lancashire, presented in a Sermon preached the Honourable Committee of the County at Lancaster (constituted under an or of 29 August, 1645), upon the 18th daye of December, 1645. Beinge a solem of thanksgiving to God, for clearing of the county, in subduing the enemies t by Nehemiah Barnet, Minister at Lancaster. London : printed by W. Wil John Williams : and are to be sold at the Crown, in St. Paul's Church Yard

nance, fit to supply our present wants and to carry them so neare our strongle, which had no cannon at all. And shall we not remember [illegible] of God in erving the Castle at Lancaster [illegible] the cannons were hastily conveyed thither: envie of our enemies was presentlie encreased, and therefore with much fury and their forces, came against the Towne and Castle, and were so hot that they kly fired the towne and thought thereby to have fired or frighted us out of the le, and so have gained that which God's hande had lately given unto us. Yet rilling to fight with our forces that came to relieve us, fearing thereby that they uld lose their plunder, wherewith they were loaden, retreated and took the ortunity to prevaile against Preston, which successes surprised the spirites and couraged the heartes of the chief commanders in the Castle, that they thought safest waye for themselves was to march towards Manchester, and quit the tle."

In the year 1648 the Scotch army, under the command of the Duke of milton and a body of English, both horse and foot, under Sir Marmaduke Lang-, marched through Lancaster in order to release Charles from his imprisonment. English troops formed the advance division of the army, which in the locality of ston was confronted by Cromwell's horsemen, who forced it to make a disorderly ch to Uttoxeter, where the Scottish army was totally defeated, and the Duke and chief officers taken prisoners. Sir Thomas Tyldesley, a gentleman representing ancient family of Tyldesley, of Tyldesley, a staunch supporter of the king, was at time blockading Lancaster Castle, which had been previously seized upon by nwell and garrisoned by the Parliamentary army. The garrison was reduced to t straits when the news arrived from Preston that Cromwell's horse had defeated Scots. It was then decided to abandon the design of subjecting Lancaster le, and learning that Major General Munroe, with reinforcements for the Duke's y from Scotland, had arrived in Lancashire, Sir Thomas Tyldesley joined him, having collected many of Sir Marmaduke Langdale's men who had been dis-ed at Preston. Being joined by others newly brought into service, Sir Thomas lesley proposed to General Munroe that their joint forces, together with more ments of the Scotch, who were at the period quartered in Kendal, should march rds Preston and follow Cromwell in the rear as he pursued the Scots; but roe declined and marched through Westmorland and Cumberland to Scotland. Thomas Tyldesley therefore proceeded to Durham to join the levies being raised for the king.

March of Charles II. through Lancashire towards Worcester August, 1651. nce of King Charles from Lancaster to Warrington.

Mercurius Politicus No. 63, August 21, 1651. The following letter is having neither address nor signature :—

"Sir,—This day sen'night (9th) Renegade Wogan came into Kendal with s troops, [illegible] charged the town to provide for 1,000 horse. Upon Monday (1 treacherous Boynton came into [illegible] with six troops, to make provision for 1, *Van-curriers*, commanded by the Duke of Buckingham. Upon Tuesday (12th) Scots King came hither, and set all the prisoners in the castle at liberty. He was p claimed at the Crosse, and a general pardon to all persons, except some few. T night he lodged at Ashton Hall, three miles from Lancaster, being Colonel Wainma house, where Hamilton lodged two dayes before the battail of Preston, whose fate, hope, attends this young man that traces him in the same steps of invasion. U Wedneday (13th) he lodged at Myerscoe, Sir Thomas Tildesley's house, and fr thence he marched through Preston. Upon Thursday (14th) his foot having the v over Ribble Bridge, that night he lodged at Euston-burgh six miles on this side Preston, being Mr. Anderton's house, who was prisoner at Lancaster, but set at lib by the Scots. This Anderton is a bloody papist, and one that, when Price Ru was at Bolton, boasted much of being in blood to the elbows at that cruell massa The last night (15th) the King lodged at Brine, six miles from Warrington being William Gerard's house, who is a subtle Jesuited Papist. This dissembling Scott tr none so well in Lancashire for his hosts as the Papists, which discovers his gr hypocrisy in taking the covenant, and may let our English, as well as our Sc Presbyters see how they were deceived with vaine conceits of this man's religion. 3 people of all sorts in Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire fled as fast from Scots, as their King and themselves did from their beggarly kingdom. 'Tis repo their King blames Major Ashurst for bringing him into Lancashire, since he find more accesse of forces. I do not hear that any considerable person doth openly c him since his march into England. Wherefore we doubt not but God hath ord his coming hither for the more speedy and totall ruine of him and his adhere Stockden Heath, 16 August."

When looking over the muniments and autograph letters belonging to Fenwick Pearson, of Storrs Hall, and so excellently arranged by that gentleman, I with the following letter, which along with other matter, I was permitted to transc

"My Lord,—I writt the last Fryday to yr lordp as I understand the dru by whom I sent my lettre never went to your lordp neither can we hear what is come of him. In this respect my desire is to communicate the occasione of my writinge to you by myselfe personally to the affectinge of this I must crave your lor assurance for my safe carriage to you and my secure returninge back. I shall ex your lordp's answer by this drumer and shall alwayes be ready to continue lordpp's friend and servante, MORLEY AND MONTEAGLE.

November 21st, 1644.

I will bringe along with me only my boy.

To the HON. FERDINANDO, LORD FAIRFAX,

General of the Northern Forces, for the King and Parliament."

The writer of the above letter was evidently the "papist and delinquent" Morley whose states were sequestered and whose son in 1651 petitioned for maintenance out of the same. See Challoner's "Missionary Priests" (*Sequestrations*). At the period the letter was written in, this son (alluded to in the postcript) would be about seven years old.

The Rebellion of 1715.

In 1715 about one thousand four hundred rebels entered Kendal, and proceeded next day to Kirkby Lonsdale; they entered Lancaster on the 7th, in the following order, viz:—200 English horse, Highlanders on foot and 200 Lowland Scotch with Scotch horse in the rear. They came directly to the market place and drew up their foot around it, with bagpipes playing. When they were drawn up at this point a man mounted the cross and after the trumpet had sounded thrice, he proclaimed the Pretender by the title of James III., alleging that his just right had been until then detained from him by foreigners and usurpers, at the close of which they gave a loud shout of 'God save the King!' Very few of the inhabitants of Lancaster or the neighbourhood joined them in uncovering or shouting; most of the rebels had ribands in their hats, the English red and white and the Scotch blue and white. After the proclamation was read, they repaired to their quarters as billeted; they all behaved themselves civilly whilst here; the shops were opened, and whatever they wanted they paid for; they also paid off their quarters well, except the Highlanders, who paid only in part. We learn that the rebels next searched the town for arms and ammunition, but only got a few pounds of gunpowder, the inhabitants having two days before, publicly thrown all the powder they could collect (about two barrels), into the well in the market place. Mr. Christopher Hopkins, bookseller, is credited with having thrown a large quantity of gunpowder into the well which once stood in the market place. He did this in order to prevent the rebels seizing it and doing injury with it to the townspeople. Possibly the suggestion to take the course indicated originated with him. They got some militia muskets and fowling pieces; also five pieces of cannon, from aboard the ship "Robert," lying at Sunderland, from which ship they also took a few muskets and some swords. Before leaving Lancaster they were joined by some of the neighbouring Catholic gentry and their dependents, in number about one hundred men. They also secured what public money they could from the Excise Office; and from John Powel, the Postmaster, they obtained £42. They likewise seized and took away with them all the horses they could find. They marched from the town on Wednesday morning, the 9th inst., the horse proceeded that day to Preston, and the foot to Garstang. The latter joined the horse next day in the evening at Preston, where they remained till the 12th, in order to fix carriages to the guns which they had seized at Lancaster.

After the surrender of the rebels to the King's forces at Preston, about two hundred and thirty of the common men guarded by Dormer's regiment of Dragoons were sent to Lancaster castle. Clarke states that the account of the proceedings of

the rebels in our town in 1715, was taken from the manuscript of a tradesman of caster, who was an eye-witness of what he described.

From another authority we learn that ;—

"The protection of Lancaster had been confided to Colonel Hoghto was at the head of a body of militia, but his force was in no degree calculated to stand the invading army, and the Colonel and his men retreated before the arrived. Two days after their arrival they completely evacuated the town, taki route of Garstang to Preston, where they were compelled to capitulate to G Wills and General Carpenter."

At Preston this erratic body prepared to march to Manchester, b county was getting alive to the serious results their freaks might bring about, an were met by an unexpected opposition in the person of the Rev. James Wo dissenting minister, who had been ejected, and his congregation. This little arm were armed with the implements of husbandry reversing the ancient predicti turning their plough-shares into swords and their pruning forks into spears, ma to Walton-de-Dale, where they were drawn up in battle array to dispute the p passage with the insurgents. But the King's forces were advancing under G Willis and they were all speedily defeated and the ringleaders impeached and guilty, the Earl of Derwentwater and Viscount Kenmure being beheaded on Hill, on the 24th of February 1716. Lords Nairn and Carnwath escaped such receiving a reprieve, and Earls Wintown and Nithesdale evaded the axeman by getting out of the town in some stealthy manner. Nine of the rebel part hanged at Lancaster, sixteen at Preston, five at Manchester, five at Wigan, Liverpool, and four at Garstang. Mr. Gascoigne, the Rev. Mr. Paul and Hall, Esq., were hanged at Tyburn. General Foster escaped to the continent

Of rebels executed at Lancaster I give the following list from an o

18th February, 1716.

George Mackintosh.
Hercules Derham.
Donald Robertson.
Robert Crowe.

3rd October, 1716.

Captain Thomas Bruce.
Thomas Shuttleworth.
John Winckley.
William Charnley.
Richard Hodgson.

The number who died in gaol at Lancaster was forty-three. S Liverpool for transportation, one hundred ; executed at Liverpool, four.

Executed at Preston.
(By sentence of Court Martial).
Major John Nairne.
Captain Phil. Lockhart.
Captain John Shafthoe.
Ensign Erskine.
12 common men (privates).

At Garstang, four were executed, at Wigan, five, and at Manchester, five.

THE SECOND OR 1745 REBELLION.

The arguments as to the cashiering of a King *de jure*, and the establishing of a King *de facto* were carried on between the Protestants, Catholics, and non-jurors with great heat, and at last the war dogs were again let loose in 1745, when the young Pretender and Chevalier, Prince Charles Edward, animated with the hope of regaining the English Throne, quitted his exile in France on the second of August in the year named.

On the 22nd of November the rebels constituting the Second Rebellion advanced to Kendal. Their van marched to Burton the day after and entered Lancaster on the 24th, the Pretender, who was in the highland dress marched on foot to encourage his men, and was proclaimed the same day at Lancaster amidst the acclamations of his followers, who then seized the public money. On the 25th the main body entered into the town, and on the 26th the last division arrived in such haste that they only stopped to take some refreshment standing in the streets. They plundered the husbandmen in the neighbourhood of Lancaster of all the horses they could find, and they took the shoes from the passengers in the high-roads. A young man named Battersby, of Langthwaite, near Lancaster, was shot by one of the rebels for refusing to give up a fowling-piece which he had in his hand and which the Scot had demanded. On the 27th November they reached Preston; several stragglers, however, who had loitered behind in the neighbourhood of Lancaster, and between that Town and Preston, were seized and conducted to Lancaster Castle.

The Scots on their retreat towards Scotland were apprehensive of being surrounded in Lancashire, as was the case with their countrymen in 1648 and 1715, made forced marches and arrived at Preston on the 12th December: the next day they reached Lancaster and immediately set open the gates of the castle, and released the rebel prisoners confined there. They behaved in a rude and brutal manner to many of the most respectable inhabitants of the town, who had been most active against them, plundering from some, extorting money from others. From Mr. Gillison they obtained about 20 guineas. A party of them was sent to Dr. Fenton's (the vicarage), where they committed great outrages. The Doctor had fortunately fled from his house, but they presented several pistols and drawn swords to the servants, and caused

them to open every room, chest, box, and drawer in the house, out of the Scots took what they pleased; and then they threatened to burn the unless £20 was instantly given to them. These threats so greatly alarmed the o in the house that she obtained for them that amount of money. On the 1 December these rebellious persons left Lancaster and arrived at Kendal the sa In the evening of the 14th some troops of the King's horse arrived in the neighbou Many of the marauders were still in the town, and the officer commanding th horse, not knowing their number, deemed it imprudent to enter in the night therefore halted with his men on Ellel Moor, where the troops rested on their a night, and early the next morning they entered Lancaster to the great joy of the i tants. General Oglethorp and a strong body of dragoons arrived soon after; the 16th His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, also arrived in the Great numbers of the rebels were taken in Lancaster and the neighbourho lodged within the castle, and many in their haste to retreat were obliged to leav plunder behind them.

What we know as the Battle of Culloden might very easily have been the *Battle of Scotforth*, for page 603 of the "History of the Scottish High Highland Clans, and Highland Regiments," by Thomas Maclaughlan, L.L.D., Scot., and Professor John Wilson, edited by John S. Keltie, F.S.A. Scot., states that "Prince Charles arrived at Lancaster late in the evening of the 13t ember. On reaching his quarters (the Conservative Club, Church Street), George Murray found that orders had been given out that the army was to hal all the next day. On visiting Charles's quarters next morning, Lord George w by the Prince that he had resolved to fight the enemy, and desired him to go with O'Sullivan, and reconnoitre the ground in the neighbourhood for the pur choosing a field of battle. His Lordship contrary to the expectations of tho had advised Charles to fight, and who supposed that Lord George would have o that measure, offered no advice on the subject. He merely proposed that ground suitable for regular troops might not answer the Highlanders, some Hi officers should also inspect the ground, and as Lochiel was present, he request he would go along with him, a request with which he at once complied. W escort of horse and foot, and accompanied by Lochiel and Sullivan, Lord G returned about two miles, where he found a very fine field upon a rising g sufficiently large for the whole army, and which was so situated that from wh quarter the enemy could come, the army would be completely covered till the were close upon them. After surveying these grounds very narrowly, and taking of the enemy's rangers prisoners, the reconnoitring party returned to Lancaster. the prisoners Lord George received information that the corps called the rang at Garstang, and that a great body of Wade's Dragoons had entered Preston hours after he had left it His Lordship reported to the Prince the result of the s and told him that if the number of his men was sufficient to meet the enemy he not wish a better field of battle for the Highlanders; but Charles informed hi

he had altered his mind, and that he meant to proceed on his march next day. *Jacobite Memoirs*, p 60, and *Kirkonnel MS.*

In the revolution of 1688, Lancaster took no distinguished part, nor is there any prominent event, during the reign of William III., in the history of this town, except that in the year 1698 a casual fire broke out in one of the principal streets, and spread with such destructive fury as to almost reduce the town once more to ashes.

CHAPTER VIII

ST. PETER'S CHURCH—THE ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES OF THE CHURCH—THE STAINED WINDOWS—LIST OF PAST PRIESTS—THE ORGAN—THE BELLS—THE OLD MASON STREET CHAPEL.—CATHOLICS MARTYRED IN LANCASTER.

THE Catholics of Lancaster have a very high reputation both in regard to the character of their relationships with their Protestant neighbours, and their co-operation in matters affecting the well-being of the town. They have a stately edifice, occupying a large area of land, on the right-hand side of the East Road. It is a veritable cathedral in appearance, within especially, and lately several embellishments have been added in the shape of stained lights in commemoration of prominent martyrs for the faith. The Church is dedicated to St. Peter. It was erected in 1859, at a cost of £15,000, from designs of Mr. E. G. Paley. The spire rises to a height of 240 feet, and the tower portion of it contains eight exceedingly sonorous bells. The Church will accommodate 1,000, and so well is it attended that there has been some talk of enlarging it. On the south side is a small convent, and on the east side are day schools for boys and girls, and a small burial ground. The Very Rev. Provost Walker is the rector. Until the new Church of St. Peter was erected, the building now known as the Palatine Hall, situated in Dalton Square, was the temple wherein the Catholics of Lancaster assembled for worship. This quondam chapel dates from 1797, and for a long time its minister was the Rev. Dr. Rigby, who was succeeded by the Rev. Richard Brown, the immediate predecessor of Canon Walker.

The Rev. Dr. John Rigby, 33 years pastor of the Roman olic Church, Lancaster, died on the 10th June, 1818, at his e, Dalton Square, in his 64th year.

The new Catholic Church is indeed a contrast to the first : of worship in Mason Street. The following particulars are ed from the *Tablet* and the *Catholic News*:—"St. Peter's rch was erected during the ministry of the Rev. Dean Brown. length of the nave is 114 feet, width between the pillars 36 feet. side aisles are 90 feet in length, and 12 in breadth; the th of the transept is 80 feet, breadth 23 feet. The chancel is ıe same width as the nave and is 41 feet long, and its breadth, ıding nave and side aisles, 60 feet. The chancel terminates a semi-circular octagonal arrangement, and has a three-light low on each face. The subject of the centre east window is the ınsion. In the upper part is a grand figure of our Lord nding in glory, and below, gathered on the mount on which blessed footprints may be seen, and looking up towards Him ıe adoring group of the Apostles, with the Holy Virgin in nidst. The dexter or right-hand window is dedicated to the on saint of the Church, St. Peter, who stands in pontifical s, tiara on the head, keys in hand, at the gate of Heaven. The ıter or left window is dedicated to St. Paul. At the base he is esented as being struck blind at his conversion, and above he ıeeling as if translated to the third Heaven, with our Blessed our seated in majesty on His throne, surrounded by the seven ts. The Chapel of Our Lady is 26 feet by 12 feet, is on the h side of the chancel and north transept, and filled in by mental metal screens. The altar and reredos in the Lady pel are of elaborately carved marble and alabaster. This chapel ains three stained windows. A marble tablet attached to the of this Chapel contains the following inscription: 'Pray for ive sisters of the family of Dalton, of Thurnham, Charlotte, get, Mary, Lucy, and Elizabeth.' The Convent Chapel opens the south side of the chancel by a broad arch filled with mental iron work, by which contrivance the Sisters of Mercy

are enabled to be present at all the services of the Church without leaving their own beautiful little oratory. On the left of the chancel and opening into the south transept is a small Chapel, dedicated to St. Charles Borromeo, the founder of Sunday Schools; the altar, with its life-like group of figures cut in Caen stone, is very greatly admired. The high altar is a magnificent specimen of sculptured veined marble and alabaster, and was presented to the Church by the late Mrs. Gabriel Coulston. The altar in the Whiteside chantry is of Caen stone, supported by marble pillars, the reredos consisting of an arched panel enclosing an admirable life-like and nearly life-size group, being perfect images from life. On a tablet, inlaid with a polished brass, in the Coulston chantry it is recorded that Thomas Coulston, of Well House, the founder of this chantry, died in 1856, in his 46th year, was a benefactor to the Church, Convent, and poor schools, in which for 28 years he constantly taught on Sundays. Each chancel is lighted by two beautiful stained glass windows. The pulpit* is a semi-octagonal, and displays on its fine veined marble sides four scenes from the life of St. Peter in white alabaster relief. The north wall is pierced by four three-light windows, each of a different design. The west wall is pierced by a large window and two smaller ones. The nave is lighted by five clerestory windows of pretty design. The presbytery is placed on the south-west side of the Church. It forms with the sacristy and south walls of the chantry chapels a fine square block of buildings, having easy communications with the Church, sacristy and confessionals. The material mostly used in erecting the Church and presbytery was local stone, supplemented by stone procured from the site. At first the seating capacity of the Church consisted of 900 benches. Mr. James Duckett, of Preston, contracted for the masons' work; Mr. Robert Wilson, Lancaster, for the wood work; and Mr. Thos. Dickinson, Lancaster, executed the plumbing and glazing. The Church was consecrated by the Right Reverend Dr. Goss, October 4th, 18[illegible] and opened on the following Thursday by the same prelate, assisted

*The pulpit was presented to the Church by William Leeming, Esq.

by the Right Rev. Bishop Turner, the Right Rev. Dr. Briggs, the Right Rev. Bishop Roskell, two vicars-general, fifteen canons from the dioceses of Liverpool, Salford, Beverley, and Nottingham, and forty-six other priests.

On the 31st December, 1868, the Very Rev. Dean Brown died and was succeeded afterwards by the Rev. Canon Walker, then known as the Rev. William Walker, of St. Austin's, Preston. Canon Walker set about making improvements, and in due course filled in the lower portion of the east chancel wall with a number of artistic arcades cut in stone, and had the interior painted and decorated. The arcades—eight altogether—were afterwards filled in with life-size paintings in gold and colours, by Messrs. Eaton & Bulfield, of Lancaster. The figures represent the Virgin Mary, St. Peter, St. Paul, St. Joseph, St. William, St. Charles, St. Wilfrid, and St. Cuthbert. Most of them were given to the Church by the late Mrs. Parkinson, of Bare. New seating accommodation was supplied, and now there are 29 polished pitch-pine benches on the newest principle in each aisle, capable of seating 290 adults. In January, 1880, a peal of bells, the gift of the late Mr. John Gardner, added to the dignity of the sacred edifice. The eight bells are suspended at a height of 105 feet from the base of the spire. In June, 1881, the figure of St. Peter seated in the Papal chair was placed within the Church, facing the north door. The representation of the saint rests on the summit of an ornamental pedestal 4 feet 9 inches high The figure-proper is 6 feet high, and is composed of incorruptible wood bronzed so as to render it a *fac simile* of the statue in bronze in the Vatican Basilica in Rome. St. Peter holds two massive keys in his left hand, the right hand being raised as if in the act of pronouncing the Papal Benediction. In January, 1885, the Confraternity of Our Lady of Perpetual Succour was established in this Church, prior to which a highly decorated picture of Our Lady of Perpetual Succour in enamelled oil colours, set in a Gothic moulded gilt frame, enclosed within a richly carved frame and canopy of fumigated oak, surmounted by a papal cross, was affixed to the north wall of the Lady Chapel. On a small table before the picture

is a lamp kept constantly burning, and sockets are provided round its surface for votive offerings of lighted wax candles, which are constantly provided by pious Catholics who are devoted to Our Lady of Perpetual Succour and St. Alphonsus, her premier devoted servant. This picture is a *fac simile* of the miraculous picture in the Church of St. Alphonsus, Rome." The most recent presentation to the Church at the time of writing is a superb sacred heart altar of sculptured Caen stone, with finely wrought alabaster statues, fully described in the *Catholic News*. The Church is now, 1891, capable of seating 1,027 people. The devotion of the Catholics of Lancaster to their Church and its teachings has been abundantly exemplified by their deeds—deeds firstly attributable to a correct estimate of the worth of the sanctuary of God, and, secondly, to the humble walk and generous self-denying labours of Dean Brown and Canon Walker, the latter of whom has a kindly grip for everybody, and is unquestionably a broad-hearted gentleman whose deportment is no less admired by anti-catholics than his friendship is esteemed by all who are fortunate enough to secure it be they Protestants or Catholics. The erection of the Church commenced in April, 1857, and it was completed in September, 1859.

Another writer says :—

"The principal entrances are on the west and north west, and over the entrance at the basement of the tower you observe a fine statue of the Apostle to whom the Church is dedicated. The windows are objects of contemplation to all lovers of the staining art. 'On the west at the summit of the five-light window is a circular device over the centre light, two smaller circles appearing between the apices of the arches symmetrically disposed on each side. This central figure work comprises six quatrefoliated circles enclosing a single sexfoliated circle, to which the two outer circles correspond, the latter being sexfoliated. On the north are four three-light windows one of which contains intersecting arches having the intervening spaces in a manner uncusped, while another

s an interesting instance of a centrepiece formed by the te arrangement of three pointed, and three circular trefoils." ndow at the end of the northern transept 'is of the two-light ɔubled in accordance with a well-known architectural prin- ıd one principal circlet in the centre set off with two subsidiary . In the upper circle are inscribed two equilateral triangles, ıg vertically, one on the base, and the other on the apex, so ɔrm six smaller equilateral triangles and a hexagon in the including another example of circular foliation.' The v at the end of the south transept is of the order of St. ine's Wheel and exhibits ten circular devices enclosing a : figure in the centre. A semi-octagonal arrangement ter- s the chancel and is relieved by stained glass windows in ights. The representations of St. Peter receiving the Keys ɜ Conversion of St. Paul, with the Ascension distributed over ree lights of the central window are admirably executed. ıviour is seen ascending to Heaven and the Apostles gazing tly as he soars to His throne attended by a host of angels and gels. On each side of the chancel stands an image, life- .cing the centre of the Church. There is the B.V.M. arrayed geous apparel of gold and blue embroidery on the left, :d and holding a sceptre as she fondles the Sacred Infant, Whose knee rests as a plaything the ball which indicates ıl dignity. On the right is seen St. Joseph hailing from a ıl of wax candles and flowery odours. His dark hair and the ining of the rich mantle that is folded around him stand out ently. He holds in his hand a staff, from the top of which ilies seem to be springing." Another image appears at the ı end of the south transept set above an altar* of pure narble, under a crimson canopy faced with gold. This altar ecrated to the Sacred Heart. There are the Whiteside and ɔn Chantries on the south, an exquisite font standing south- ı a granite base and bearing a Latin inscription. There are ırs of marble or stone and a Lady Chapel on the north east ıing a tablet in memory of the Daltons' of Thurnham. The of St. Charles is on the south of the chancel. The pulpit is

* This Altar has been replaced.

on the right of the centre aisle by the transept and is a marvel of beauty in every way. From its columns four figure-heads project while on its sides are depicted four scenes from the life of St. Peter. The fourteen Stations of the Cross are also well worth attention. The *Monstrance* is adorned with a base of gilt, and during that most solemn ceremony, namely, the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, the light glistens from numerous precious stones, which were given by ladies of the congregation. There may be seen the blue flash of the emerald, emblem of love, the red light of the ruby, unity's sign, and the pure effulgence of the crystal gem all emblazoning the circle of the Host."

The Very Rev. Provost Walker, in 1888, printed a guide concerning the new stained glass windows. The following information is, therefore, extracted from the same:—"Messrs. Hardman and Co., London and Birmingham, have been engaged inserting stained glass windows in St. Peter's Church, and two of them—in the north and south transepts—are now completed. The window in the north transept was presented by Mrs. Matthew Hardman, Mr. Robert Preston, and his wife, Mary, in memory of the late Matthew Hardman. The design of the window is in keeping with the other stained glass lights in the Church, and along with the other new windows will add to the beauty of the Sacred Edifice, already rich in the specimens of decorative art. In view of the recent beatification by the Holy See of fifty-four of the English Martyrs who suffered death for their religion in the Tudor period—an event which the Catholics of this country have long and earnestly prayed for—the happy thought suggested itself of blending with the more personal object which the new window subserves, a commemoration of this important occurrence in the history of the Catholic Church in England. This double object will explain the *raison d'etre* of the different figures, subjects, &c., represented in the windows, the general features of which may first be noted, and then a more detailed description given of the different parts:—The window entitled "The English Martyrs' Window," is in the north transept. The first panel represents Blessed John Fisher

Bishop of Rochester, widely known and esteemed for his wisdom, piety, and godly life; second, Blessed Thomas More the distinguished and learned layman, of unstained honour and inflexible integrity; third, Blessed John Houghton, the cloistered contemplative, of pure life and fervent piety; the fourth, Blessed Cuthbert Maine, the zealous and holy priest. Suitable inscriptions (in Latin) are placed under each figure, and below these are four medallions, containing illustrative subjects from the lives of the Beati above-named. The inscription along the bottom of the window, which is also in Latin, runs: 'Pray for the good estate of the Church in England.' In the heads of the four lights, over the cumfries, are demi figures of the patron saints of the donors family. In the tracery, surmounted by adoring angels, is pictured, on a deap ruby ground, Our Blessed Lord, the King of Martyrs, His sacred head crowned with thorns, His pierced hand being raised in benediction. This may be regarded as the key-note of the whole composition—Victory through suffering, the Cross and the Crown. The four lights may now be described in rather fuller detail. First light, Blessed John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, in mitre and richly flowered cope; the orphrey of the latter being ornamented with the escallop shell on the saltire, from the Arms of that See. The short-lived dignity of Cardinal, conferred upon him while in prison by Pope Paul III., is indicated by the red hat and title of St. Sabina lying at his feet. King Henry VIII.'s brutal jest on this subject will be remembered. In one hand he bears the martyr's palm, and in the other a book, as a man of learning and distinguished author, while his arm encircles the pastoral staff, with vexillum attached. The face is taken from Holbein's portrait of the Bishop in the Queen's collection. The subject below, in medallion, represents Fisher kneeling at the feet of the king, and entreating him not to prosecute the divorce of the Queen, Catherine of Arragon. An inscription at the bottom of this, as well as the other medallions, explains the incident. Second light, Blessed Thomas More, some time Lord Chancellor of England, in the robes of that high office, with golden collar of S.S. round his neck. In his right hand he holds a rich beg, embroidered with the royal monogram and crown, containing the great seal of the king-

dom. In his other hand is a book, indicative of his fame as a man of letters, and a martyr's palm. The pensive face, and head crowned with quaint cap, is from the portrait made so familiar to us by the pencil of his friend Holbein. The subject below depicts the meeting of Sir Thomas More with Bishop Fisher at the portal of Lambeth Palace, to which both of them had been summoned in order to have the oath of the Royal Supremacy tendered to them. More salutes the Bishop with the words, 'Well met, my lord; I hope we shall soon meet in heaven.' Third light, Blessed John Houghton, Prior of the London Charterhouse. He wears the simple and picturesque white habit of the Carthusian order, the severe rule of which forbids the wearing of any special marks of distinction. He carries a palm, and presses a book of the Sacred Scriptures or other Holy Writings, to his breast. The subject underneath represents the martyr, with two other priors of his order, and Richard Reynolds, for the order of St. Bridget, on their way to execution, passing beneath a window of the dungeon of the Tower in which Sir Thomas More was confined, through the bars of which he and his daughter, Margaret Roper, who was with him at the time, observe them attentively. Fourth light, Blessed Cuthbert Mayne, the first missionary priest put to death in England, and proto-martyr of Douay College. He is the first in order of the long and glorious line of more than 150 Missionary Priests, trained in that celebrated college, who, from the year 1577, the date of his death, until the end of the reign of terror, cheerfully risked their lives and poured out their blood for the conversion of England.

Lancaster cannot boast of a very long martyr roll; but the catholics of the county town will cherish with gratitude and affection the names of the four laymen and the eleven priests who suffered the most atrocious tortures for the Faith, and sealed their doctrine with their blood. Of these priests, one was a Franciscan, seven received their education at Douay, two at Valladolid, one at Seville, both places more or less connected with the parent college—all were animated with the spirit that animated Cuthbert Mayne He wears the full vestments of his priestly office, for

ing which he was cruelly put to death. On his heart forming
the orphrey of the chasuble, is the holy name 'Jesus' so
ntly on the lips of those holy men in their sufferings. He
is palm in one hand, and in the other it may be, his missal or
iturgical or devotional book,, and looks up with a joyful and
expression. Below is pictured the seizure of the martyr by
eriff of Cornwall in the house of Mr. Francis Tregian, at
len, who looks sorrowfully on in the background while an
ant of the sheriff rifles a chest in search of books, papers, or
ch Stuff,' as it was called. The donors' patron saints, at the
the four lights are : St. Matthew, the Apostle, St. Helen, the
Christian Empress, St. Mary Magdalen, and St. Richard,
of Chichester, each having some distinctive emblem, and
with name. A legend placed below them, and crossing the
w runs thus : 'Orate pro anima Matthæi Hardman et domo
A rich golden brocaded curtain figured with roses, hangs
the four large figures, and the grisaille groundwork of the
window is likewise decorated with roses, which should be
ed here both as the rose of England and the flos martyrum,
rny stems typifying the crosses and sufferings through which
n is to be reached, and which were so bravely borne by those
English martyrs of the olden time here commemorated. In
uth transept is 'The Rose Window.' In the description of
rth transept window, allusion was made to the prominent
uction of the rose amongst the ornamental details ; in the
t window we again meet with the same significant flower ; in
se, however, it is no longer used as a simple accessory, but
the principal feature in the design ; its flowering branches
ing from opening to opening, over the greater part of its
e. The conception of this window is due in the first instance
te's immortal poem. In the XIIth Canto of the Paradiso the
escribes a mystic wheel of vast circumference encompassing
r, equally mystic, two garlands of sempiternal roses. respon-
ch to each,and each the abode of glorified souls ; in the
h Canto he shadows forth a vision of a luminous rose, within
reading convolutions of which, he beheld angels and saints

without number, placed in stately order in the effulgent lig
Heaven. This idea may, perhaps, have been a reminiscence o
great rose windows of France, some of which he most likely
during his travels in that country and in the radiating circl
which, it was usual to represent the whole hierarchy of He
disposed rank after rank, in solemn order, and in great sple
and beauty of colouring. In the present instance, the limited
at command, and also the representation of a kindred subject i
west window of the Church, forbade any attempt at this ki
treatment; the rose-like form of the window itself, how
together with its suggestive name, sufficiently account fo
choice of the treatment adopted. These roses, too, may
symbolise the graces and virtues of the saintly throng seen b
poet in his mystical rose of Paradise; the white betokening p
innocence, and cleanliness of heart; the red, faith, fervour of
suffering, &c.; while in the centre of the window is appropr
placed the emblem of St. Peter -

> Into whose keeping Christ did give the keys
> Of this sweet flower.

The red and white rose, also, thus prominently introduced i
Lancaster window, instinctively carry back the thoughts to th
when they were the 'strife-stirring and direful badges' of co
ing factions; here, however, blossoming peacefully side by
they happily may suggest also thoughts of charity and bro
love, and so let us trust that the kindly shelter of the sam
will cause 'This flower to germin in eternal peace.' This w
is the gift of the Bishop of Leeds and about twenty priests wh
either born in Lancaster or brought up from earliest infancy
town, and who have adopted this admirable method of perpet
their regard for the Church. Their names are suitably hono
the brass below the window. 'The great west window,' with
lights and corresponding tracery is the gift of Mr. Joseph
It is a more intricate and elaborate work: and in the groupin
grace and expression of the figures, in the combination of c
and in the clearness and distinctness of all the details, it exhi
rare example of perfection in stained glass. 'Te Deum laud

e Dominum confitemur.' Such are the words inscribed on the anderole held by the two kneeling bishops in the base of the indow, representing St. Ambrose and St. Augustine, the joint uthors, according to a beautiful legend, of this magnificent hymn f praise, and such is the theme it has here been attempted in part o illustrate. In the midst of the window, within a large circle— mblem of eternity—formed of clouds, angels playing on sackbut, saltry, timbrel and harp, etc., our Blessed Lord is seated on a anopied throne, His right hand raised in Benediction, and His left olding an orb, in sign of His dominion over all things. He is lothed in a richly diapered golden mantle, with jewelled border, nd wears the breast-plate with its twelve mystical stones, with vhich of old were associated in some mysterious way, the Urim and Thummim—Light and Perfection. About the throne in solemn ttitude, clothed in white garments, adorned with borders, orphreys, tc., are the seven archangels 'who stand in the presence of God.' t. Michael in front on one side, with the cross-marked banner and word, as leader of the hosts of Heaven; in the corresponding lace on the other side of the throne, St. Gabriel, the great nessenger, with lily branch in his hand; the remaining arch- ngels follow in due order. Beneath the archangels are placed the our apocalyptic creatures. assigned as emblems to the Evangelists, nd between these, underneath the feet of our Lord, a cherub and eraph with arms outspread, the former with wings of blue, indica- ive of knowledge; the latter, red, of love; these 'continually do ry' 'Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus, Dominus Deus Sabaoth,' the vords being inscribed on the long carved scroll running across this art of the window. Midway in the dexter light (left hand of ectator), are ranged the Apostles under the scroll bearing the ords 'Te gloriosus, Apostolorum chorus.' St. Peter, Prince of e Apostles, the Patron of this Church, sits prominently in front, lding his keys of Power; then St. Paul and St. Andrew with eir respective emblems; above them St. James major, St. John e Evangelist, and St. Thomas. Opposite this group, in the inister light, with the verse 'Te Prophetarum laudabilis numerus,' e placed the royal prophet David with his harp in the front, next

to him Isaiah with saw, and Daniel; behind these, Jacob and Ezekiel. In the lower part of both dexter and sinister lights, under the scrolls inscribed 'Te martyrum candidatus,' and 'Laudat exercitus,' are seen St. Stephen, the first martyr, St Alban, proto-martyr of England, and St. George, our English martyr patron, on one side, and on the other, St. Thomas of Canterbury, St. Edmund, and St. Oswald. In the lower part of centre light and the one on each side of it, and represented (besides St. Ambrose and St. Augustine already alluded to) in the very centre, Our Blessed Lady; she kneels in front, in mantle of blue, with arms extended, leading as it were, the solemn chorus of praise; behind her is St. John the Baptist, pointing upwards to the Lamb of God, 'Ecce Agnus Dei' being inscribed on the ribbon attached to his cross; at his side resting on her staff, his aged mother St. Elizabeth. In the dexter light kneels St Joseph, spouse of the Blessed Virgin, bearing a lily, behind him St. Edward the Confessor, holding ring and sceptre, St. Richard, King of the West Saxons, with pilgrim's staff, St. Charles Borromeo, and St. William of York. In the sinister light are placed St. Ann, Mother of the Blessed Virgin, with book in hand; behind her St. Mary Magdalene, St. Gertrude, St. Helen, the first Christian Empress, supporting the newly-found Cross, and St. Catherine of Alexandria, holding her well-known wheel. Then three groups of figures, represent the patron saints of the donors' family, for whose good estate a legend at the foot of the window begs you to pray, and is as follows: 'Orate pro felice statu Josephi Smith, et domo ejus.' It only remains to add, that, in the tracery at the top of the window, is represented, in the centre, the Holy Spirit, and in the surrounding space a cordon of rejoicing angels joining in the general chorus of praise and thanksgiving. It may be added that the three subsidiary windows in the west front and in the north and south transepts respectively have also been filled with stained glass; but they need not be mentioned further." Had the foregoing been published broadly, the author would not have given such lengthy extracts which evince the literary calibre of the very reverend writer from whom the publication emantes.

It ought to be stated that the cost of the building of St. Peter's Church, viz., £15,000 is exclusive of the cost of the spire; and also that the chancel is separated from the nave by an arch 54 feet high, and the columns and arches of the same are 34 feet in height. Before 1700 the wants of the faithful in Lancaster were supplied by priests who from time to time found a home at Aldcliffe Hall, Dolphin Lea, or elsewhere. The first Chapel, "The Barn," still standing, was in Mason Street, with an opening into St. Leonard's Gate. The Chapel and Schools in Dalton Square were erected in 1797-8. The succession of priests is as follows:—Thomas Hayes, obiit December 30th, 1692; Peter Gooden, obiit 1694 (see registers of St. Mary's); Edward Hawarden, D.D., left 1714; Nicholas Skelton, 1715-66; James Tyrer, obiit 1784; John Rigby, D.D., obiit 1818; George Brown, D.D., afterwards first Bishop of Liverpool, 1819-40; Richard Brown, 1840-68; William Provost Walker, present dean and rector. Prior to the establishment of a permanent Church in Lancaster, the solemn office of mass was performed in the houses of the principal supporters of the faith. Dr. Rigby was the real promoter of a fixed place of worship for the Catholic body (see biography). The Rev. George Brown, who succeeded Dr. Rigby, had been vice-president of Ushaw, and having served the mission twenty years he was raised to the episcopal dignity as Vicar Apostolic of the Lancashire district, and he became in 1850, on the restoration of the Hierarchy, the first Bishop of Liverpool. The Rev. Richard Brown, who followed him (educated at Ushaw and Rome), was his nephew, and he became Canon of Liverpool. It was during Dr. Rigby's ministry that the usual registers began to be kept, and they date from 1785.

The late Mr. Richard Leeming, J.P., who died on the 22nd of September, 1888, presented St. Peter's Church with a beautiful new organ, built by Mr. Henry Ainscough, of Preston. The organ arrived a few days after the donor's decease, and occupies a prominent position at the west end of the Church in a loft erected for its reception. The late Mr. Leeming was a generous-hearted

gentleman, whose devotion to his Church was such as makes his demise a loss that will long be felt by his co-religionists in Lancaster.

St. Peter's Bells.

The first peal was rung on these bells January 20th, 1880. The following is a full description of the bells.

No.	Diameter at mouth.	Note.	Weight. cwt. qr. lb.	Weight with wood and iron. cwt. qr. lb.
1	30¼	E	6 3 20	10 2 0
2	30¼	Ds	7 1 3	12 0 0
3	33	Cs	8 0 14	14 2 0
4	35	B	8 2 8	16 0 0
5	38	A	10 2 23	18 0 0
6	41	Gs	12 2 21	20 0 0
7	45	Fs	15 2 5	22 2 0
8	50	E	20 2 4	25 0 0

Each bell contains one of the beatitudes, as well as the name of the saint to whom it is dedicated in Latin, the several inscriptions on the bells being as follows:—

No. 1. The largest bell.—Beati pauperes spiritu Quoniam ipsorum est regnum Cœlorum. Sancte Petre, apostolorum princeps, Ora pro nobis. Sancte Bernarde. Ora pro nobis. Has Octo Campanas, S. Petro Lancastrensi. D. D. Joannes Gardner Lancastrensis A.D. 1879. T. Dickinson, contractor, Lancaster. Diameter across the bottom, 50 inches; weight, 25 cwt.

No. 2. -Beati Mites Quoniam ipsi Possidebunt terram. Sancta Maria sine labe concepta. Ora pro nobis. Sancte Gulielme. Ora pro nobis. Diameter, 45 inches; weight, 22½ cwt.

No. 3.—Beati Qui lugent Quoniam ipsi Consolabuntur. cte Joannis. Ora pro nobis. Diameter, 41 inches; weight, :wt.

No 4.—Beati Qui Esuriunt et Sitiunt Justitiam Quoniam ipsi ırabuntur. Sancte Jacobe. Ora pro nobis. Diameter, 38 ıes; weight 18 cwts.

No. 5.—Beati Misericordes Quoniam ipsi Misericordiam ısequentur. Sancte Thoma. Ora pro nobis. Diameter, 35 hes; weight 16 cwt.

No 6.—Beati mundo corde Quoniam ipsi Deum Videbunt. ıcta Helena. Ora pro nobis. Diameter, 33 inches; weight, ½ cwt.

No. 7.—Beati Pacifici Quoniam Filii Dei Vocabuntur. ıcta Teresia. Ora pro nobis. Diameter, 32 inches; weight, ⅝ cwt.

No. 8.—Beati Qui Persecutionem Patiuntur propter justitiam; ɔniam ipsorum est Regnum Coelorum. Sancta Maria Magdalene ı pro nobis. Diameter, 30 inches; weight, 10½ cwt.

The names of the Parish Church ringers who had the honour irst sounding a peal on the new bells were:—Messrs. R. S. st (conductor), James Beatie, Thomas Parker, Wm. H. Hirst, ıes Atkinson, Peter A. Walker, Robert Johnson, George Winn, James Sawyer. The names of the new ringers were:—Messrs. hael, John, and William Lennon, John Bailie, John Richardson, n Helm, John Hartley, Richard Whiteside, William Lancaster, rick Mulligan, Patrick Finn, and James Hartley. Holt's ten- : peal of Grandsire's Triples, containing 504 changes, was rung he bells by St. Mary's Church ringers.

There are still traces of the original character of the old pel in Mason Street. A built-up doorway has long shown the

level of the Chapel floor. The long Chapel windows were pa
built up, except one on each side of the house, which still
their full size. In a room in one of the lower houses there
arch and other evidences of dedication to other uses than th
to which it is now applied. The two houses in St. Leonar
were occupied by the priest as his residence. These house
the Chapel were thatched. Subsequently the house was con
into the George Inn, and was kept by Mr. Joseph Redn
father of the late Mr. Leonard Redmayne, who became the
cipal of of the firm of Messrs. Gillow & Co. It was next a
into two dwelling-houses, and so remains to this day. The (
was formerly used by Messrs. Gillow as a warehouse for furn
and, owing to its original character, was known amongst the
people as "The Temple." It was afterwards used with the
now forming Mason Street for storing timber, by the lat
James Monks. In 1837 the property passed from Messrs.
and Co. to the late Mr. Richard Dunn, who transforme
Chapel into houses, and built the remainder of the dwellin
Mason Street.

Catholic Martyrs.

Lancaster is to our Catholic friends a very sacred pl
common with Tyburn, York, Gloucester, Durham, and a few
towns and cities which might be named, owing to the num
martyrs who have sacrificed their lives in order to demonstr
honesty of their faith. From "Memoirs of Missionary Pr
published in 1741-42, a work written by the Right Revere
Challoner, V.A.L. I take the following extracts concernin
martyrdoms at Lancaster of James Bell, John Fynch, I
Nutter, Edward Thwing, John Thulis, Roger Wrenno, Ed
Arrowsmith, Richard Herst, Edward Barlow, Edward Ba
alias Reding, John Woodcock, *alias* Harington, Thomas
taker, and Laurence Bailey:—"James Bell, born at Warring
Lancashire, brought up in Oxford, and made priest in
Mary's days. When the religion of the nation was ch

1 Queen Elizabeth's accession to the crown, he suffered himself to arried away with the stream against his conscience, and for y years officiated as a minister in divers parts of the kingdom. was at length reclaimed in 1581 by the remonstrances of a iolic matron, joined to a severe fit of sickness with which God pleased to visit him, in which he was reconciled to God and Church." After resuming his priestly functions for about two s, we learn that he was apprehended by a pursuivant and ied before a Justice of the Peace. This was in January, 1583-4. acknowledged himself a priest and his genuine reconciliation, in due course was committed to Manchester Jail, and ultimately for trial at the Lent Assizes, Lancaster. On his way to the r city, "his arms were tied behind him and his legs under the e's belly." He was arraigned with three others, a Mr. Thomas liamson and Mr. Richard Hutton, two priests, and Mr. John h, a layman. He evidenced great courage, and when sentence leath was passed upon him he said:—I beg your lordship's ld add to the sentence that my lips and the tops of my fingers be cut off, for having sworn and subscribed to the articles of tics, contrary both to my conscience and God's truth." We told that he suffered on the 20th of April, 1584, with great stancy and joy. He was sixty years old. "John Finch was 1 at Eccleston, near Chorley, and when he was come to man's te he became disgusted with the new religion and after serious mination embraced the Catholic faith and laboured hard to te converts. Owing to the treachery of a false brother, he and r. George Ostcliffe, a priest of Douay College, were arrested the Earl of Derby. When it was found impossible to shake his h and make him agree to go to the Protestant Church, 'he was ged thither by downright violence through the streets, his head ing all the way upon the stones, and being thereby grievously en and wounded; then they thrust him into a dark stinking eon, where he had no other bed than the bare wet floor; no r food but oxen's liver, and that very sparingly.' He was in Manchester for weeks, and then transferred to Lancaster e his trial at the Lent Assizes for affirming that 'the Pope

hath power or jurisdiction in the kingdom of England, and is the head of the Catholic Church, of which Church some in this kingdom.' He was sentenced to death as a trait suffered on the day after his trial with James Bell at Lanca the 20th of April, in the year 1584.' 'His quarters were d of to be set upon poles in four of the chief towns of the cour

Robert Nutter, who was born in Lancashire, and sul 1584, was brother of Mr. John Nutter, who became a B.A 13th of June, 1575. Both belonged to Burnley: John su violent death at Tyburn, on the 12th of February, 1583-4 hanged, cut down alive, disembowelled, and quartered; and was executed at Lancaster, on the 26th July, 1600. Robert "performed his higher duties in Douay College, during its re at Rheimes, where he was ordained priest, December 21s with Mr. George Haydock and others." In 1582 he w to labour in the English mission. Dr. Worthington a Champneys both allude to this martyr, the former intimati he "was a prisoner in the Tower in February, 1583-4, w was put down into a dungeon for seven and forty days, load chains for the greatest part of the time, and twice tortured the November following was lodged again in the same h remained there for two months and fourteen days." *(See of the Tower from 1580 to 1585, published with Dr. Saund Mr. Rishton's History of the Schism.)* "In 1585 he was s banishment with many other priests 'who being brought keepers from their several prisons to the tower wharf' s Worthington, (who was himself one of the number,) p. 9 commanded to enter into a ship ready provided to carry th banishment." They declined to accept banishment as any mercy at all, declared they had committed no evil, and de to be tried at Westminster, affirming that if banished they in God's providence, assuredly return to their sacred duties. Nutter was as good as his word, and after having visited mother college at Rheimes, and made some short stay t returned upon the mission. He fell again, not long after, i

ıds of the persecutors and was committed to Wisbeach Castle, ere he was kept a prisoner from about 1587 until the beginning 1600 ; when with a Mr. Hunt and four others, he found means escape. Then going into Lancashire, he was a third time appre-ıded, and, at the summer assizes, 1600, brought to trial, con-nned (barely upon account of his priestly character), and executed Lancaster, July 26th.

The next martyr "Edward Thwing, was born of an ancient nily at Hurst, near York. He was first an alumnus of the college Rheimes, whence he was sent to Rome in 1587." He became a est December 20th, 1590, while at Laon and was "master of the ɔbrew and Greek tongues and professor of Rhetoric in the college." ɔ appears to have been sent to this country in 1597, and Dr. ıampneys speaks of him as a man of admirable meekness, and of less piety, religion, patience and mortification ; that his patience nongst the rest of his virtues, which rendered him amiable to all) ıs very remarkable in suffering with wonderful tranquillity from ulcer in the knee, which he had to struggle with for a long time, ıilst he was at Rheimes and Douay. He is found writing of him-f from Lancaster Castle thus :—"Myself am now a prisoner for rist in Lancaster Castle,expecting nothing but execution at the ɪt assizes. I desire you to commend me to the devout prayers my friends with you, that, by their help, I may consummate my ırse to God's glory, and the good of my country. I pray God ɔsper you and all yours for ever. From my prison and paradise, s last of May, 1600. E. Thwing." In a second letter he states This day the judges come to Lancaster, where I am, in expec-ion of a happy death, if it so please God Almighty. I pray you ımend me most dearly to all your good priests and scholars, ɔse good endeavours God always prosper, to His own more ɣ. *Ego autem jam delibor et tempus resolutionis meæ instat.* ɔre this comes unto you, I shall, if God makes me worthy, con-e an unhappy life with a most happy death. *Omnia possum in*

Thomas Thwing, born at Heworth, near York, in 1635, and martyred ɔer 23rd, 1680, must have been a near relation of Edward Thwing.

co qui me comfortat. From Lancaster Castle, the 21st of July, this holy year, 1600. *All yours in Christ.* Edward Thwing." He suffered on the 26th of July in the said year 1600 with Mr. Nutter.

Another priest who was put to death at Lancaster was John Thulis, born at Up-Holland. near Wigan, where formerly was a priory established on the petition of Mr. Robert de Holland by Walter, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, on the 2nd of February, 1318. Up to this date a chantry had existed founded by Maud de Holland, in the third year of Edward II. and consisted of a dean and twelve secular priests. The priory comprised twelve Benedictine monks, and at the sequestration of Church possessions in the days of Henry VIII. there were according to Dugdale five ecclesiastics, and twenty-six servants, and the valuation was £64 3s. 4d. per annum. The priory was sold in 1546 to John Holcroft, Esq., for £344 12s. od. It afterwards passed to Thomas Owen, Esq., whose younger daughter, Mary, and co-heiress married Holt Leigh, Esq.,in whose family the property remained thereafter for generations. The ancient chapel was dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr, and Maud de Holland was the daughter and heiress of Allen Colembiers, owner of the manor of Hale, in the reign of Edward I. John Thulis came, therefore, from a very ancient seat of Catholic learning and piety, for the chantry was equivalent to a college almost from its earliest days. A Latin Life of John Thules was printed at Douay in 1617. He appears to have been a very devout, meekly disposed man whose life was fraught with many sorrows and crosses. It is stated that when once sick and nigh unto death he was "divinely admonished to look for a more glorious death by martyrdom." He was arrested for being a priest and long kept a close prisoner in Wisbeach Castle. He escaped from this fortress but how, is not known. He was again apprehended by the Earl of Derby and committed to Lancaster Castle. Among the prisoners here was a catholic named Roger Wrenno or Roger Worren or Warren, a weaver by trade, and a little while prior to the Lent Assizes of 1616, the two prisoners found a means of escaping about five in the evening. The story goes that the two made the best

lking until five the next day at "a good round pace," o say, "when they thought themselves about thirty ıncaster, they found themselves very near that town, ill designing them for the crown of of martyrdom." ey were discovered in the neighbourhood of Lancaster, ırehended and brought back to "their lodgings in the ɛ they were sure to be better looked to in the future." ɛntenced at the Assizes to die as in cases of high treason a priest and exercising his priestly functions in this he weaver was also sentenced to death, "as in cases relieving and assisting priests." They were offered condition of taking the "new oath of allegiance," but

Mr. Thulis was brought out of the Castle and laid e, in order to be drawn to the gallows. As he took his his fellow priests, who remained there in prison, he :o them mutual love and charity, the proper character- :rue disciples of Christ. Wrenno was conducted at the execution, in the company of divers malefactors who r the same day, four of whom had been lately reconciled Mr. Thulis to God and his church. At the gallows ıulis was going up the ladder, he was again called upon fe by taking the oath. "That," said he, "I cannot in ake, for it contains many things contrary to the ı" so he was turned off the ladder, and afterwards cut artered. His four quarters were hung up at four of ns of the county, viz., Lancaster, Preston, Wigan, and ; that at Preston was fixed to the church steeple, and set up on the Castle walls. As for Wrenno, the weaver, turned off the ladder the rope broke with the weight of he fell to the ground. After a short space he came ıimself, and going on his knees began to pray very h his eyes and hands lifted up to Heaven. He was : the oath and save his life, when he rose and replied to : of the ministers present, for their remarks and adjura- ıly be termed taunts under the circumstances. "I am ı I was, and in the same mind, use your pleasure with

me,' and with that he ran to the ladder and went up it as fast as he could. "How now?" said the sheriff, "what does the man mean, that he is in such haste?" "Oh," said the good man, "if you had seen that which I have just now seen you would be as much in haste to die as I now am;" and so the executioner, putting a stronger rope about his neck, turned the ladder, and quickly sent him to see the good things of the Lord in the land of the living, of which before he had had a glimpse. Mr. Ashton, of Lever, godson of Mr. Thulis, offered to settle £20 per annum on the latter if he would recant.

"Acts of English Martyrs," by John Hungerford Pollen, S.J., 1891, contains a poem called "The song of the death of the venerable John Thulis," also a song "which Mr Thulis writ for himself." The latter is taken from a MS in the British Museum (add 15,225, p. 49 and 44). The following stanza will show the style of the martyr's composition :—

No hurdle hard nor hempen rope
Can make me once afraid.
No tyrant's knife against my life
Shall make me dismayed.
Though flesh and bones be broken and torn,
My soul I trust will sing,
Amongst the glorious company
With Christ our Heavenly King.

Edmund Arrowsmith is said to have been born at Ha[illegible] dock in the parish of Winwick, a place five miles from Warrington and seven from Wigan, about 1585. His father, Robert Arrowsmith, was a farmer, and his mother Margery, née Gerard, one of the ancient catholic family of Gerard, of Bryn. Both parents were catholics and Edmund's grandfather, Thurston Arrowsmith, had suffered much on account of his religion "and died in bonds, confessor of Christ." Mr. Nicholas Gerard, his maternal grandfather, "was by order of Sir Thomas Gerard, his own brother, forcibly carried to the protestant church, (at a time when he was labouring under a violent fit of the gout, so that he could not stand) and there placed over against the minister. But instead of joining with the minister or congregation in their service, he sang p[illegible]

in Latin, with so loud a voice that the minister could not be heard which obliged them to carry him away out of church. The parents of Edmund Arrowsmith with their children were tied two and two together and driven to Lancaster Castle. Four little children were left at home, one of whom was Edmund, whom the pursuivants had taken out of bed in their shifts, and left standing in the cold, not suffering any of the family to dress them, till some neighbours compassionating their case, came in and did this charitable office for the helpless infants." At length Edmund's father redeemed himself by money and went abroad with his brother Peter, and both served for a time in the wars in Holland. Peter died at Brussels of a wound received in the war, and was there interred. Robert, Edmund's father, went to Rheims or Douay to visit his other brother the learned Professor Edmund Arrowsmith, D.D., and after a time returned to England, dying peacefully, having long before foretold his own death. Edmund's mother was greatly reduced in circumstances, and as a kindness "a venerable priest took the boy Edmund (then called Brian from the name by which he was christened) into his service to bring him up to learning. He is said to have been such a pious child that even his protestant schoolmasters were very fond of him, He became very devout, and entered Douay College in December, 1605. Here, he took the name of Edmund, the name of his uncle, Dr. Arrowsmith, studied so greatly that his health was completely undone and he had to return home. On coming back to his college he was constituted one of the Pope's alumni, and he seems to have been admitted to holy orders about December 9th, 1612, and before the end of the year was advanced to the greater orders at Arras. On June 17th, 1613, he was sent to England to join the mission, by Dr. Kellison, lately appointed president of the college. He was first arrested about August, 1622. His last apprehension was about June or July, 1628. The charge against him was "that he was a priest and believed in the Papal supremacy." His judges, Sir Henry Yelverton and Sir James Whitlock must have been ripe for eternal perdition, if all that is recorded of them be correct. The judge Yelverton declined to allow him a fair trial, and in sentencing him, informed him

"that he should die and see his bowels burn before his face," to which Edmund Arrowsmith answered "and you, my lord, must die too," a rejoinder which greatly enraged the man; the judge next commanded the martyr to explain himself, which he did most carefully, reverently and ably. One of his chief enemies appears to have been a Justice of the Peace, known as Captain Rawstorne, and he it was who had the good priest arrested. On pages 71, 72 and 73, of "Memoirs of Missionary Priests," much information is given concerning the trial. After he was sentenced by the infuriated judge Yelverton, he was manacled with heavy irons, and while on his way to his dungeon he recited the *Miserere* in so audible a voice that many heard him. So dark was the cell or hole in which he was confined that he could see nothing, and so small was it that he could not properly lie down, but was compelled to sit, leaning on a bolster which was flung to him; and so he continued in his clothes, with heavy bolts on his legs from about one or two-o'clock on the Tuesday until twelve on Thursday, when he was led to his doom. No man was suffered to speak to him under a penalty of £100, and the Judge further commanded that after sentence, he should be watched by three or four of the sheriff's men. After the poor Priest was disembowelled it was averred that there was nothing found in his intestines, which were distended with wind, and also that there was not one drop of liquid in his bladder. He appears to have been indicted under the name of Rigby, but how this occurred I cannot ascertain. On his way to execution he beheld his friend and fellow prisoner Mr. Southworth, who showed himself out of a great window, they affectionately saluted each other, and about the same period a catholic gentleman embraced the martyr tenderly, and kissed him as he came forth from the Castle Gateway. The good man was bound upon a hurdle, placed on a horse, with head towards the animal's tail "for greater ignominy." He was dragged through the streets to the gallows, a quarter of a mile away from the prison, no friend being able to get near him, owing to the sheriff's halberds and servants. The executioner went close in front of the martyr bearing a club, as if in "barbarous triumph," says the author quoted; while the martyr "held two

ers between his hands which were called *duae claves cœli*, the
containing an act of the love of God, and the other of contrition,
ch he used for the increase of his devotion." Even the Pro-
ant minister, a limping old man, is said to have pointed to the
e fire and said "Look you, Mr. Rigby, what is provided for
r death, will you conform yourself yet, and enjoy the mercy of
King?" to which the martyr replied, "Good sir, tempt me no
re; the mercy I look for is in heaven through the death and passion
my Saviour Jesus, and I most humbly beseech him to make me
thy of this death." He was then dragged to the foot of the
der, and the old parson, evidently the chaplain, taunted him
w. After being urged to conform by Mr. Lee or Leigh, J.P.,
s good soul firmly refused, was directly cast off the ladder and
mitted to hang until dead. The last words which were heard
anating from his lips were *Bone Jesu*. "His head was set upon
take or pole amongst the pinnacles of the Castle, and his quarters
re hanged on four several places thereof." People of all beliefs
shed they had never witnessed such an execution, and denounced
barbarity that would destroy men because of their religious
nciples. This dreadful cold-blooded murder took place at noon
the 28th of August, 1628. A Latin MS. of Father Arrowsmith's
is still preserved in the Douay College, dated 1629. A life of
martyr, published in 1737, adds "that the judge who con-
nned the priest sitting at supper on the 23rd January, 1729-30,
a blow as if some one had struck him on the head and fell into
e with his servant about it, the servant protesting that he had
er struck at him at all, nor seen any one strike him. A little
r he experienced another similar blow, and in great terror was
ried to bed and died the next morning."

The Nonconformist historian of the county, Dr. Halley, an
ellent broad-hearted man describes him as a "meek and godly
st, whose holy life and labours are well worthy of comparison
h the lives of Oliver Heywood and Isaac Ambrose, and whose
th for his religion may be compared with the martyrdom of John
dford or of George Marsh." It is said that "between two of

the battlements of the Castle there still remains the base of a spike which is reputed to be the one on which this order was fulfilled." It is likewise stated that "the hand of Arrowsmith, after being cut off by a friend, was conveyed to Bryn Hall, one of the seats of the Gerards, of which family his mother was a member, and became widely known and venerated as 'the dead man's hand,' or the 'holy hand.' The relic was removed from Bryn to Garswood—another residence of the Gerards, and subsequently to the priest's house at Ashton-in-Makerfield, and many instances are related of cures said to have been effected by its efficacy. It was the custom for applicants to provide themselves with a piece of flannel or calico, which the priest placed in contact with 'the dead hand,' and the cloth was then applied to the parts affected." The hand of Edmund Arrowsmith is still preserved, and many miracles are said to have been performed with it, the custom being to rub a cloth over it and then to rub that part of the body of the sick person which is most disordered with such cloth.

Richard Herst, a lay Catholic, was put to death the day after Father Arrowsmith at the same place. Herst was seized in a field while busy ploughing as a recusant convict, and was most roughly handled by the pursuivant and two of his assistants. Christopher Norcross, the Bishop of Chester's messenger, had obtained the services of one Wilkinson and one Dewhurst, the latter of whom was so vile a character that the officer of the parish had a warrant in his hands at the time for his removal to the House of Correction as a punishment for his lewdness. The wretch got a blow on the head administered by Mr. Herst's servant-maid, and as he was running to Wilkinson's aid he fell down and broke his leg, and his body being in an unhealthy condition, the leg took bad ways, and the man died in about thirteen days after the event, regretting that he had ever attended in such a sinful work. On his pathway to death Mr. Herst met the Rev. Geoffrey King, vicar of Lancaster. Mr. King questioned him about his faith, and the martyr answered him "I believe according to the faith of the Holy Catholic Church." The vicar demanded further of him how he hoped to be saved

Not by your religion, Mr. King," was his reply. On asking the uestion, "Whether he meant to be saved by the merits of Jesus hrist?" Mr. Herst answered "Will you be accounted a divine and sk me such a question?" Richard Herst was tried and condemned t the Lancaster Assizes, March, 1618, the judges being Sir Edward romley and Sir John Denham, and on the day of his execution, he day after Father Arrowsmith had suffered, he exclaimed at the irst sight of the gallows :—"Gallows, thou dost not affright me," nd upon reaching it he kissed one of the posts. The executioner was rather clumsy at fastening the rope to the beam, and Herst, ooking up at him, "merrily called him by his name, and said, Tom, I think I must come and help thee.'" Then ascending the adder after divers short speeches of devotion he was "turned off." ishop Challoner says "Under colour of wilful murder, but in truth nd in the sight of God for the profession of the Catholic faith was condemned."

Edward Barlow, known religiously as Father Ambrose, was e of the ancient family of Barlow, of Barlow Hall, Lancashire was born in 1585, of pious Catholic parents. His father was exander Barlow, Esq. He was a very holy man in his life and aching, and always abstained from wine, remarking when once ed his reason for so doing, "Wine and women make the wise ostatise." He was apprehended on Easter Day, 1641, by a ighbouring minister, who thought fit to forego his own services d attended by four hundred members of his congregation, armed th clubs and swords, set off and surrounded Mr. Barlow's house ere mass had just been finished and while the priest was ivering an exhortation to his hearers, numbering about one ndred, he was seized taken by the Protestant parson and his ngregation, who had not been provided with any warrant so to , before a Justice of the Peace, who sent him guarded by sixty ned men to Lancaster Castle. Some of his flock would have empted to rescue him, but he entreated them not to think of such hing. He was so weak that another person besides himself had sit on the horse behind him in order to support him. He

remained in gaol from Easter until summer, when the assizes due. He was tried before Sir Robert Heath, on the 7t September, 1641, and he displayed equal constancy and forti for when drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution he w three times round the gallows carrying the cross before his b and recited the *Miserere* Psalm. Edward Barlow, otherwise F Ambrose, is said to have been "sometimes applied to, to ex persons possessed by the devil, which he did with good succ During his imprisonment he was quite resigned, and seem know what his fate would be, for it appears that twelve before his death he had a vision of Father Arrowsmith, coming to his bedside, said:—"I have already suffered; you also suffer. Speak but little for they will be upon the watc catch you in your words." Some ministers attempted to dis with him about religion, but he told them that it was "an u and unseasonable challenge, and that he had something else t at present than to hearken to their fooleries. He suffered bra and entered into peace in the 55th year of his age and the 25t his religious profession and the 24th of his priesthood and mis

Edward Bamber, born at a place called The Moor, Poulton-le-Fylde, son of Mr. Richard Bamber, was another va priest, who, in his last moments, showed what true Christiani capable of in either Catholic or Protestant. In his last hour he instrumental in saving the deathless element of a man named C who was taken to the place of execution along with him and se others. Croft was condemned to death for felony, and "dec his resolution of dying in the Catholic faith, and was pul absolved by Mr. Bamber in the sight and hearing of the cro When Father Bamber mounted the steps of the ladder he thr handful of money to the people, saying, with a smiling counten that "God loveth a cheerful giver." He was speaking to his fe confessors "when the sheriff called out hastily to the executio despatch him; and so he was at that moment turned off the la and permitted to hang a very short time, when the rope was c confessor being yet alive, and thus he was butchered."

eminds us of the horrible martyrdom of John Rigbye, tutor to Sir Edward Huddleston's family, martyred at St. Thomas's Watering, London, 21st June, 1600, a member of the ancient house of Harrock, near Parbold which house was the seat of the Rigbyes, from about 1522, and the original fount whence sprang the Rigbyes of Middleton in Goosnargh, Burgh, near Chorley, Layton in the Fylde, and the Lancaster branch. This John Rigbye was executed in his 30th year, and when only half hanged, as it were, was cut down and disembowelled, his entrails being burnt before him, and while this horrid work was in process he rose from the ground raising his arms in the greatest physical agony yet unable to speak. His holy life is alluded to by Dr. Worthington, and a full and touching account of his sufferings appears on page 199 of Bishop Challoner's Memoirs, Part I. Edward Bamber, (known in the mission as Reding), suffered at Lancaster, on the 7th of August, 1646. In the supplement, p. 252, of the work of the biographer it is said that when Bamber was on his way to Lancaster Castle while being lodged at a place beyond Preston, he escaped in the dead of the night (his keepers being in drink), out of a window, in his shirt. He was met by the master of Broughton Tower, admonished that night in a dream that he should find Bamber in such a field. He got up fully possessed with the truth of the vision and met the poor priest in the very field he had dreamed of, and conducted him to his house, where he took proper care of him. But Bamber was re-arrested, and safely conveyed to Lancaster Castle. "It is true," writes an old Lancashire priest, "he found an opportunity here also to make his escape, but to little purpose; for having travelled all the night, to his great surprise, he found like Thulis and Wrenno, when morning had dawned that he was very near the town, and so he concluded that it was God's will that he should suffer there, and then surrendered himself to those that sought after him."

John Woodcock known as Father Martin, was born in Clayton near Preston, in 1603. His father was a Protestant and his mother a Catholic. He was kept a prisoner for two years after being apprehended. His trial began in the early part of August, 1646, and

his fellow-prisoners were Mr. Reding and Mr. Whitaker.] Woodcock confessed himself a priest and a Friar of the Order of Francis. He was sentenced to death in the 44th year of his a Some say that when he was turned off the rope broke. He v ordered up the ladder a second time, being perfectly sensible a scarcely half-hanged, then barbarously cut down and butchered ali

"Thomas Whitaker, of Burnley, was," says Bishop Ch loner, "probably a member of either the family of Whitaker, Holme, near Burnley, or of Whitaker, of Healy, by the same tov but of a branch that adhered to the Roman Catholic faith. was born in the year 1614, and was the son of Thomas and Hel Whitaker. His father was the master of a noted free school, vi Burnley Grammar School, and his son Thomas was taught in th school, after which he was sent to complete his studies to t English college in Valladolid, at the expense of the Townley fami He was there ordained priest, and began his mission in England 1638. He was watched by the authorities in Lancashire, and his first arrest he escaped from his guard while on the road Lancaster. The guard having locked him in a chamber at nig proceeded to carouse below, which the prisoner hearing contriv to let himself down out of the window of his room ; but forgot fi to throw out his clothes, and so after his escape was forced to wa some miles in an almost naked condition, until he fortunately f in with a friendly Catholic who found him a place of hiding a apparel and enabled him to make good his escape. He was seiz a second time in the year 1643 at Mr. Midgeall's, of Place Hall, Goosnargh, and then he was effectually conducted to Lancast and committed to the county gaol in the Castle on August 7th. is written that "he was apprehended by a gang of priest-catche armed with clubs and swords, who beat and abused him until confessed that he was a priest." He was treated with gre severity in prison, and placed in a "nasty dungeon" for six week An old priest and fellow prisoner describes Whitaker as a man most saintly life, who in prison was continually at prayer, employed in charitable offices about his fellow captives. I

ained in gaol three years before his trial was ordered. At the zes at which he was tried, his hearing before the judges was :kly over, for having owned himself a priest to the pursuivants soldiers, who with threats of death extorted this confession n him, and these appearing witnesses against him he could not l would not deny the truth ; and so committing his cause to God l his condition to the favour and compassion of the court, he h a meek deportment waited in silence the verdict of the jury. was brought in guilty with two other priests and sentenced to th. On the 7th of August Mr. Whitaker was drawn to the ce of execution with the other two, and was the last to suffer. : are told that he was naturally of a faint-hearted and fearful position, and it would seem that his murderers sought to take 'antage of this by leaving him until the last. He "shewed dent marks of the dread and anguish that assaulted his soul," l his companions exhorted him and encouraged him. He was ered his life if he would conform, but despite his natural terrors remained constant, and when it came to the upshot he told the riff his resolution was fixed to die in the profession of the tholic faith. "Use your pleasure with me," said he. "A rieve or even a pardon upon your conditions I utterly refuse." ıen he was upon the ladder he prayed devoutly and earnestly, l when the rope was about his neck he prayed for his enemies. en resuming his former ejaculatory prayers, while he was calling mercy and recommending his departing soul into the hands of Saviour Jesus Christ, he was suddenly flung off the ladder and cuted. He was in his 33rd year.

In the beautiful little cemetery at Claughton-on-Brock is a -size statute of the venerable martyr,* the first priest doing duty Claughton and district after the reformation. The figure is

*In a line with this photograph in stone of a saintly missioner is the statue t. Kentigern, the only canonized saint recorded as having preached in Lancashire. the tablets of the pedestal are these inscriptions :—"St. Kentigern, first Bishop Glasgow, 518,603. Founder of the Monastery and See of St. Asaph, in the vale Elwyd, passed through Claughton. Apostle of Strathclyde, friend of St. David St. Colombia. The one canonized saint recorded to have preached in Lancashire."

taken from a portrait of the martyr preserved in the English College of Valladolid, and it was unveiled on the 3rd September, 1882. Among many interesting relics in the possession of Monsignor Gradwell (Claughton) is the sacramental box used by Mr. Whitaker.

On the 16th of September, 1604, Lawrence Bailey, or Baily, was apprehended for aiding and assisting a priest who had fallen into the hands of the pursuivants and had made his escape from them. Molanus states, says Bishop Challoner, (p. 77) that he suffered with great constancy, at Lancaster. Dr. Worthington gives the date of his death as 16th August and not September. Thurstan Hunt, of Carleton Hall, Leeds, and Robert Middleton, gentleman, were executed in March, 1601. In 1583 James Layborne, a Catholic gentleman, was executed at Lancaster for declaring that the Queen (Elizabeth) was not his lawful sovereign, that she was unlawfully begotten and lawfully deposed from her pretended right to the crown by Pope Pius Quintus.

Two Lancashire men suffered in the time of Charles II., the one Father Wall, at Worcester, born in 1620 (Father Joachim, of St. Ann), and the other William Pleasington, of Pleasington, born at Dimples, near Garstang. He was a younger son of Robert Pleasington, or Plessington, governor of Greenow Castle. Mr. Pleasington, after nine weeks imprisonment, was executed on the 19th of July, 1679, at West Chester, and Father Wall at Worcester on the 22nd of August, 1679. John Wall was condemned under the name of Marsh or Marshall. His head is kept in the cloister of the English friars at Douay. He suffered on the octave of the Assumption of the B.V.M.

Bishop Challoner's "Memoirs" I have always considered extremely well arranged, and of the authenticity of them there need be little doubt. It transpires that the author excludes James Laybourne from the biographical sketches owing to "his case being different from that of all other Catholics" who suffered in the time

cluded in the work. The denial of Elizabeth's right of succession the reason for his exclusion. The "Memoirs" furnish particulars 124 priests and 63 laymen and women, total 187. He commences ith Cuthbert Maine and ends with Dr. Oliver Plunkett, and pplies an appendix and supplement; periods 1577 to 1603, 1603-681. In 1577 Elizabeth would be 44. Persecutions occurred uring the reigns of James I., Charles I., and Charles II.

Among those tried and condemned at Lancaster but who scaped death, outliving the perilous times, were Richard Fletcher r Barton and John Penketh. One Richard Birket died in gaol in 679 or 1680. Readers familiar with this sort of history will emember the institution of the *Captain Cobler* body under Dr. Mackerel, who, disguised as a shoemaker, and hence dubbed with he military nickname mentioned, sought to revive the Catholic eligion and to set up again the suppressed monasteries. This Lincolnshire movement was vigorously imitated by a Mr. Robert ske, a gentleman living at Aughton, in the East Riding of York-hire. Under this latter gentleman 40,000 men assembled in the rthern part of the Kingdom and determined to carry out the plan f the Lincolnshire doctor. These men, or at any rate their leaders re called the *Pilgrims of Grace*, and among them were John slew, Abbot of Whalley, and William Trafford, Abbot of Sawley. he first of these luckless wights was, according to Thoresby's History of Leeds," one of the Paslews of Riddlesden Hall, eighley. In this work, a pedigree of the family from the third ar of Henry VI. appears, and in the Church at Keighley their arms re to be seen at the east end of the north aisle, "being both in e main and in the stone in divers places." The arms were argent, ess between three mullets, azure, pierced of the field. The last the Paslews of Riddlesden was "Walter Paslew who appears t to have married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Clapham, and erwards Ellen, daughter of John Lacey, Esq., left a son Francis, ptized at Keighley, 1568, who died without issue about the first James I., leaving two sisters, Rosamond, who married John shworth, Esq., and———, who married Mr. Henry Miller.

John Rishworth, who succeeded his brother-in-law at Riddlesden and who appears to have sold the estate to the Murgatroyds, wa buried at Keighley, in 1655. The Murgatroyds had come int possession of this place previous to the year 1640, as is shewn by stone over the door of an outbuilding, bearing the above date, wit the initials J.M.M., S.S.M. John Paslew, with William Traffor second son of Sir John Trafford, of Trafford, were arraigned on charge of high treason at Lancaster Assizes, in the spring of 153 Paslew was sentenced to death, sent to his own parish, and hange on the 12th of March, on a gallows erected in a field called th Holehouses, "immediately in front of the house in which he wa born," says Speed whom Baines and others quote. The Abbot c Sawley was executed two days before his friend Paslew, at Lan caster with numbers of men, sufferers in the same cause.

Whitaker's "History of Whalley" vol. I, page 114, repro duces a short note in Latin found in the Cottonian MSS,, whic contains a remarkable statement of the appearance of the ghost o a deceased monk to Abbot Paslew, announcing to the Abbot th date of his death. The monk was Edward Howarth (Haward o Howard), who had filled the office of Sub-cellarer to the fraternity. The translation of this curious note is as follows: "A.D. 1520, Ma 9th, died Edmund Howard, Monk of Whalley; the same after h death appeared a certain night to Master John Paslew, Abbot of th Monastery, and foretold to him that he had 16 years and not mo to live." The supernatural forewarning was verified sixteen yea after. On March 12th, 1537, Abbot Paslew was hanged at Whall for high treason.

To punish people whose only fault was their belief, which, worth the name, could not be identified with the coercion of t consciences of their fellow-creatures, proves two facts; first, th the punishers were fools for their pains, and that force on the pa of man is opposed to God's law. The manner in which many these Catholic martyrs deported themselves must evoke the high praise.

LIST OF CATHOLIC MARTYRS, SEMINARY PRIESTS, AND OTHERS WHO SUFFERED AT LANCASTER.

	1537	William Trafford,	Abbot of Sawley.
l 20th,	1584	James Bell, of Warrington.	
l 20th,	1584	John Finch, of Eccleston.	
	1584	James Laybourne.	
26th,	1600	Robert Nutter, of Burnley.	
26th,	1600	Edward Thwing, of Herst.	
:h,	1601	Thurston Hunt, of Carleton, Leeds.	
16th,	or		
16th,	1604	Lawrence Bailey.	
ıg,	1616	Roger Wrenno, *alias* Warren.	
ıg,	1616	John Thulis, of Upholland.	
28th	1628	Edmund Arrowsmith, of Haydock, Warrington.	
29th	1628	Richard Herst.	
10th,	1641	Edward Barlow, of Barlow Hall.	
7th	1646	John Woodcock, of Clayton, and Woodcock Hall Preston.	
7th	1646	Thomas Whitaker, of Burnley.	
7th	1646	Edward Bamber, *alias* Leading, of Moor, Poulton-le-Fylde.	

SOME LANCASHIRE CATHOLICS NOT EXECUTED AT LANCASTER.

	1537	John Paslew, Abbot of Whalley,	At Whalley.
30th,	1582	Thomas Cottam, of Cottam Hall, Preston,	Tyburn.
30th,	1582	Lawrence Richardson,	Tyburn.
12th,	1584	George Haydock,	Tyburn.
25th,	1586	Robert Anderton, of Euxton,	Isle of Wight.
25th,	1586	William Marsden, of Goosenargh,	Isle of Wight.
ıg of	1588	Richard Symson,	Derby.
l 30th,	1590	Miles Gerard,	Rochester.
23rd,	1592	Robert Ashton, of Croston,	Tyburn.
16th,	1594	Edward Osbaldeston,	York.
21st,	1600	John Rigbye, of Harrock (30th year),	St. Thomas' Watering
13th,	1616	Thomas Tunstall, *alias* Helmes,	Norwich.
12th,	1642	Thomas Holland (aged 42).	Tyburn.
	1654	John Southworth, of Samlesbury Hall, (born 1592),	Tyburn.
13th,	1679	William Barrow (known by the names of Waring and Harcourt), Rector of London when apprehended,	Tyburn.
19th,	1679	John Wall, *alias* Webb,	Worcester.

So far as can be ascertained it is 338 years since the mace was last borne before a Catholic Mayor to a Catholic Church. The Mayor on that occasion would be Richard Gardyner, and the Church St. Mary's Church. When Alderman Thomas Preston was Mayor of Lancaster for the first time, namely in 1875, an illiberal demonstration was manifested, when it was proposed by His Worship that he should pay a state visit to his own Church, indeed, so strong was the feeling that His Worship felt for the sake of preventing a breach of the peace, the idea had better be abandoned. Happily in 1890 no such ebullition of ill-feeling prevailed, and the same gentleman, Mayor of the Borough for the second time,, visited St. Peter's Church accompanied by members of the Town Council and others, even persons of puritanical tendencies. The mace was no worse for being carried along East Road, the coronation oath was not endangered, the Union Jack was not split up, and neither one religion nor another was disparaged or ruined by the event.- Let the same liberality mark Catholics and Protestants whenever the occasion demands it.

There are some beautiful carved memorial stones in the cemetery attached to St. Peter's Church. The tomb of the late Dean Brown, those of the Smith and Coulston families, and last but not least, the Irish cross erected to the Leemings, may fittingly be mentioned as artistic specimens of sepulchral work. The cross alluded to consists of Carrara marble. Round the head of it are the words "De profundis clamavi," and below "Ad Te Domine." The plait of thorns, the nails and the passion flowers are exquisitely chiselled. The sculptors were Messrs. Gaffin & Co., of 63, Regent Street, London, W. The cemetery represents about an acre of land, and its consecration dates from 1850. It may be added that there is a convent adjoining the Church, with usually nine Sisters of Mercy in residence, whose labours among the young connected with the school and also among the poor are carried on with an unobtrusiveness no less marked by observers than their untiring energy.

CHAPTER IX.

: TOWN HALL—THE MAYOR'S PARLOUR—PAINTINGS THEREIN AND IN THE CORRIDOR—THE MACE OF THE BOROUGH—MUNICIPAL AREA—THE OLD MARKET CROSS—THE STOCKS—ANCIENT WINE AND BEER MEASURES—LIST OF PAST MAYORS OF LANCASTER—RECORDERS OF LANCASTER—PAST TOWN CLERKS AND CHIEF CONSTABLES—FREEMANSHIP OF THE BOROUGH—AN OLD CERTIFICATE AND OATH OF A FREE BURGESS OF LANCASTER CORPORATION—ABSTRACT OF CHARTERS GRANTED TO LANCASTER—EXTRACTS FROM THE OLD "CONSTITUTIONS AND ORDERS"—THE MARKET HALL—WILLIAMSON PARK—INTRODUCTION OF GAS INTO LANCASTER.

HE exterior of the Town Hall, which stands on the site of the old one, is not very imposing, and it is to be hoped we shall in due course behold a new hall erected worthy alike of the traditions of the borough and of an architectural design in keeping with that of most other Lancashire Town Halls. The present structure was commenced in 1781, the foundation stone having been laid in the March of that year. Several coins placed in a copper box were deposited under the foundation ne at the south-east corner. The Hall was completed in May, 3, during the mayoralty of Robert Foxcroft, at a cost of £1,300. was built by Mr. Robert Dickinson, of Lancaster, from a design Major Jarrett, and the Corporation presented the latter gentlen with the freedom of the borough in a silver box. The Hall a portico supported by four Tuscan columns; the entablature Doric, with a plain pediment and a cupola. The additions made hin recent years, consisting of offices and cells, have cost the n more than double the sum spent upon the original building.

In the Mayor's Parlour are some well executed oil paintings ocal public men. First I observe one of the late Alderman

Greg thus inscribed :—"Alderman Greg, for forty years and still a member of the Corporation; presented to the town of Lancaster by members and ex-members of the Council, 6th July, 1881." Next is seen that of Colonel Thomas Greene, in Court dress, "thirty years M.P., for Lancaster." Then there are the portraits of "Samuel Gregson, Esq., fourteen years M.P. for Lancaster; presented to the town of Lancaster by his daughter, November 3rd, 1882." "Thomas Swainson, Esq., town clerk, presented to the town of Lancaster by his many friends, May 28th, 1884." "Alderman Williamson, J.P., Mayor 1864-5; presented to the town of Lancaster by his fellow townsmen, November 8th, 1882; William Storey, Esq., J.P., Mayor 1872-3; presented to the town of Lancaster by his brothers."

There was a representation of the Town Hall of Lancaster as it appeared in the year 1700, and there are likewise two portraits of Sir Richard Owen, one in oil and the other a photograph.

On a stone shield carved about 1667-8 the arms of Lancaster appear. The arms are azure and gules, in chief a fleur de lys; and in the base a lion passant, guardant, or, the azure is elevated in relief above the level of the gules.

In the corridor are two fine portraits of George IV. and H.R.H. the Duke of York, one, if not both being the work of Cornelius Henderson, a local painter. Near to is a portrait of the King of Siam, presented by Captain Sir Alfred Loftus, F.R.G.S., M.T.G.S., &c., Hydrographer to the King of Siam. In a wall on the ground floor facing the west is a board on which are the Royal Arms. Above the arms you read "Wm. Bryer, Esq., Mayor, 1736;" below are the names of the bailiffs thus—"Jno. Gunson, Wm. Stout, bailiffs." In the Court are the County and Borough Arms, and on the right as you descend the public staircase is a model of Nelson's ship the "Victory." In the entrance on the west or New Street side and on the left is this Latin adage :—

EXECVTIO
IVRIS . NVLLI
FACIT . INIV
RIAM . 1669.

"*The execution of the law doeth injury to none.*"

re we are in the neighbourhood of what was once known as the lack Hole," to which reference will be made in due course.

The Mace of the Borough of Lancaster is one of the neatest cimens of Corporation insignia extant. It is chastely engraved shield being divided fesse, and in chief a Castle with four towers, e, a lion passant, guardant. It dates from the reign of Queen ıe, and bears the letters "A.R.," the inscription is as follows :— he gift of Robert Heysham, Esq., to ye Corporation of Lancaster, cember, 1702." Mr. Llewellyn Jewett speaks very highly of this ıcaster emblem of authority. In the Council Chamber are ntings of William Pitt and Lord Nelson, by Lonsdale, a Lanter artist.*

The municipal area consists of 1,680 acres of land and the eable value is £119,417 10s.

The old Market Cross stood between the east end of the wn Hall portico and the old Fish Stones and was ascended by eral steps. What became of it I have not been able to find out.

The Arcade and portico of the Town Hall were formerly used ı grain market, but on the enlargement of the market house, the ners having better accommodation provided for them, ceased to ıt here.

The stocks which formerly stood in the Market Place are still ıerved in the Town Hall in an upper chamber ; they are in an

* Some authorities state that Lonsdale was born at Garstang. Local s call him "a Lancaster artist." I think the elder Lonsdale would be born at ang.

excellent state of preservation. They used to stand near to the old Corn Market. I must not forget the ancient wine and beer measures, said to have been made of gun-metal from the guns captured at the battle of the Spanish Armada. A large bowl is inscribed "Elizabeth Dei Gracia Angliae Franciae et Hiberniae, Regina." The letters "E.R." and the crown also appear. A "Corn Gallon" is lettered "Elizabeth Regina, E.R., 1601." An "Ale Quart," 1601, and an "Ale Pint," 1709, are likewise to be seen in a room below. On another vessel is engraved "Corporation of Lancaster, W.G."

Past Mayors of Lancaster.

1416, Richard de Elslake (first mayor on record); 1504, Robert Herdman; 1512, Richard Nelson; Temp. Henry VIII., Lawrence Starkey (Ducat Lanc., vol. 1, p. 192); 1552, Richard Gardner; 1553, William Colteman, ; 1570, Nicholas Olivers; 1574, John Hewetson; 1577, James Brown; 1595, Thomas Southworthe; 1628, Thomas Covelle; 1629, Galfridus de Heesham; 1630, George Toulnson; 1631, Edmund Covelle; 1632, William Sands; 1633, William Shaw; 1638, Richard Sands; 1639, William Shaw; 1645, William Shaw; 1650, George Toulnson; 1652, Major Riparn (see George Fox's Journal, p. 90); 1653, Thomas Riparn (parish register); 1654, Thomas Riparn; 1655, John Bateman; 1661, Henry Porter; 1663, Thomas Southworthe; 1664, Thomas Johnes; 1665, Sir Robert Bindloss, Bart.; 1666, William Parkinson; 1667, Francis Hunter; 1668, William West; 1669, Thomas Southworth; 1670, William Waller; 1671, John Greenwood; 1672, Sir Robert Bindloss, Bart.; 1673, William Parkinson; 1673, Edward Newton; 1674, Thomas Corles; 1675, Christopher Procter; 1676, William Toulnson; 1677, William Waller; 1678, John Greenwood; 1679, Francis Hunter; 1680, Francis Metcalfe; 1681, Henry Johnes; 1682, Joshua Partington; 1683, Randolph Hunter; 1684, John Hodgson; 1685, Robert Stirzaker; 1686, John Foster; 1687 and 1688, Thomas Sherson and John Greenwood; 1688 and 1689, John Hodgson and Christopher Sherson; 1689, John Foster; 1690,

mas Baines ; 1691, Henry Johnes ; 1692, Joshua Partington ; ; John Hodgson ; 1694, William Penny (founder of Penny's pital) ; 1695, Thomas Metcalfe ; 1696, George Foxcroft ; 1697, mas Walker ; 1698, Robert Parkinson ; 1699, Robert Carter ;), Thomas Sherson ; 1701, John Hodgson ; 1702, William ny ; 1703, Thomas Simpson ; 1704, Thomas Medcalfe ; 1705, mas Waller ; 1706, Robert Parkinson ; 1707, Robert Carter ; 3, Thomas Westmore ; 1709, Thomas Sherson ; 1710, Thomas dner ; 1711, William Penny ; 1712, Richard Simpson ; 1713, n Bryer ; 1714, Thomas Waller ; 1715, Robert Parkinson ; 1716, vard Cole ; 1717, Robert Carter ; 1718, Thomas Westmore ; 9, Richard Simpson ; 1720, John Bryer ; 1721, Thomas Waller ; 2, Christopher Butterfield ; 1723, Thomas Croft ; 1724, James nlinson ; 1725, Edmund Cole ; 1726, Robert Winder ; 1727, mas Westmore ; 1728, John Coward ; 1729, Thomas Postle- aite ; 1730, John Casson ; 1731, Christopher Butterfield ; 1732, es Smethurst ; 1733, James Tomlinson ; 1734, John Bowes ; ; William Bryer ; 1736, Edmund Cole ; 1737 Robert Winder ; 3, Thomas Postlethwaite ; 1739, Thomas Sinoult ; 1740, John son ; 1741, John Casson ; 1742, John Bowes ; 1743, William er ; 1744, Robert Winder ; 1745, Thomas Gibson ; 1746, James mes ; 1747, Henry Bracken ; 1748, James Rigmaiden ; 1749, s Barber ; 1750, Thomas Postlethwaite ; 1751, John Gunson ; , Joshua Bryer ; 1753, Gwalter Borranskill ; 1754, Robert der ; 1755, John McMillan ; 1756, William Butterfield ; 1757, ry Bracken ; 1758, Miles Barker ; 1759, Joshua Bryer ; 1760, ert Foxcroft ; 1762, Gwalter Borranskill ; 1762, Robert Winder, ; John Stout ; 1764, Roger Walshman ; 1765, Edward Suart ; ; James Hinde ; 1767, John Bowes ; 1768, James Barrow ; 1769, mas Hinde ; 1770, William Butterfield ; 1771, Robert Foxcroft ; , John Stout ; 1773, Edward Suart ; 1774, James Hinde ; 1775, 1 Bowes ; 1776, Henry Hargreaves ; 1777, James Barrow ; 3, Thomas Hinde ; 1779, William Butterfield ; 1780, Robert croft ; 1781, Edward Suart ; 1782, James Hinde ; 1783, John es ; 1784, Henry Hargreaves ; 1785, Miles Mason ; 1786, iam Watson ; 1787, John Housman ; 1788, Samuel Simpson ;

1789, John Watson; 1790, Anthony Atkinson; 1791, Edward Suart; 1792, James Hinde; 1793, John Tallon; 1794, Robert Addison; 1795, Richard Johnson; 1796, David Campbell; 1797, Thomas Harris; 1798, James Moore; 1799, Richard Postlethwaite, 1800, Richard Atkinson; 1801, James Parkinson; 1802, Thomas Shepherd; 1803, Robert Addison; 1804, Jackson Mason; 1805, Richard Johnson; 1806, Thomas Burrow; 1807, John Taylor Wilson; 1808, Thomas Moore (James Moore resigned); 1809, Richard Atkinson; 1810, Thomas Moore; 1811, John Baldwin; 1812, Thomas Giles; 1813, Richard Johnson; 1814, John Park; 1815, Thomas Burrow; 1816, John Taylor Wilson; 1817, Samuel Gregson; 1818, Thomas Walling Salisbury; 1819, John Bond; 1820, James Atkinson; 1821, Thomas Bowes; 1822, James Barton Nottage; 1823, Thomas Giles; 1824, Leonard Redmayne; 1825, Samuel Gregson; 1826, John Taylor Wilson; 1827, Thomas Walling Salisbury; 1828, George Burrow; 1829, John Bond; 1830, James Atkinson; 1831, Thomas Giles; 1832, Christopher Johnson; 1833, George Burrow; 1834, John Brockbank. Since the passing of the Municipal Reform Act:—1835, G. Burrow; 1836, T. H. Higgin; 1837, John Greg; 1838, J. Armstrong; 1839, J. Dockray; 1840, W. Robinson; 1841, J. Dunn; 1842, J. Dunn; 1843, E. D. de Vitrè; 1844, E. D. Salisbury; 1845, J. Giles; 1846, John Sharp; 1847, T. Howitt; 1848, E. Sharpe; 1849, J. Sowray; 1850, H. Gregson; 1851, J. H. Sherson; 1852, John Hall; 1853, J. S. Burrell; 1854, J. Brockbank; 1855, E. D. DeVitrè; 1856, R. Hindle; 1857, C. Johnson, jun.; 1858, W. Jackson; 1859, W. Whelon; 1860, J. Greg; 1861, H. Gregson; 1862, J. Greg; 1863, G. Jackson; 1864, J. Williamson; 1865, R. Fawcett; 1866, W. J. Wane; 1867, T. Storey; 1868, R. Coupland; 1869, William Roper; 1870, William Bradshaw; 1871, C. Blades; 1872, W. Storey; 1873, T. Storey; 1874, T. Storey; 1875, T. Preston; 1876, H. Welch; 1877, A. Seward; 1878, W. Hall; 1879, G. Cleminson; 1880, E. Clark; 1881, S. J. Harris; 1882, J. Fenton; 1883, S. J. Harris; 1884, E. Clark; 1885, J. Hatch; 1886, T. Storey; 1887, Charles Blades; 1888, Charles Blades: 1889-90, Thomas Preston; 1890-91, Charles Blades.

Sir Thomas Storey is the first of Mayors of Lancaster who been honoured with a knighthood, for the Sir Robert Bindloss, tioned in 1665 and 1672, was a baronet. Sir Thomas has been ed rather humourously, "The Knight of the White Cross," g to the principal works of the firm, of which he is chief repre- ative, being known as the White Cross Works.

The last time the ancient Corporation of Lancaster visited Parish Church was on the 20th December, 1835. It may be ewhat amusing to inform readers that the officials in the old oration were numerous and comprised besides the mayor, rder, town clerk, and treasurer, a bailiff of the brethren, a ff of the commons, mayor's sergeant, town's sergeant, beadle bellman, two chamberlains, four pecksealers, two street super- rs, three waits or musicians, two hedge lookers, and two ale ers.

Some Recorders of Lancaster.

ert Gibson, Esq., Recorder 25 years. *Tyldesley Diary*, Page 18.
es Fenton, Esq., died in December, 1797, aged 79. The Fentons and the Rawlinsons of Cark Hall were near relations.
Hubberstey Esq.
mas Hudson Bateman, Esq.

Mr. Gibson of the firm of Maxsted and Gibson, Solicitors, ly forwards the following information concerning Mr. Recorder on, one of his ancestors:—"Edmund Gibson, of Stank-in- ess and Moore Coate in the Parish of Dalton, Statesman, is irst traceable ancestor of the family of Gibson. Edmund had is second marriage two sons Robert and Charles. The former Recorder of Lancaster, the latter Deputy Prothonotary of the mon Pleas in the County of Lancaster. Robert, the Recorder, born 1676, and died 1731. He is mentioned in William Stout's y as dying very suddenly at Appleby, when on a commission e. Stout says:—'He was Recorder of Lancaster 25 years, and

was a lawyer of the most repute in Lancashire, Westmoreland, or Cumberland, and had great business, and was faithful to his clients of all religious persuasions or parties.' The Recorder married Sarah daughter of Dr. Cox, Prebendary of Durham.

Lancaster, being a Borough from the time of Richard I., had a Court of Pleas of debts contracted within it; and by the Charters of Charles II. (1665 and 1689,) a recorder could be appointed, with the approbation of the crown. The Charter of 1819, which continued in force till it was snuffed out by the Municipal Corporation's Act, made it competent to the Borough to have a recorder. After the passing of the last mentioned Act, Lancaster not being (any longer) a Quarter Sessions Borough, lost the right to appoint, unless the Court of Pleas survived. The Preston recordership exists by virtue of its Court for the recovery of small debts. The recordership of Lancaster is of very old date. In 1389 part of the town was burned down and the records consumed, not for the first time."

Of past town clerks I am able to give only a few names. The first is that of Thomas Shepherd, who resigned October 8th, 1793, and was succeeded by Thomas Edelston, who died on the 27th of August, 1802, aged 41. His successor was John Lewthwaite, September 23rd, 1802, followed by John Higgin, who was asked to resign because "the Council could not get along comfortably with him," and accordingly did as requested on the 25th of April, 1837. I next meet with the name of Henry Gregson, who resigned on account of professional duties on the 26th September, 1840. He was succeeded by William Dunn, on the 19th October, of the same year. William Dunn was followed by Thomas Swainson, the present holder of the office.

The police arrangements are good, and the force is characterized by courtesy and smartness. It consists at present of one chief constable, one inspector, three street sergeants, one detective sergeant, and 21 constables. Total 27.

Of past chief constables I can only gather the names of those
› have filled the post during the present century. They are
hard Hoggarth, resigned 1835, Malcolm Wright, appointed 21st
ruary, 1835; John Allanso Thomas Pye, resigned 1866, and
Webb; after whom came the present chief constable, Mr. F
ird, a gentleman much esteemed in the borough for his genial
ure and disposition to cleme y. On the 19th April, 1843, Mr.
ight was presented with a p ce of plate, value £61, by several
the inhabitants of Lancaster and neighbourhood, as a token of
ir regard.

THE BLACK HOLE.

Before the erection of cells in connection with the police office, the place of
ntion in Lancaster was known as the "Black Hole," and it well deserved the
llation. In 'Neild's State of the prisons of England, Scotland, and Wales' the
own Gaol" is thus described:—"This temporary place of confinement is a room
er the staircase of the Town Hall, in size 15ft. 8in., by 11ft. 5in., and 8ft. 10in. high.
as a fire place with a window about 3ft. square, and contains two barrack bed-
ds. The door has an aperture 12in. square, and over it on a stone tablet is
ribed *Executio Juris nulli facit injuriam, 1669.* Prisoners are sent here
re examination. The keeper is the Town Sergeant. When a debtor is taken into
ody on a borough process, the officer is under the necessity of keeping his prisoner
he Town Sergeant's house until the business is settled. Light was only admitted
› this dungeon from the window which looked into a narrow yard abutting upon
business premises, which formerly occupied the site of the Town Hall Offices. In
dismal hole several prisoners were frequently confined at the same time."

The old Town Hall is said to have once been at the corner
China Lane, a building or site subsequently occupied by Messrs.
rigley, a firm known at one time as Shrigley and Williamson,
n Shrigley and Hodgson, and afterwards as Shrigley and Hunt.
. Thomas Shrigley, founder of the firm, died April 9th, 1821,
ed 67.

The lamp in the centre of the Town Hall Square bears this
cription:—"Presented by the Shareholders of the Lancaster Gas
mpany, 1880, in memory of Edward Denis de Vitré, M.D., 40
rs chairman of the Company"

The question has been asked "Is Lancaster a city?" Is it improper to style it a city? From competent authorities as to what constitutes a city readers may judge for themselves. "The term 'City' was introduced in the time of the Norman Conquest. The derivation is from the Latin *Civitas, and it is not restricted to episcopal towns. It applies to those subject to municipal government.* The term is synonymous with *burgh.* At the great council assembled in 1072, to settle the claims of two Archbishops, it was decreed that Bishops' sees should be transferred from towns to cities; these latter existing before the sees were transferred to them. Incorporated towns governed by a Mayor and Aldermen, are cities; and these are sufficiently important, as a rule, to possess a cathedral or abbey church." Lancaster possesses a priory church and the remains of an abbey only a few miles out in the country. It is certainly never spoken of as a city in ancient documents, though from the above statement it would be a challengeable remark to say that it was not entitled to the term.

Freedom of the Borough.

The freedom of the borough is acquired by birth, apprenticeship or gift. In 1604, James I. gave Lancaster a new charter, and in 1621 issued a proclamation, "That not only the burgesses, but *all the inhabitants* of Lancaster should be toll free throughout all *England*;" and he ordered the proclamation to be made in all fairs and markets, and a penalty of £100 to be paid by any that should exact aught from them; but it does not appear that the inhabitants and freemen availed themselves of the privilege conferred by this proclamation.

Ancient Freeman's Certificate.

By the courtesy of Colonel Whalley I have been permitted to transcribe the following Certificate of Freemanship which may be interesting to the freemen of to-day.

To ALL and singular justices and keepers of the peace Sheriffs Mayors
men Bailiffs Constables and other officers ministers and faithful liege subjects of
ord the King to whom this present writing shall come ROBERT WINDER esquire
of this Burrough or town of Lancaster in the county of Lancaster greeting in
ord God everlasting KNOW YE that the sd Burrough of Lancaster is an ancient
ugh and that all the Burgesses thereof have and enjoy for time immemorial
had and enjoyed the liberties privileges & immunities to be exonerated &
ted of all toll as Passage & Bridge Toll Stallage Poundage Tunage Lastage &
f all other exaction & demand whatsoever for all their wares merchandizes
t or sold throughout ye whole kingdom of England as also through every sea-
e islands other ports & towns of Ireland Wales and Mann which our Lord
ye First late King of England Scotland Ffrance & Ireland by his letters
ts under ye great seal of England granted & confirmed to his Burgesses of
Burrough and their successors for ever ye liberties privileges & immunities
d according to ye tenour of divers Charters of ye ancestors & predecessors of
d Ld ye King to ye same Burgesses and their successors granted from ye time
reign of ye late King John by our Lord Charles ye Second late King of England
and ffrance & Ireland to ye same burgesses by his Letters Patents and
ers lately confirmed as by ye sd Lettrs Patents & Charters in ye power of and
ning with ye sd Burgesses will more fully & at large appear which said promises
only testify to you by the tenour of these presents but also that Roger Hinde
ounger flaxman is a burgess admitted and sworn to ye liberties of ye same
ugh or vill of Lancaster aforesaid WHEREFORE I the aforesaid Mayor specially
re whenever the said Roger Hinde or his servants shall come to the cities ports
s or other places within the Kingdom of England or to the ports of Ireland
s or Mann with his goods wares or merchandizes that he and they shall be free
cquitted of all Passage Toll Bridge Toll Stallage Poundage Tunage Lastage and
her exactions according to the grants aforesaid In WITNESS whereof to these
nts I the aforesaid Mayor have put the seal of my office the Twenty-eighth day
gust in the Twelfth year of ye reign of our most gracious sovereign Lord
ge the Second by the grace of God of Great Brittain Ffrance & Ireland Defender
faithe &c and in ye year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and thirty

ROBERT WINDER Mayor L.S.

This Mayor dwelt in Market Street on the site of Messrs. impray and Cardwell's premises. Another freeman's certificate, ly lent me, is that of John Rawlinson of Skerton, butcher. It ted April 2nd, 1780, and signed William Butterfield, Mayor, mpanying it is "The Oath of a Free Burgess of the Corpora- of Lancaster." Both documents go together in a tin case

made for the pocket, so that the owner could carry proofs of h freemanship with him without danger of their being damaged soiled. The oath reads as follows :—

THE OATH OF A FREE BURGESS OF THE CORPORATION OF LANCASTER.

You shall Swear that you will bear Faith and true Allegiance to Sovereign Lord KING GEORGE, and to his Heirs and Successors King Queens of this Realm. That you will pay due Obedience to the Mayor and Minist of this Borough, and maintain and support as much as in you lies, the Franchis Privileges, Rights and Customs thereof. You shall well and duly when required, contributary to all Duties, Scot, Lot, and other Charges within this Town, bear your part, as other Freemen do, during the Time you inhabit within the said Tow or Franchises thereof. You shall not colour any Foreign Goods whereby the Tolls Customs may be lost. You shall not sue any Freeman out of this town, whilst y may have Law and Right within it. You shall not take any Apprentice within th Town for less Term than seven Years; in the first year you shall cause him to Inrolled, and at the End of the Term you shall use your best Endeavours to make hi Free of this Town (if he hath well and truly served you.) You shall keep the King Peace in your own Person. You shall know of no unlawful Assemblies, Meetings, Conspiracies against the King's Peace within the Jurisdiction of this Town, but y shall inform Mr. Mayor thereof, and oppose them to the utmost of your Power. Y shall on all proper Occasions, promote as much as in you lies, the Good and Inter of this Corporation.

All these articles and things you shall well and truly keep to the best your Power.

So help you God.

The Roger Hinde mentioned in Colonel Whalley's certific had a sister Rachel, who married Mr. Jonathan Whalley. Th Jonathan Whalley, born on the 23rd February, 1733, had a silv cup presented to him, when he was two years old, by his uncl Colonel Whalley has the cup which is thus inscribed—

Jonathan Whaley,

1735.

Colonel Whalley also possesses an old Punch Bowl inscri "Success to the Bridgetown" (the chief town in Barbadoes), is believed that this bowl was used for christening the ship

was first launched and bound for the West Indies. In the ame gentleman's garden is the old stone which stood over the orway of Alderman Heysham's house. It bears letters and date ; under—

H
G. E.
1680.

And now we turn to a more engrossing topic without the clusion of which this chapter would prove thin and incomplete in he extreme. We have seen that the first Charter to Lancaster was ranted about the year 1193, by King John when Earl of Morton, n the fourth year of Richard I. that the liberties granted to ancaster were very similar to those granted a little before to ristol, and also that the third Edward in the 37th year of his reign anted his Charter to the Mayor and Bailiffs in order to secure the lding of all pleas and sessions of Justices in Lancaster. These cient Charters were confirmed by Richard II., Henry IV., Henry ., Henry VII., Queen Elizabeth, and James I. The latter onarch gave a new Charter in the year 1604; and in 1665, came e first Charter of Charles II., and the second in 1684, and this tter was called "the old Charter," when reference was made to it r in 1819 George III., in the 59th year of his reign, conferred pon Lancaster a new Charter altogether.

Ancient Charters.

The first Charter granted to the burgesses of Lancaster is that of King John anted while Earl of Moreton and Bologne about the year 1188, It conferred upon ancaster the liberties and immunities granted to the city of Bristol. In Cory's Bristol" we find that its provisions were as follow :—

That no burgess shall plead or be impleaded out of the walls of the town ny plea, except pleas relating to foreign tenures, which do not belong to the ised of the town, and that they shall be quit of murder within the bounds of the n. And that no burgess shall wage duel unless he shall have been appealed, for death of any stranger, who was killed in the town and did not belong to the town.

And that no one shall take an Inn* within the walls by assignment or by livery Marshall against the will of the burgesses. And that they shall be quit of t ‡lastage and §pontage and of all other customs, throughout my whole land and And that no one shall be condemned in a matter of money, unless according law of the hundred, viz, by forfeiture of 40s. And that the said hundred Cou be held only once a week. And that no one, in any plea, shall be able to ar cause in miskenning. And that they may lawfully have their lands and tenur mortgages and debts throughout my whole land, whoever owes them anything. that with respect to lands and tenures which are within the town, they shall h by them duly according to the custom of the town. And that with regard t which have been lent in Bristol, and mortgages there made, pleas shall be the town, according to the custom of the town. And that if any one in an place in my land shall take toll of the men of Bristol, if he shall not it after he shall be required, the Prepositor of Bristol shall take from distress at Bristol, and force him to restore it. And that no stranger man shall buy, within the town, of a man who is a stranger, leathe or wool, but only of the burgesses. And that no stranger shall have a shop, unless in a ship, nor sell cloth for cutting, except at the fair. An no stranger shall remain in the town with his goods for the purpose of sellin for forty days. And that no burgess shall be confined anywhere else within m or power for any debt unless he be debtor or surety. And that they shall be marry themselves, their sons, their daughters and their widows, without the l of their lords. And that no one of their lords shall have the ward-ship or the di of their sons or daughters on account of the lands out of the town, but only the ship of their tenements which belong to their own fee, until they shall be d And that there shall be no recognition in the town. And that no one shall tak in the town, unless for the use of the lord earl, and that according to the cust the town. And that they may grind their corn wherever they shall choose. that they may have all their reasonable guilds as well, or better than they had in the time of Robert and his son William, Earls of Gloucester. And that no h shall be compelled to bail any man, unless he himself chooses it, although dwelling on his land. We also have granted to them all their tenures within th and without as is aforesaid, in messuages, in copses, in buildings, on the water elsewhere, wherever they shall be in the town, to be held in free burgage, nam landgable service, which they shall pay within the walls. We have granted als any of them may make improvements as much as they can in erecting bui anywhere on the bank and elsewhere, so it is without damage of the borough

*In the Statutum Walliæ, 12 Edward I. (1284) Sheriffs are directed an other official duties to inquire "de hospitantibus ignotis ultra duas noctes."

‡Lastage comes from the Saxon word *last*, a burden. The term sig *porterage*, or *hallage*, a right claimed by servants of the lord of the fee of ea goods purchased at fair or market, and the money obtained for that service.

§Pontage was a duty paid for repairing bridges.

1. And that they shall have and possess all void grounds and places which are ained within the aforesaid boundaries, to be built on at their pleasure, wherefore, I and firmly enjoin, that my burgesses aforesaid, and their heirs, shall have and all their aforesaid liberties and free customs as is written above, of me and my as well and as completely, (or more so) as ever they had them, in good times and peaceably and honourably, without any hindrance or molestation which any may offer them on that account. Witness, &c."

The Charter of King John was confirmed by Henry III. in the 36th year s reign (1252). In 1199 King John, it should be observed, abrogated his former ter so far as the liberties of *Bristol* were concerned, and conferred upon that ugh the liberties which the late king, his father, had granted to *Northampton*, confirmed the other grants contained in the Charter. The most important of liberties claimed under the Charter of King John were an exemption from toll ughout all England and the ports of the sea, a Court of Pleas of all debts racted at Lancaster, with power to choose a mayor annually, and all other ties and free customs of the citizens of London. It appears that the liberties of hampton, according to the grant of Richard I., were allowed and enrolled in Guild Hall of the city of London in 1361. An exemplification of King John's rter was sent by the Corporation of Northampton to Lancaster, and it was ived as comprising the liberties conferred on the burgesses of Lancaster only. By Charter the burgesses claimed an annual fair, and a market every Saturday. Charter was confirmed by Henry III. in 1226. The style of the Corporation ancaster is first mentioned in the "*Placita de Quo Warranto*," as "Ballivus et munitas Burgi de Lancastrâ." A mayor, two bailiffs, and twelve capital esses are named in the bye-laws of the Corporation, which were examined and ied in the 36th Edward III.; they were again ratified in the 14th Elizabeth. ratification of them by Edward III. appears only in the recital of Elizabeth.

I will now proceed to give an abstract of the Charters granted Lancaster.

ABSTRACT OF CHARTERS granted to the Corporation of ncaster and a decree thereon whereby the Assizes and original arter Sessions are held at Lancaster and nowhere else in the unty.

A COPY OF THE CHARTER OF KING EDWARD III.

EDWARD, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland and Guine. To the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Justiciaries, riffs, Officers, Ministers, and all Bailiffs and faithful subjects greeting—KNOW

YE that we of our special grace and at the request of our beloved son, John, Du Lancaster, have granted and by this our Charter have for ourself and our confirmed to our beloved the Mayor, Bailiffs and Commonalty of the Tow Lancaster, their heirs and successors, that all pleas and sessions of whats Justices in the county of Lancaster assigned shall be held in the said Tow Lancaster as in the head town of the said county and not elsewhere in the county for ever. Wherefore we will and strictly command for ourself and our that the aforesaid pleas and sessions of whatever Justices in the aforesaid c assigned shall be held in the aforesaid town and not elsewhere as afor Witnesses hereto, the venerable Fathers Simon, Archbishop of Canterbury, Pr of all England; William of Winchester, our Chancellor; and Simon of Ely Treasurer, Bishops; Richard, Earl of Arundel, Robert of Suffolk, Thomas de of Oxford, our Chamberlain, Earls; Edward le de Spencer, Ralph de Nevill, de Nevill, John Atte Lee, Steward of our household and others. Given by ou hand at Westminster, on the thirteenth day of November, in the thirty-sixth ye our reign.

BY WRIT OF THE PRIORY SEAL, inrolled and allowed at Presto Wednesday, in the first week of Lent, in the thirty-seventh year of King Ed the III., after the Conquest.

Inrolled and allowed at Lancaster before Thomas de Lathom an Associates, Justices of our Lord the King, on Monday, in the fifth week of Le the thirty-seventy year of the reign of King Edward III., after the Conquest.

KING RICHARD II., grandson of Edward III., by his Letters Patent at Westminster, in the seventh year of his reign, recites and confirms the said gr Edward III., and by his Letters Patent, dated the sixth of February, in the te year of his reign, confirmed again the said grant of Edward III.

KING HENRY IV., by his Letters Patent, bearing date at Westminst first day of March, in the first year of his reign, reciting (*inter alia*) the said gra Edward III., at large confirmed the same in the following words :—We ratifyin confirming all and singular, the grants and confirmations aforesaid, and the Ch aforesaid, and all and singular the things in there contained, do for ourself and he much as in us lies by the tenor of these presents, grant and confirm to our be the present burgesses of the said town of Lancaster and their heirs and successo ever as the aforesaid Charters reasonably testify."

KING HENRY V., by Letters Patent bearing date at Westminster the fi February, in the eighth year of his reign, reciting the said Charter of Edward III, the several confirmations confirms them thus:—"And we do with the advic consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal in our Parliament held at West

e first year of our reign assembled, accept, approve and confirm to our beloved resent burgesses of the town aforesaid and their heirs and successors the Charters said, concerning such manner of Liberties, Franchises and Acquittances in no revoked, as the aforesaid Charters do reasonably testify. And as the said sses ought to use and enjoy the Liberties, Franchises and Acquittances aforesaid; hey and their predecessors have always hitherto, from the time of the making ie Charters aforesaid, accustomed reasonably to use and enjoy their Liberties, chises and Acquittances." Under which Charter of Confirmation is subscribed ie King himself and his Council in Parliament.

KING HENRY VII., by his Letters Patent dated the twenty-eighth day of , in the third year of his reign, reciting the said Charter of Edward III., rmed the grant thereby made to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the vill of aster.

QUEEN ELIZABETH by her Letters Patent, dated at Westminster the twelfth ebruary, in the fifth year of her reign, reciting (*inter alia*) the said Charter of ard III., confirmed the same thus: "We having ratified and confirmed the said letters and all and singular the things in them contained, do for ourself our heirs and successors as much as in us lies, admit, approve, and by the tenor ese presents do ratify and confirm to our beloved the present Burgesses of the n of Lancaster aforesaid, and their successors according as the letters aforesaid onably testify."

KING JAMES I. by his letters patent, dated the Sixth of December, in the nd year of his reign, ratified and confirmed all the Charters that had heretofore n granted by any of his predecessors to the Corporation of Lancaster.

KING CHARLES II. by his Letters Patent, as well under the great seal of land as under the Duchy seal, dated the twenty-second day of December, in the nty-sixth year of his reign, granted to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of aster (*inter alia*) in these words:—"And further we have confirmed by these nts for ourself, our heirs and successors, and to grant and confirm to the afore- Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of the said town and their successors, that all s and sessions of whatsoever Justices in the County of Lancaster assigned, to be ver holden in the said town of Lancaster as in our head town of the same County ot elsewhere in the same County. Wherefore we will and firmly command for nd our heirs, that the said pleas and sessions of whatever our Justices in our nty aforesaid assigned, be holden in the town aforesaid and not elsewhere as afore- " And likewise confirmed all former grants made to the Mayor, Bailiffs and monalty or Burgesses or inhabitants of the said vill or town of Lancaster.

The original Charters are in Latin, but the above are faithful translations.

Substance of a Decree of the Chancellor and Council of the Duchy of Lancaster under the Duchy Seal exemplified for and touching the Assizes and four Quarter Sessions, to be holden at Lancaster in the reign of Philip and Mary. It appears that two of the original Quarter Sessions of the Peace formerly held at Lancaster were withdrawn by an order of the Duchy Court from the said town and transferred to Clitheroe, and upon a hearing on behalf of the Mayor, Bailiffs and Commonalty of the town of Lancaster before the Chancellor of the Duchy and producing the original Charter of Edward III. and the various confirmations thereof, a decree was obtained for restoring to the town of Lancaster the two original Sessions which had been transferred to Clitheroe in which is added the following reason :—"And for that also that the said Court did make the said several orders without having any intelligence, notice or knowledge of the said Letters Patent or of any such liberty granted to the said town of Lancaster as by the same Letters Patent it doth now evidently and plainly appear. It is therefore, thus ordered and decreed by the said Chancellor and Council that all general Sessions of Assizes and gaol delivery to be appointed, shall be yearly from henceforth for ever holden and kept in and at the said town of Lancaster in the accustomed manner and not elsewhere in the said County. And also that four other Sessions of the Peace commonly called Quarter Sessions to be appointed, shall also yearly, from henceforth for ever be holden and kept at such days as before the making of the order for holding two of the said Quarter Sessions at Clitheroe, were prefixed, used and accustomed, in and at the said town of Lancaster, and not elsewhere in the said County of Lancaster, the several orders or any clause or article in the same comprised to the contrary, in anywise notwithstanding."

Among these papers is one referring to the Penitentiary.

On the 31st July, 1818, was laid the foundation of the new tower in Lancaster Castle, called the Penitentiary, intended for female prisoners. It was reared on Saturday, 26th May, 1821. Its form is that of a semi-polygon of eleven sides, six storeys high. The basement consisting of an ample kitchen, wash-house, dry-house, and store-room. Four of the storeys severally consist of nine lofty apartments, each sixteen feet by eight feet, and each capable of affording accommodation for three persons, all converging to central rooms occupied by the matron, for the inspection of the prisoners. Each storey is intended for a class of twenty-seven females. In the attic storey there are five work-rooms, surmounted by a hospital over the central part, or matron's rooms. In this edifice every attention has been paid to the means of classification, inspection, ventilation, and other conveniences, which are likely to render it one of the best constructed buildings of this kind in the kingdom. The north front, designed by Mr. Gandy, in which is placed a full length figure of justice does great credit to that eminent artist. Mr. W. Coultherst, the master mason, [illegible]

ed the work in a very substantial manner. In many parts he has displayed erable ability, particularly in the construction of the stone roof and the twisted ure of some of the stair cases.

"The Constitutions and Orders" used in the town of Lan- r, ratified after being examined in the 36th year of Edward III., ery interesting, and for the pleasure of the curious we will duce a limited number of their clauses, amounting in all 12.

8. The mayor and bailiffs to prove bread and ale once in the month at least.

9. No person to be mayor, bailiff, auditor, fearer, or pricker two years together. No mayor or bailiff shall be pricker or auditor the year next after have served the said office of mayorship or bailiff.

10. Also that the mayor shall *keep his comptroll* weekly in the *toll booth*.

16. Neither the mayor nor any of the bailiffs to give any reward from the to any bear-wardens or ministrels, without the consent of four of the head sses, and four of the commons—forfeit 6s, 8d.

17. That the bailiffs keep their banquets at Shrovetide and Easter, and iliffs' feasts to be landaway, and the town to be charged with such matters at dit.

19. Bailiffs to stallenge artificers, merchants and victuallers only one penny e Saturday.

20. Mayor and bailiffs to cause these constitutions to be read once every er in the presence of the freemen.

21. No person that hath been imprisoned in the gaol for any felony or ion of felony to remain in the town above three days after his discharge.

22. Mayor's sergeant to have no more wages at the town's cost, but only e year—to be paid quarterly—6s. 8d.

23. The mayor, bailiff, and brethren to have gowns.

24. The bailiffs' sergeant and bellman shall give attendance upon the every Saturday and principal feast days, and when strangers be in the town.

27. The sergeants and bellman to be attorneys in all foreign pleas.

28. Grass brought into the town for sale to be forfeited. The mayor s to appoint a convenient place for grass to be sold in.

29. Bellman not to carry away any hedging from the *pinder parrock*, nor way the three yeats belonging to the town.

30. Sergeants of the commons or bellman to obey their masters or forfeit r every default.

31. Also that one *cobbler* shall be chosen every year, within three hours he election of the officers to the [corroysors] to amend old shoes within this

town, and if any member so chosen by the [corroysors] and afterwards at any time do refuse to serve in that office, he shall forfeit for every default 6d.

32. Also that one *swyne herd* shall be yearly appointed to keep all the swyne vesyan within this town, as well in winter as in summer, upon the moor called *Whernmoore*, above the moor yeat, and the said swyne herd to have wages and fees as followeth, viz., the mayor to pay Xod., every one of the twelve head burgesses and the bailiff 4d., every freeman having swine 4d. yearly, every stallenger having swine to pay according as they are assessed by four men appointed yearly.

33. Mayor, bailiff sergeant, or under bailiff to be a freeman, and to be sworn.

34. Also that none shall be made burgesses within the said town except he have dwelled here the space of one whole year at least, within which time his neighbours may know his conversation, manner, and behaviour, and that none shall receive the liberty to have . . . nor be sworn to be burgesses but at a head court. Every freeman's son to pay XXs., every apprentice to XXVJs. VIII., and every stranger and foreign burgess to pay not less than . . . to be admitted to the freedom, and that none be admitted without a whole consent.

35. Freemen refusing to pay scot and lot to lose their freedom.

41. If any person give his goods to another man, for fraud or deceit, he shall lose his liberties.

42. If any freeman make any complaint called wrangling he shall lose his liberties.

49. Also, that if any person do rayle, chide, or flyte, and thereof be convicted they shall be amerced, the first time in XIJd., the second time in IJs., the third time to be set upon the pillorie or cooke stoole, or else shall make fyne and redemption at the will of Mr. Mayor and XIJ. head burgesses.

50. Also, that if any person do make a brawl or hubbleshaw, he shall make no less fyne than 3s. 4d., whether it be upon officer or other.

58. No inhabitor to take house or land within the liberty of the town, except they have the good-will of the tenant.

59. That every freeman that shall occupy any of the town's lands or Deep Carrs, shall have and occupy the same lands during their lives, and after their several deceases, if any of their children be made freemen, then they to have the same if they will pay so much for the same as shall be assessed by six burgesses and six freemen, or else they that will give the most for it to have it.

64. Also, that no stallenger shall mowe or sheare any brackens or bushes upon the common pasture till the freeman be supplied under pain of 3s 4d.

65. Also that no stranger shall be suffered to come into the town to dwell till they be allowed by Mr. Mayor, brethren, and XIJ. of the commons to what science or craft they will take to.

66. Every inhabitant to keep watch and ward, and to find themselves harneys accordingly.

67. No foreigner to bake or brew to sell . . . without a license.

68. No stallenger shall buy any victuals or wares coming or come to the : to be sold before the market bell be rung, until the burgesses of the same : have bought what they will.

70. All the inhabitants to pay scot and lot.

71. None shall be punished or imprisoned in the Tolbooth but only free- and all drunkards and disorderly persons to be imprisoned in the stock-house.

74. No inn-holder shall refuse to lodge any stranger that seemeth to be t and able to pay.

75. Also, that no bridal dinner shall be made within this towne of aster above the price of 4d. the piece, under pain of forfeit under every default.

76. Also, that none shall make any new ales or rintoracks within the :, either bidd to any within the towne or cause to be bidd to any in fare or :-tything. . . . . 6s. 8d., and if any officers do license them 6s. 8d.

77. Also, if any having ale to sell, refuse to sell forth to anybody a penny- ı or a half-pennyworth, or what as they need. . . . shall forfeit 6d.

78. No alehouse to be kept open on the Sabbath day in the time of divine :e.

85. No butcher shall sell any quarter of any beast mingled with any er of any other beast.

87. No butcher to sell any flesh against the Assizes or fairs, until the flesh- rs have had a sight of the flesh and skin.

88. Vagabonds or idle young persons to be carted or scourged forth of the :.

89. If any man be found, by request, a common vagabond, or a common -dropper, standing under any man's eaves, walls, or windows. . . . fined l.

90. All the detected to be carted about the towne and then expulsed forth : towne.

92. Also, that all unlawful games be laid away, and young men com- ed to buy bows and arrows.

97. Every man to repair his own hedge.

113. None to keep sacks of corn, meal, malt, or salt, from Saturday to day.

117. No shoemaker to sell shoes unless they be sufficiently tann'd and d.

118. None shall drive horses or beasts loose through the fields.

122. None shall leave meat-arks or forms in the street from Saturday to day.

124. None shall winnow any corn upon the pavement or in the streets.

130. No butcher shall cart bowells, blood, or such like corruption into the

132. No man to cart manure or turn water near his neighbour's wall or upon his neighbour's house or garden.

136. That none brew, wash clothes, or any vile thing, either beasts, inmates, or do any other unwholesome or filthy thing in or about the *stone well*, the ware, or any other common well about this towne.

137. No person to get clay before the Castle gates.

139. That sheep shall be kept forth of the fields from the feast of St. Andrew yearly until the corn be *inned*

140. That geese shall be kept forth of the fields from Easter Day, yearly until the corn be gotten in.

141. That calves be kept forth of the field from Hallow Thursday to corn begotten.

142. That swine be kept yearly of the fields from the beginning of seed time until corn be . . . . upon pain of forfeit, for every default 4d.

We at once perceive that in many instances our ancestors were not without a large amount of common sense, which in the public interest is the best sense of all, and ever a great desideratum where youth or inexperience is put into power. The bye-laws of the Corporation, introduced in the 7th year of Queen Ann, together with those of the 59th of George III., and 4th George IV., 1823, are simply extensions and reforms with modifications of amercements or fines.

The Market Hall and Public Baths.

Across and along a covered passage is the spacious market house. From all sides of the town proper, this house is easily approached. It was erected in 1846, and enlarged in 1880 by the addition of what is called the "back market." In 1890 a balcony with a row of shops beneath was erected. The hall is said to be one of the best in the north of England.

The Baths and Wash-houses and the Williamson Park must now claim a few words. The first of these places was presented to the town by the late Samuel Gregson, Esq., formerly member for Lancaster. The swimming bath in the same is 60 feet by 32 feet, and numerous first and second class private baths

: neatly fitted up. A ramble round by Ladies' Walk, and we are the lower end of St. Leonardgate, wherein stands the Centenary apel *School, and as we proceed towards the centre of the wn a large building, namely the Athenæum, erected in 1781-2.

Williamson Park

For real beauty of situation and elegance of arrangement the finest in the north of England. Eight years ago the site of s park was a bleak, gorsey moor. Many years ago it was seen the Lancaster people that in this moor lay the material for a autiful recreation ground and public arboretum ; and as far back the time of the great cotton famine the ground was partly laid t with the object named in view when the town was anxious to d a means of subsistence for the unemployed. At length it was olved to make a sort of fashionable drive, and some walks upon e broad moor, and so the work was commenced and the drive as named Shakespeare Road, and ramifying from it were good avelled walks and a plateau upon the most exalted portion known t as the "Top of Hard Times." "Thus the moor remained rough d dangerous in some parts, but pleasant in others," to quote hnson, for nearly twenty years, when the late Mr. Alderman illiamson, the largest employer of labour in the town, who, about e year 1844, commenced the manufacture of table baize and nerican leather cloth, and in less than thirty years amassed a ncely fortune, conceived the idea of converting the whole piece land into a park at his own expense, and providing for its intenance, so that it might never cost the town a single penny. ordingly £10,000 was fixed upon as the sum necessary to carry t the scheme in addition to £1,000 for quarry rights. The rthy Alderman died shortly after making this intention known, d the realisation of the plan devolved upon his two sons. The ginal sum was found insufficient, so the sons set aside another ;,000 out of the estate for the purpose. £13,530 10s 4d. had en spent on this noble scheme, leaving a balance of £1,769 9s. 8d.

* Newly fronted in 1888.

for maintenance fund. Seeing that this was quite inadequate, Mr. James Williamson, the present member for the Lancaster Division, came forward and contributed on his own account £8,230 10s. 4d., so as to make the maintenance fund £10,000. The offer was accepted, and the Corporation, in the name of the public of Lancaster, passed a hearty vote of thanks to the generous donor. The scenery which the eminences of the park command of land and sea is such as cannot well be surpassed anywhere. The hills of Westmorland and Cumberland form a delightful boundary to the view as obtained from the summit long ago christened "The Sixpence." The vessels in Barrow and Fleetwood are discernible to the left; and when the day is bright and clear Grange and Ulverston are very plainly seen across the broad bay of Morecambe. The park has every possible convenience, even to smoke-shelter and drinking fountains; and between some of the natural rocks, which form an oval, the visitor finds a grand surprise in the flowery season after descending the rock-hewn rustic steps, since what may be termed a miniature Eden breaks suddenly upon his sight. There are two entrances, and at each a lodge built of ashlar stone, handsome and commodious. On the gates are the Williamson arms and the arms of the Borough of Lancaster. Nature has not been trespassed upon or disfigured by what is often mistakenly enough called art; the latter has only been allowed to make rough places smooth and more capable of affording enjoyment. The shrubs are very extensive, and altogether the park covers about forty acres. The old hills and mounds have been smoothed, and faced with green sods at their bases, while the shrubs above help to retain the weird appearance that reminds one of the past, and makes the contrast more enjoyable. Nor must the rustic bridge and charming lake be forgotten, the latter forming a good skating rink in the winter, and more likely to please the visitor because of the enormous cliffs which tower above it on the south-western side. There is a waterfall artifically constructed to fall over a cliff eighty feet high into a smaller and separate lake below. Mr. Williamson, M.P., has been a veritable benefactor to his native town. Acknowledging the Providence that has enriched him and his family, he has deter-

l that in all his philanthropic deeds the rule should be "the est benefits for the greatest number."

Gas Works.

It may here be remarked that up to 1819 the Lancaster ıration lit up the thoroughfares of the town with lamps, but t year at a meeting it was resolved that each street should its own lamps. In 1820 the resolution was acted upon, and :1, but in this latter year many of the inhabitants refused to ribe. On September 28th, 1825, a meeting was held in the Hall, the Mayor, Leonard Redmayne, Esq., being chairman, it was resolved to form a company to supply the town with The capital, £2,000, was proposed to be raised in 400 shares :o each. In a very short time the shares were taken up. It ın February 24th, 1827, that the streets of Lancaster were illuminated by gas. Mr. C. Armitage, A.M.I.C.E., is the ıt engineer at the gas yard, and he has introduced every latest vement in the science of gas making. When the Gas Works purchased by the Corporation in 1879, the manufacture of gas 3 million cubic feet; and the price at that time was 4s. 6d. 000, an allowance being made of 12½ per cent. to consumers the consumption reached 150,000 cubic feet per annum, and cent. rebate was allowed to consumers who consumed under uantity. The company had £30,000 of 10 per cent. stock ıaid up, and £7,000 of loan capital. The Lancaster Corpora- aid £80,000 for the £30,000 ten per cent. fully paid up shares, ook over one mortgage of £7,000, so that altogether they £87,000. The amount of capital expended on capital account commencement of 1891 was £101,124; the increase being incipally to a new gas-holder and tank erected in the year

Since 1883 nothing whatever has been added to capital ıt. The quantity of coal and cannel carbonised in 1890 ents 12,000 tons, and the quantity of gas made has reached illion cubic feet. The price of gas in the borough of Lancaster 2s. 3d. per 1,000 cubic feet net. No meter rents are charged,

these having been abolished in 1889. The meter rents were eq to about 1½d. per 1,000 cubic feet on average. The price of g is, therefore, only one half of what it was when the Gas Comp had the works.

The Gas Department has kindly forwarded the na of the past managers of the Gas Works since their origin in 1 They are as follow:—Thomas Dewhurst, William Malley, T. Mellor, William Fleming, and Charles Armitage, A.M.I.C.E.

CHAPTER X.

LANCASHIRE WITCHES—TRIALS OF SOME OF THEM—DEBTORS IN LANCASTER CASTLE—HOW THEY FARED AND PASSED THEIR TIME—PRESENTATIONS MADE BY DEBTORS IN 1837—THE AMICABLE LIBRARY—ASSEMBLY ROOM—THE STOREY ART INSTITUTE—THE THEATRE—PERSONS OF EMINENCE WHO HAVE APPEARED THEREIN—LANCASTER BANKS.

LANCASHIRE has been famous for its so-called witches, and the county town was, in August, 1612, the scene of a remarkable trial, in which the following persons played the part—the unwilling part—of prisoners:—Elizabeth Southerne, *alias* old Demdike, aged over 80; Elizabeth Device, young Demdike (Southerne's daughter), James Device, Alizon Device (son and daughter of Elizabeth), Annie Whittle, *alias* Chattox, a widow of 80 years of age; Annie Redfern, her daughter; Alice Nutter, Katherine Hewytt, *alias* "Mouldheels;" James Bulcock, of the Moss End; John (her son), Isabel Robey, and Margaret Pearson, of Padiham. Eight other persons from Samlesbury, namely, Jennet Bierley, Ellen Bierley, Jane Southworth, John Ramsden, Elizabeth Astley, Alice Gray, Isabel Sidgreaves, and Lawrence Hayes. The four last were discharged. The judge who tried the offenders was Sir Edward Bromley. Mother Demdike professed to have met the devil, who called himself "Tib." She admitted that she had promised to give herself to him in consideration of his securing to her all that she desired. This same old creature is said to have "made her daughter sell herself to the devil." Old Anne Whittle was first put upon her trial, *alias* Ann Chattox, or Chatterbox, as she was literally, for we are informed that as she walked to the dock she was constantly seen to be moving her lips. She confessed that she had "placed a bad wish

upon one Robert Nutter, who had insulted her daughter, and died;" that she had also "bewitched a man's drink" (the dri one John Morris); and that she had "made a quantity of b from a dish of skimmed milk." Eight others were acquitted one, Margaret Pearson, was sentenced "to stand in the p with a paper on her head declaring her offence, at Clith Padiham, Whalley, and Lancaster, and to be imprisoned for year." Although there can be little doubt that these so-c "witches" were "a bad lot," yet, allowing for the darkness c times—the light of civilisation and education scarcely being a a mere streak—we are inclined to consider that the judge sentenced these erring creatures, many of them to execution, have been as ignorant of the gospel of mercy as the delinquer front of him. Fancy a judge telling the prisoners that it "impossible that they should expect either to prosper or con in this world *or receive reward in the next*," and at the same urging them "to repentance for their 'devilish and hel practices." The Pendle Forest must have been a most infatu and infatuating neighbourhood, for in 1612 the gallows was p freely used, ten being executed at once. It appears that "w craft" was bad to extinguish, notwithstanding the cruel pu ments; for there was held at Malkin Tower a great convocati seventeen witches on the succeeding Good Friday, when it decided to kill Mr. Covell, the governor of the Castle, ar bewitch and murder a Mr. Lester, a gentleman residing at We with-Craven, Yorkshire. Then, again, a Mr. Roger Nowell, who had, it was stated, out of spite committed the witch Lancaster Assizes also came under the anathemas of the sen sorceresses, and it was decided to relieve him of his breath fo part he had taken. A 'Witches' Sabbath was held, whe devil, or whoever and whatever he may be, was evoked and re indulged in.

In 1633, another set of witches from Pendle Forest tried and condemned at Lancaster, but imprisoned and after cleared from aspersion by Edward Robinson, a boy who wa orned to give evidence against them.

"Gone to Lancaster" and "Hansbrow's Hotel" were popular
ngs in the good old days when Lancaster Castle was a debtors'
on. Letters were often addressed to "Hansbrow's Hotel,"
governor of the Castle then being a gentleman of that name. In
7, there were between 300 and 400 debtors in this "Hotel,"
:rein beer, wine, tobacco, but no spirits, were allowed, and
:re those who could afford might have any kind of food or clothing
y wished and any quantity, with the right of receiving friends
n 8 a.m. up to 8 p.m. In this strange hostelry there were
.rtments to be had, whose comforts and privileges were regulated
ıccordance with the debtor's purse or the liberality of his friends.
:se apartments were humorously styled "The Tap," "The Snug,"
'he Pigeons," "The Chancery," "The Constables," "The Pin
ĸ," "The Smugglers," "The Albion," "The Belle Vue," "The
ıg Room," and "The Quakers." It must be stated that arrests
re often "friendly" arrangements to enable an insolvent to rid
ıself of his liabilities. The bailiff and his supposed victim would
vel amicably to Lancaster, and at the station be met by some
t of a "scheduling lawyer," as he was termed, between whom
l the bailiff there was a decent understanding, and a carousal at
nearest hotel or inn if the debtor's purse permitted, as a last
ɔree." In the Castle many games were allowed, and various
ltical "larks" indulged in, including stump orations and sham
:tions, in which, strange to state, the Tories were mostly
orious by 160 of a majority. Between 1752 and 1794 there was
ı a bowling green at the service of the "wealthier debtors."
the poor, hard up insolvent, however much he had been the
ıture of circumstances, did not find Lancaster Castle a bed of
:s. If he could not pay for the various creature blessings like
luckier neighbour he must suffer, and his daily quantum of
eshment was not very likely to make the surroundings less
ıotonous. Two ounces of bread daily, 4½oz. of oatmeal daily,
4½oz. of salt weekly, with 10lbs. of potatoes weekly, formed
a miserable fare, while others with willing friends could be
ɾided for and enjoy comfortable rooms, fire and lighting, and
ı musical entertainment in the shape of a brass band. The

"advantages" of the imprisonment depended upon the pay, which ranged from five shillings to one pound fifteen shillings weekly.

On the 8th of February, 1837, Richard Bulfield, Esq., was presented with a handsome silver snuff box by the debtors in Lancaster Castle, as a "testimony of respect for his integrity and humanity."

On the 11th of March, 1837, an interesting presentation was made to the Rev. William Preston Blair, of Manchester, by some of the debtors confined in the Castle. It appears that Mr. Blair was sent to Lancaster Castle "in consequence of having, in order to save a relation, lent him a considerable sum of money, and also unfortunately accepted bills for him which were returned upon the acceptor." During his incarceration Mr. Blair was indefatigable in working for the well being of the souls around him, he was found by the pallet of the sick and dying, was ever ready to perform divine service, and to deliver week-night lectures, and thus rendered his incarceration a god-send to those with whom he was placed. Mr. Nicholls, a Manchester attorney, being deputed to make the presentation to Mr. Blair, made it in a manner which for neatness of phraseology cannot be surpassed. The gift consisted of an elegant Bible.

In literary and philosophical matters there is a society in Lancaster dating from 1815, and its papers are often of a moderate good order. The Amicable Library, formed in 1768, still flourishes and Mr. W. O. Roper, the Deputy Town Clerk, and author of "Churches, Castles, and Ancient Halls of North Lancashire," is the secretary. This Library was originally located at a house and shop in Church Street. There is, I hear, no record of the old librarians; but in 1824 I learn that at a general meeting held on the 15th December, at the Town Hall, it was decided by the committee to secure more convenient premises. The Rev. W. Lamp was chairman. It appears that the committee obtained building now used as the post office, and the first li rarian, [illegible]

hard Owen states, was his aunt, Miss Parren. After her came
s. Cawson, a widow lady, who was followed by her sister-in-
, Miss Jane Cawson; then we find Miss Jackson, daughter of
tain Jackson; Miss Sarah Jackson, her niece, succeeding, and
this lady Mr. J. Dowbiggin, who has held the post since 1885.
ie early part of 1891 he was appointed curator of the Storey
Institute. His successor at the Amicable Library is Mr. W.
chard, who entered upon his duties in April, 1891. Mr.
chard is the grandson of the distinguished commedian of that
e.

The Co-operative Library, in Lancaster, is a very good one, may well be so, for Lancaster goes in for co-operation principles very large extent. The librarian is Mr. Henry Motton.

The Assembly Room.

The Assembly Room was erected in 1714 by the Corporation. y entertainments of the highest social character have been held in it. There have been past Lord Mayors of London banquetted , and on Thursday, September 15th, 1842, a complimentary er was given to Dr. Whewell and Sir Richard Owen. A tiful monogram appears over the back door at the north end e building between the figures which indicate the date. The rs seem to signify:—"George, King of England; Corporation mbly Room." The date is thus—J714. The premises are now of the property of the King's Arms Estate Company.

The Storey Art Institute.

The last piece of munificence which Sir Thomas Storey has ured the town with has assumed the form of a School of Art, ted on the site of the Mechanics' Institute, which latter was blished on the 4th of March, 1824, and formally opened on the of June in the same year. This new edifice is erected in com- oration of the attainment of the 50th year of rule of Queen

Victoria, and the happy form chosen by the generous donor in the following inscription modestly sets forth that he declares, and dedicates the edifice to the advancement of talent, is in every way worthy of a public spirited man.

"In Honorem
Victoriae Reginae Nostrae
Annis L. Reginae.
Feliciter Actis.
Tho. Storey, Eques,
D. D. D.
(Dat. dicat. dedicat)
M D C C C L X X X V I I."

The Lancaster School of Art was established in 185 was one of the first of those schools founded all over the c by the Science and Art Department after the exhibition of 1 department then known as the Department of practical Art. was a Lancaster Society of Arts existing early in the present c but it was dissolved on Thursday, November 28th, 1844.

A preliminary description of the new Art Institute is can be given at present. Architecturally it is an attractive b of superior finish. The corridor is a long and ornate pass by a very elegant stained window in which are six medallion symbolical of Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, Music, Lit and Science. Beneath these respective symbols are the na distinguished men whose lives were devoted to Apollo, M Clio, Urania, &c. Reading from left to right are these disting names: Reynolds, Turner, Flaxman, Alfred Stevens, V the Englishman (William of Wykeham), Wren, Handel, B Chaucer, Shakespeare, Roger Bacon, Newton. The staine was designed by Mr. Jowett. of the firm of Shrigley and Lancaster. The recesses on the opposite side are to be f with pictures and the effect will then be admirable. The Art is a noble chamber lighted from above. At the north end o

efully adorned *apsis* in which will be placed a group of statuary esenting the Queen and the Prince Consort sculptured by Mr. od, of Chelsea. On the east side their will be a lift for the ging up of large paintings. This fine room is twenty-six yards and over ten wide. Just beyond it on the north is a very sant committee-room. The general meeting room in suite with gallery will be used for drawings and local exhibits. This tment is fifty-one feet in length and twenty-seven in width. se rooms are on the first floor. On the second floor is the ientary room, furnished with black boards and desks and flat es for geometrical drawings. The wainscoting round the le of this floor is of pitch-pine, stained a beautiful dark green. r to is the Art Master's room, in which is a wardrobe and every irtenance essential to such master's requirements. On the same is the second elementary room, capable of accommodating fifty lars. Already there are to be seen on the walls some exceedingly ictive plaster casts, including one from Notre Dame and one i the Ghiberti Gates, Florence; a cast from Stonechurch in t, and the Frieze of the Trajan Forum showing the libation of

The Antique and Life Chamber is near to. It will be used lrawing and painting from living models. There are now over hundred and fifty pounds' worth of casts and models including iael Angelo's slave; the Athlete with the Strigel, Hercules with Golden Apples (taken from the one in the British Museum) omised; casts from the tomb of Lorenzo de Medici, and a sized head of Michael Angelo, a David, &c. There are likewise llent specimens of pilaster work and panels. Donetello's figures iildren, and Goujon's Rivers of France. There are vases and s of fruit and flowers to be used as models for painting from, a very perfect lay figure of a human being, the only one ever duced into Lancaster. In the wall are Greek Parthenon friezes, dy in themselves. In this room is to be seen a geometrical onstration board to be utilised chiefly in illustrating relative s of projections, &c. Adjacent is the Designing Room and Art ry and a Modelling Room for the modelling of wax and clay s. There are some old models which have been recently

cleaned, amongst them were Discobulus of Miron, Discobulu Naucides, a Fighting Gladiator and a Venus de Medici. On ground floor is a reading-room and hard by an apartment which i form the library, a science department, a chemical-room or lab tory, and a technical education apartment in which eventually th will be a carpenter's bench, lathe and other appliances belong to artisan capacities. Altogether there are sixteen rooms w anti-rooms and lavatories besides, the latter conveniences be plentifully distributed all over the edifice. The heating appara is on the most approved principle and the cellars are large a well finished. There is an excellent culinary department and l communicating with the general meeting room so that it will quite easy to prepare a collation or banquet on the premises. lighting has been well considered, the "meteor gas lamps" be adopted.

The distribution of prizes to the successful Art Students t place probably for the last time in the Mayor's apartment at Town Hall, on the 17th of December, 1890.

The Theatre.

Old play goers of Lancaster will take an interest in fragment of the past. "Theatre, Lancaster, June 24th, 1; Messrs. Austen and Whitlock having opened a commodious thea in the town of Lancaster, there will be performed on Wednesd the 2nd of July, a tragedy called 'The Orphan of China.' characters are to be dressed in proper habits, to which will be ad a farce called 'The Miller of Mansfield.' Boxes; 2s. 6d. pit, gallery, 1s. To begin at 7 o'clock. N.B. The company perform every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, during their st stay in town." The theatre was erected in 1781, in part b subscription of 8 shares of £50 each for which an interest of £5 cent was paid from the rent of the theatre, each proprietor, contin Clark (p. 45., 1807), had also a free ticket of admission during season. Simpson's, "Lancaster," (1852), describes the theatre a "Music Hall and Museum."

In 1782, during the race week, special performances were ren at the theatre, and the local chronicler remarks that the Earl Surrey attended each night. In September, 1789, by special ire of the Earl of Lonsdale, "School for Scandal," and "The lnight Hour" were performed to crowded houses. In a critique d August 18th, 1802, the oldest local journal, alluding to the pany present at the play, describes the same in the following sh manner:—"Such a blaze of beauty and elegance could not excelled in any theatre in the kingdom." On the 8th of tember, Mr. Munden and Mrs. H. Siddons appeared on the rds in the comedy of "The Poor Gentleman." The management then in the hands of Messrs. Welch and Thornhill. On August 1, 1804, the theatre was opened for the season under the agement of Mr. Stanton and Mr. and Mrs. H. Siddons, while s Mellon (afterwards Duchess of St. Albans) occupied the stage. August 13th, 1805, Master Betty, the young Roscius, appeared oung Norval in the play of "Douglas." Mr. Betterton assumed part of old Norval, and Mrs. Glover that of Lady Randolph. receipts amounted to £126. In 1843, "The Infant Sappho" performed, Miss Vining taking the leading lady's part. On ember 6th, 1845, a big night of a musical character was scored, Ellwood, the noted cornet player, performing before the Mayor a fashionable gathering. In 1846, Miss Maria Hawes appeared series of oratorios. This lady was a professional artiste popular ncert music. In 1843, the old theatre underwent a complete sformation at the instance of Edmund Sharpe, Esquire, and was ed as a Music Hall, with the oratorio of the "Messiah" in h the solo performers were Mr. Seymour, Miss Robinson, Armstrong, Mr. Scarisbrick, and Mr. Constantine; and on the ing of the day following this oratorio, a concert of a miscel- ous nature was given. On December 5th, 1843, Mr. Harrison a concert consisting of vocal and instrumental music, the tes being Messrs. Lindley, Blagrove, and the Misses Williams. une, 1866, General Tom Thumb,* and Minnie Warren with

* General Tom Thumb first visited Lancaster on the 21st and 22nd of ary, 1845. He was then reported as being only 25 inches in height and 15lbs. ight; age, 13.

Commodore Nutt visited the Music Hall, and "Blind Tom performed twice during the same year. About two and years ago Sir Richard Owen lectured here on "Cavern Expl in the North of France." The concert given on the 27th 1848, for the benefit of the widow of Mr. John Harrison, m appear that the deceased was a local musician identical wi Mr. Harrison who appeared as the artiste special of Decembe 1843, above referred to. I ought to add that Mr. Stephen has performed in this hall, but on what dates I have been un learn.

From about 1860 until 1882 the Athenæum was the p of a company termed "The Lancaster Athenæum Company, Li and in 1865 the name Edward Graham Paley, Esq., appe secretary thereto. In May, 1884, the hall again became a property, and since that year has belonged to Mr. Henry Will

Paganini, the celebrated violin player, who was in La for several days in September, 1833, appeared on the Ath stage. Professor Greenbank lectured in the hall on the 24t 1844, and the British Archæological Association, under t sidency of Mr. James Heywood, M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A., meeting in the hall on the 20th August, 1850. Mr. Sims has been here several times, and Mr. Bellew, whose last ance on the stage was on the 28th November, 1871. Mr. Dawson lectured on Richard Cobden from the same platf 1866. Owing to the courtesy of W. G. Welch, Esq., of Square, I am enabled to transcribe the autographs of the fo littérateurs, scientists, artistes, and vocalists who have ente the public of Lancaster between 1860 and 1884. This ge (Mr. Welch) was secretary of the Athenæum Company. signatures are a study, and the book will one day be worth sum of money from the virtuoso's point of view. The nam graphological curiosities, indicating the character of their in many instances. There are specimens of the horizon vertical, cylindrical, rectilineal, rhomboid and obtuse-ang

lar. Amongst these sign-manuals I noticed the following :— rian Endersohn (January 10th, 1869), J. G. Patey, Emile er, B. Waterhouse Hawkins, J. L. Hatton, A. Reichardt, ley Richards, R. J. Sketchley (who lectured on Walpole, mber 28th, 1860), Allen Irving, F.S.A., H. Lemmens-Sherring- Grace Sherrington, W. H. Weiss of "Elijah" fame, Philip arpenter Ph. D., (March 19th and 21st, 1861), Charlotte S. y, (October 17th, 1861), Montem Smith, J. C. M. Bellew, l 8th, 1865), Lydia Howard, Sam Cowell ('Hic et Ubique'), . Macgowan, of Ningpo, China, with specimens of Chinese ig. E. Lankester ('Man and the Gorilla,' March 31st, 1862), Daniell, L.L.D. ('Life of the first French Emperor,' October nd 7th, 1862), George Grossmith, F. Close (late Dean of sle), Sir Richard Owen (March 8th, 1865), Edward de Jong), C. A. Calvert (January 27th, 1864), George Buckland, Frank ess, George Dawson (April 11th, 1866), Fred Maccabe (1866), Roberts, L. A. M. Toomkitchie, of the Japanese Troupe (with mens of Japanese handwriting), Walter Field, John Hudspeth, n Waugh (January 31st, 1865), 'Blind Tom,' W. P. Howard, *cal Guardian* (October 30th, 1866), Edmund Rosenthal (Decem- 2nd, 1869), Walter and Henry Wardroper (February 17th,), Signor Foli, Charles Dillon (March 3rd, 1877), J. H. ren (January 16th, 1877), Duncan S. Miller (Royal Handbell ers, January 3rd, 1877). Wilma Norman Neruda's name is a fine and prominent sample of chirography. There are other atures of men who are more than conquerors, having fought won, fought their way to honour and renown. The scientific, ary, artistic and musical world are all represented, and in the r bars of music are not unfrequently met with in addition to names. In the beginning of the album is a notification to the t that the same was presented to Mr. Welch by resolution of Lancaster Athenæum Company, Limited, at its final meeting on 16th, 1884." On the 16th and 17th of August, 1889, Miss scue appeared in Mr. W. S. Gilbert's Mythological Comedy malion and Galatea ;" also as "Vere" in "Moths."

A few more facts may suitably be introduced while on edifice. Some strong teetotalers reigned here in 1838. In Lecture Hall attached many religious and political meetings been held by prominent local men at different periods. character of the plays now mounted is often of a very sup order, and it is earnestly to be hoped that in due time the rage any extreme sensational pieces will die never to be revived.

In September, 1812, a son of Crispin thought he would se for himself a place "on the cheap" in the theatre. He asce the back stairs of the stage leading to the region of thunder lightning, and meditating a descent into the gallery, he atten to realise his aim, but, unfortunately for himself, he fell into th and escaped with little more than a good shaking.

There used to be a barn called the Bulk Tithe Barn, sit on the road to Caton, and it was says "Old Recollections," as a play house. Munden, Whitelock, Mrs. Siddons (then Kemble), all the Kembles and Mrs. Munden performed in the theatre. The old play house was on the south side of the Road, and subsequently became a part of the Ridge Lane pro —J.B., *Lancaster Guardian.*

Lancaster Banks.

In Lancaster there are the following banks:—The Sa Bank established in January, 1823, and opened on the 10th o month; the Lancaster Bank in Church Street, a fine spe architecturally; the new Preston Bank, in Market Street; Wakefield, Crewdson, and Company's Kendal Bank, New and Market Street, formerly the Salford Bank.

Banking in Lancaster began practically with the Wors namely, by Messrs. Robert and Alexander Worswick, wh their bank in New Street, and afterwards, in 1811, in Church S These two gentlemen were the sons of one Thomas Worswick

1753-4 took up the freedom of the borough, "being then a ch-movement maker at Singleton. In 1768 he commenced ness as a watchmaker, and in 1787-8 three of his sons were itted on the roll of freemen, the above Robert and Alexander, Thomas, described as a merchant. In September, 1791, ander Worswick, banker, married Miss Greaves, the daughter homas Greaves, banker, of Preston, partner in the firm of rton, Greaves and Dennison. Their successors in more recent s have been the Pedders and the Newshams. Thomas Wors- died in January, 1804, aged 74. Alexander Worswick died at hton Hall, July 29th, 1814, aged 50; and in 1823 Richard swick, who resided at Ellel Grange, died at the age of 57. old files of the *Lancaster Gazette* give many particulars of the and new banking houses, as do also the *Kendal Courant*, *Preston iew*, and the *Newcastle Courant and Herald*. Leighton Hall me the property of Richard Gillow, Esq., in 1823, the price for it being £22,300, exclusive of the timber valued at £2,591; Ellel Grange and Cragg Hall estates, lately held by Richard swick, were bought by Richard Atkinson, Esq., for £10,800, er £680 extra.

The new bank was completed in 1870, and was furnished by srs. Gillow & Co. The first chairman was Leonard Redmayne, (1826 to 1860). A portrait in oil of this gentleman is to be suspended over the fireplace in the bank manager's room. It erected by subscription.

From the paper read before the members of the Lancaster osophical Society on the 22nd of December, 1887, I take the wing:—"Of Private banks in Lancaster we know little or ing until the closing years of the last century. Local history is almost a blank prior to the commencement of the *Lancaster ette* in June, 1801.

Worswicks' failure left Lancaster with only one bank, that of srs. Dilworth, Arthington, and Birkett, and into it were paid in

most cases the first dividends received from Worswicks' estates. Four years after Worswicks' failure, and on almost the same day of the year, on the 10th February, 1826, the doors of Dilworth's bank were closed. By this second failure, Lancaster was plunged into the greatest distress and alarm. For some years the large trade with the West Indies which had made Lancaster so prosperous, had been gradually drawn away to modern ports, and it seemed now that the old town must sink under its misfortunes. But Lancaster did not lack brave and enterprising citizens. They lost no time in calling a meeting to consider how the public embarrassment might be relieved. It was held in the Town Hall three days after Dilworth's failure. After other proposals had been discussed, Mr. Higgin, senior, at last suggested the possibility of some substitute for a bank to transact the business of the town. The outcome of that suggestion was the establishment of the first joint stock bank in England—The Lancaster Banking Company.

In the *Lancaster Gazette* of the 25th of February, there is an extract from the *Preston Chronicle*, stating that in Dilworth's bankruptcy the debts were £265,565, assets £148,000, leaving a deficiency of £117,565. On the 14th of March, there was a public election of assignees, and Messrs. John Brockbank, Oliver Toulmin Roper, and Armitstead were appointed.

At the time of the failure John Dilworth was 80 years of age, and was residing at Yealand Conyers, Robert Birkett was a man of 50, and Robert Morley Arthington was a young man who had only a short time previously joined the firm.

On the 23rd October, 1826, the new Banking Company commenced business in Dilworth's offices, in Penny Street, in premises which at the present time are occupied by Messrs. Knipe and Jones, ironmongers. In a few years the bank was transferred to Church Street, to the house which the Worswicks occupied, and after many years the new bank buildings were erected on the site of that house.

The Lancaster Bank has paid to its proprietors in bonuses
d dividends up to January 27th, 1891, the sum of £2,185,000 10s.
d this in addition to making provision for bank buildings, reserve
nd, &c.

John Coulston, Esq., of Hawkshead, Bolton-le-Sands, who
as manager of the Lancaster Bank upwards of forty years, died on
: 19th September, 1866, aged 69. The shareholders and friends
ntributed to the erection of a neat granite pillar to his memory,
nich stands over his grave in the cemetery.

Messrs. Wakefield and Crewdson, took over the premises
merly occupied by the Manchester and Salford Bank, on the
t of July, 1873.

On January 10th, 1823, it was resolved at a meeting held in
: Town Hall, to establish a Savings Bank in Lancaster, which only
sed to exist in 1889, its last annual return showing its amount
funds to be £146,835 5s. 6d. Mr. Richard Bond was auditor
:he Bank for twenty-four years.

CHAPTER XI.

LANCASTER WORTHIES.

Eminent Divines born in Lancaster.

JOHN TAYLOR, D.D.—THOMAS ASHTON, D.D.—ROBERT HOUSMAN, B.A.-FESSOR WILLIAM WHEWELL—THOMAS HATHORNTHWAITE, LI J. C. M. BELLEW, M.A.

Eminent Divines closely identified with Lancaster.

SETH BUSHELL, D.D.—WILLIAM JOHN KNOX-LITTLE, M.A.—COLIN CAM M.A.

Eminent Laymen born in Lancaster.

SIR JOHN HARRISON -HENRY BRACKEN, M.D.--JOHN HEYSHAM, M.D. PENNY—WILLIAM HADWEN—WILLIAM SANDERSON—JAMES LONS CORNELIUS HENDERSON—SIR RICHARD OWEN—SIR WILLIAM TU PROFESSOR EDWARD ATKINSON—W. H. HIGGIN, Q.C.—COL. R WADESON, V.C.--GEORGE DANSON—THOMAS EDMONDSON—W SHAW SIMPSON—JAMES BRUNTON—JAMES TOMLINSON.

Eminent Laymen closely identified with Lancaster.

PROFESSOR FRANKLAND -PROFESSOR GALLOWAY—SIR ROBERT RAWL SIR A. J. LOFTUS—WILLIAM LINTON—JONATHAN BINNS—EDWARD DE VITRE—STEPHEN ROSS—SIR THOMAS STOREY—BENJAMIN R —H. GILBERT.

Eminent Catholic Divines and Laymen closely identified Lancaster.

EDWARD HAWARDEN, D.D. NICHOLAS SKELTON—CHARLES VISCOU CONBERG, D. D.--JOHN RIGBY, D. D.--PROVOST WILLIAM W M.R.V.F. -RICHARD GILLOW.

MONG Lancaster worthies stands o minently :

JOHN TAYLOR, D.D.

According to tradition Dr. Tayl born in Scotforth (not China Lane stated by some), and educated und Dixon, of Whitehaven. In 1715 I appointed by one of the Disney fa Kirkland Chapel, in Lincolnshire. strongly opposed Calvinistic Divinit principal works are as follow :—

1740. "The Scripture Doctrine of Original Sin."

1745. "A Paraphrase and Notes on the Epistle to the Romans." A wo mended by Dr. Paley.

"Collection of Tunes in various Airs, &c."
"Hebrew Concordance" (adapted to the English Bible).
"The Lord's Supper explained upon Scriptural Principles."
"Covenant of Grace."
"An Examination of the Scheme of Morality advocated by Dr. Hutcheson, late Professor of Morality at the University of Glasgow."
"Sketch of Moral Philosophy."
"Scripture Account of Prayer."
"A Scheme of Scripture Divinity."*

In 1733 Taylor went to Norwich, and in 1757 he became nity Tutor at the newly-founded academy at Warrington. He March 5th, 1761, aged 66. He had a son named Richard or, of Norwich, who wrote a preface for the last work which was ished after his father decease. Bishop Watson strongly com-ded this work. "The importance of Children, or Motives to Good Education of Children," "A Sermon," and "A Charge ered on the Ordination of Mr. Smithson," are among his or productions. He was a D.D. of Glasgow University. He interred at Chowbent.

Baines quoting Mr. H. A. Bright's "Historical Sketch of rington Academy, gives this information:—

"In 1757, the Collegiate establishment known as 'The Warrington emy,' intended to prepare young men for the ministry and to afford to the sons testant Dissenters the advantage of a university education, was formed. Dr. ley was for some time tutor in the languages and *Belles Lettres*, others of the at various times during its existence being Dr. John Taylor, author of the ew Concordance; Dr. John Aikin, the elder, Dr. Reinhold Forster, the ilist; Dr. Enfield, the Rev. George Walker, and the Rev. Gilbert Wakefield, of Virgil, with notes and comments, and Dr. Nicholas Clayton. Disagreements between Dr. Taylor and the trustees; many of the patrons of the academy ie lukewarm and in the year 1786, the institution was dissolved."

Thomas Ashton, D.D.

The Rev. James Cron, Vicar of Sturminster Marshall, setshire, has kindly forwarded the following particulars concern-

* From an old file of the Lancaster *Gazette*.

ing Dr. Ashton, son of Dr. Ashton, some time usher of the Lancas Grammar School. The extracts are from Hutchins' "History Dorset," vol. III, p. 366, 3rd ed., and from Patson's "Provost College of Eton." "Thomas Ashton, M.A., Fellow of E instituted April 8th, 1749, on the cession of William Cooke. I ferred to the rectory of St. Botolph, Bishopgate, London 1; D.D. 1759.

Thomas Ashton, an English Divine, the son of Dr. Ash usher of the Grammar School at Lancaster (a position worth £32 per annum, which he held for nearly 50 years), was bor 1716, educated at Eton and elected thence to King's College, C bridge, 1733. He was the person to whom Mr. Horace Wal addressed his epistle from Florence, in 1740, under the titl "Thomas Ashton, Esq., tutor to the Earl of Plymouth." Al that time or soon after, he was presented to the Rectory of Ald ham, in Lancashire, which he resigned in March, 1749. On 3rd of May following, he was presented by the Provost and Fell of Eton to this Rectory (*i.e.*, Vicarage, J.C.). He was then M and had been chosen a Fellow of Eton in December, 1745. In M 1762, he was elected preacher at Lincoln's Inn, which he resig in 1764. In 1770 he published a volume of sermons, to which prefixed his portrait in *mezzotinto* by Spilsbury, from an original Sir Joshua Reynolds, and his motto, "*Insto præpositis ob præteritorum.*" He died March 1st, 1775, at the age of 59, a having for some years survived a severe attack of the palsy. discourses, in a style of greater elegance than purity, were rende still more striking by the excellence of his delivery. He preache sermon on the Rebellion in 1745, and one on the occasion of Than giving at the close, in 1746. In 1756 he preached before governor of Middlesex Hospital at St. Anne's, Westminster Commencement sermon at Cambridge in 1759, one before the Ho of Commons, 30th January, 1762, and a Spital sermon at Bride's on Easter Wednesday in that year. All these are in volume above mentioned, which is closed by a *concio ad cle habita Cantabrigiæ in Templo Beatæ Mariæ, 1759, pro gr*

doctoratus in Sacrâ theologiâ. He lived long in habits of intimacy with Horace Walpole, afterwards Earl of Oxford, who, Mr. Cole informs us, procured him the Eton Fellowship, but a rupture separated them.

In the first volume of Stephen's Biographical Dictionary I find that Dr. Ashton married a Miss Amyard, in December, 1760, and and that he died in March, 1775. In a letter to Richard West, Esq., Walpole speaks in high terms of Dr. Ashton's success as a preacher. Unfortunately the doctor wrote against Dr. Middleton, and offended Walpole so greatly that in a letter to Sir Horace Mann, Walpole speaks of "having reason to complain of his (Ashton's) behaviour," and it further transpires that he forbade his former friend visiting at his house.

Robert Housman, B.A.

Few names are more widely known in Lancaster and district than that of Housman. The subject of this brief sketch, Robert Housman, the founder and for forty years minister of St. Anne's Church, Lancaster, was born on the 25th of February, 1759, at Skerton. His father was Robert Housman, Esq., and his mother, Mrs. Housman, was a Miss Agnes Gunson, of Ulpha, in the parish of Millom, Cumberland. Robert was the eldest of four sons who lived to manhood. He was educated at the Free Grammar School, under the Rev. James Watson. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to Dr. Barrow, his parents intending that he should adopt the medical profession. But the pursuit of surgery and medicine was extremely distasteful to the youth whose earnest desire was to become a clergyman. Eventually, owing chiefly to the opposition of his second sister, he was permitted to prepare on of his choice, and accordingly placed himself under is former principal at the Grammar School, the Rev. with the object of preparing himself for Cambridge the 17th of March, 1780, he was entered at St. as a sizar, and his first letter to his with him, he College in the ensuing October is r, and in the

esting, revealing, as it does, descriptive ability of a very superior order. It is impossible to give lengthy accounts of the earlier career of this valuable life in a work of so comprehensive a character as this is intended to be. Suffice it, therefore, to state that on Sunday, the 14th of October, 1781, not much more than a year after his arrival at Cambridge, Mr. Housman was admitted to Deacon's Orders at a general ordination at Bishopthorpe, by Dr. Markham, Archbishop of York, and he became curate to the Rev. Mr. Croft, vicar of Gargrave, Yorkshire. Mr. Croft had been a private pupil of Garrick's, with a view to his adopting the profession of the stage, and it is to the advantages enjoyed by Mr. Housman while residing at Gargrave that the excellence of his own mode of reading and effective pulpit style may be attributed. From Gargrave the young minister returned to Cambridge, where he received priest's orders from the hands of Dr. Hinchcliffe, Bishop of Peterborough, on the 26th of October, 1783, and shortly afterwards he obtained a curacy in the immediate neighbourhood of Cambridge. In 1785 he married a young lady of the name of Audley, a member of a family of highly esteemed Dissenters. His brother-in-law, Mr. John Audley, was a most exemplary man, and the author and editor of several very important religious works. Mr. Audley died in 1826, in his 77th year. In 1784 Mr. Housman took his B.A. degree. Owing to his strong views on certain doctrinal points he was deprived of the emolument and honour of a Fellowship of St. John's College, a sermon he preached in Trinity Church being the cause of determining against him those with whom the patronage rested. He was fortunate in meeting frequently with Newton, Romaine, Berridge, Riland, and Jones of Creaton; and of Mr. Berridge he held a very high opinion, though not endorsing the views of the latter by any means on many matters, as is shown by his biographer, Mr. R. F. Housman. During the spring and summer of 1785 Mr. Housman resided with his wife in Lancaster, performing the afternoon service on Sundays at St. John's Church. In the winter of the same year (1785) Mrs. Housman died, and her husband re-visited Lancaster and for some months resided with his parents. In May, 1786, his engagement at St. John's terminated,

nd shortly we find him appointed to the cure of Church Langton, bout four miles from Market Harborough. In 1787 he repaired o Leicester, and became assistant to the Rev. Thomas Robinson, icar of the parish of St. Mary de Castro. In 1788 he removed to Markfield and had the entire charge of this parish for over two years. He was threatened with consumption while officiating here, nd, acting upon medical advice, he came back to Leicester and resumed duty at St. Mary's Church.

Whilst at Langton he became acquainted with Miss Jane Adams, to whom he was subsequently united before settling at Markfield, the marriage taking place at the Church of St. Nicholas, in Leicester, on the 24th of September, 1788. Mrs. Housman was the author of the "History of Susan Ward," a popular tract published by the Religious Tract Society. The scene of the story as Langton, and the clergyman who fills so prominent a part in it as the subject of this memoir. Mrs. Housman's mother was an ntimate friend and companion of "the elect lady," Selina, Countess f Huntingdon, the Countess being her godmother. Her house was ften the resort of such men of note as Wesley, Whitefield, Fletcher, f Madeley, Newton, Berridge, Venn, Romaine, and Mason (the uthor of the "Spiritual Treasury"), and of Jones, of St. Saviour's, outhwark. Mrs. Housman distinctly remembered sitting when a hild on John Wesley's knee, and she used to speak with pleasure f his patting her head and blessing her. In 1794 Mr. Housman nd his wife paid a visit to Lancaster, and the esteem and love of he former for his native town was deepened and strengthened uring this visit, and he decided not without much deliberation and rvent praying, to relinquish his duties in the midlands and build Church of his own in Lancaster and become its minister. The lea of this bold and benevolent design originated with Mrs. Housman on the morning of their departure from Lune Bank, as hey stopped upon the higher part of the Greaves to take a final ook at the picturesque town and the magnificent landscape that rms its background. Believing the Almighty was with him, Mr. Housman made arrangements for leaving Leicester, and in the

autumn of 1795 he took up his abode permanently in his native town. The Bishop of the Diocese, Dr. Cleaver, and the Vicar of Lancaster, Mr. White, cordially approved of the proposal to build a new Church, and on the 19th of December, 1794, printed circulars were issued concerning the project. In the erection of the new Church Mr. Housman was generously aided by William Wilberforce, Esq., John Thornton, Esq., M.P., William Wilson Carus Wilson, Esq., of Casterton, and by his old friend, the Rev. Charles Simeon. Mr. Wilberforce contributed £20, and Mr. Thornton £50.

The particulars above given are taken from "The Life and Remains of the Rev. Robert Housman," by Robert Fletcher Housman, London, 1841. In concluding this account I may add that Mr. Housman was an admirable extempore preacher, his first effort in this manner being made at St. James's Church, Warrington. A good story deserves to be told of Mr. Housman and this Church. The eminent Lancaster divine had been announced to preach here one Sunday, but owing to a breakdown of the gig conveying him he was unable to put in an appearance. The Rev. Mr. Glazebrook was, therefore, obliged to ascend the pulpit and preach the sermon. After the discourse, and during the singing of a hymn, Mr. Housman entered the sacred edifice, and not knowing that one sermon had just been preached, ascended the pulpit and proceeded to declare the message of salvation to an attentive and delighted assembly. A perusal of the "Life of Robert Housman" will amply repay those who take pleasure in familiarising themselves with the pious labours of the staunch and true servants of God. Mr. Housman suffered many severe trials in Lancaster, the repugnance to what many persons termed his Dissenting style and methodism being very pronounced. Indeed, St. Anne's was called "the hot-bed of Dissent," and its minister was often publicly sneered at and ridiculed by old and young. One of his best sermons is entitled "The New Creation." "The Influences of the Holy Spirit" and "None but Christ" are also powerful examples of the author's deep spiritual conviction and earnestness on behalf of

iour. The rev. gentleman died on the 22nd of April, 1838, in Both year.

By the kindness of W. Housman, Esq., I am able to give a additional particulars.

The Housmans have been settled in Skerton since the time Queen Elizabeth. Lune Bank, re-built in 1729 by Robert usman, Esq., upon the site of a house named Housman House, ived its present appellation from William Housman, the younger ther of the Rev. Robert Housman, upon his coming into session of the family property by purchase. Besides William, youngest brother, there were John and Thomas. John was a nber of the firm of Housman and Mashiter, merchants, of icaster, their place of business being on the quay. Thomas d without issue. The above-named William married Sarah, ghter of the Rev. Robert Fletcher, of Halton Hall, whose eldest took the surname of Bradshaw. William was a West India rchant, residing some years in Dominica and afterwards at Lune nk. He was a Justice of the Peace for the County of Lancaster, Lieut.-Colonel of the local militia.

Professor Whewell.

A few particulars concerning Dr. Whewell will not be cceptable. This eminent scholar, who though dead still lives, born at 16, Lucy Street, on the 24th May, 1794. His father a joiner, and it was his intention to bring his son up to the ch, and make him a genuine "bencher" likewise. But man poses and God disposes. William Whewell's genius was nded for something far dffferent from shaping tree trunks into rs and windows, and from spending a life in company of the and the plane. His mother was a Miss Bennison, and from he undoubtedly inherited the splendid gifts so remarkably layed in riper s. A friend who could see the distinguished foreshadowe in the boy came forward, and was the means of

his being placed in a sphere congenial to his tastes. That frien was the Rev. Joseph Rowley, then master of the Grammar Schoo A generous patron enabled him to enter Trinity College, Cambridg about 1813, and in 1816 he took his B.A. Fond of crystallography mathematics, and mineralogy, he became so skilled in these subject that in 1828, he was appointed professor of mineralogy, a post whic he held four years. In 1838, he was made professor of mora philosophy, and he retained this chair until 1855, when he wa elected vice-chancellor of the University. In 1841, he succeeded t the high position of Master of Trinity, and for four and twenty years he remained principal of that noted college. He had bee sizar, scholar, fellow, tutor, dean, and master. As has been aptly said "Trinity was to him what a ship might be to a sailor who ha risen in her from cabin boy to captain;" or "what a cathedral migh be to a bishop who had filled every office within it from the da when he first sang amidst it choristers," and none owed less t interest, friends, family, or fortune than did he. Dr. Whewell wa married twice. First to Miss Marshall, sister of Lady Monteagle this lady died in 1854; secondly, in 1858, to Lady Affleck widow o Sir Gilbert Affleck and sister of Mr. Leslie Ellis. This lady died o the 1st. April, 1865. The brain of Dr Whewell weighed 49 ozs and *not* half as much again as that of ordinary men, as was state soon after his death in the *Record*. Despite the immense knowledg of this distinguished man and the variety of it, his brain was onl of what may be termed average size, and this goes far to prov what an average brain may accomplish.

The Mastership of Trinity College is worth £3,000 pe annum and is a crown gift.

Dr. Whewell's Library was a very extensive one. Ther were 12,000 volumes sold at Cambridge; the catalogue of them wa an octavo of 107 pages compiled with much care. There were al many valuable autograph letters brought to the hammer, and ra "out of print" works and valuable mathematical instruments. Th sale lasted about a week, there being no less than 47 lots. Th

doctor's will was proved on the 3rd May, 1866, personalty under £70,000. For the use of succeeding Masters of Trinity College, he left certain books and directed 1,000 volumes to be selected for the use of the library of the college, and a bust and portrait of himself to be kept in the master's lodge.

To the master and fellows of his college he also bequeathed property in Cambridge in order that courts or hotels could be erected for the reception of students, the income thereof among other purposes, to be applied to the endowment of a stipend of a "Professorship of International Law," of the annual value of £500, and also for founding scholarships for the encouragement of the study of such law. The testator was one who did not believe in war, but in aiming at a settlement of all international disputes more in accordance with the dictates of humanity, religion, and common sense. To his sister, Ann Whewell, he left a legacy of £6,000, and £2,000 each to the five children of his late sister, Martha Statter, and several legacies to other relatives and friends, and to each of his executors £200. Under the will of his first wife, Mrs. Cordelia Whewell, he had a power of disposition of the residue, about £10,000, of a sum of £20,000, which he bequeathed for the purpose of founding additional scholarships in the University of Cambridge. The residue of the personalty he left to the master and fellows of Trinity College, and that of the real estate to his before-mentioned sister, Ann Whewell.

A correspondent to the *Westmorland Gazette* of February 28th, 1891, remarks that:—

"To the Rev. Jos. Rowley, Head Master of Lancaster School, belongs the credit of discovering the gem (William Whewell) and inducing his father (a joiner) to allow him to go to the Lancaster School, undertaking to teach and find him books, etc., free. There were no scholarships or exhibitions at Lancaster School, so Mr. Rowley subscribed liberally and induced others to subscribe for his board and education to make a stepping-stone of Heversham School Exhibitions to get to the University. He was a few months at Heversham and then he undertook the duties of Head Master of the school, and had no one to teach him during that time, and gained his honours."

What the Master of Trinity thought is recorded in a s he made, in which he said—"In the drama of my life there ar two scenes—Lancaster and Cambridge."

Another correspondent to the same journal of March 1891, says :—

"Happily Heversham, with its opportunities, and its proximity to blir Gough as a private teacher, and the prospects of the Dallam Tower Exhibition, the future Master of Trinity all that was needed after he left Lancaster School. a reasonable source of pride to Lancaster and Heversham to know that the gre had obtained advantages from both, and done them both honour. As far as v now learn, Mr. Rowley first met him probably about 1808, when he was fo years of age; he was born in 1794, and was just about to leave school, the School," when Mr. Rowley and he met; and before leaving the "Blue Schoc had made some acquaintance with his father's business of a joiner, and his knov of arithmetic was such as to strike Mr. Rowley very favourably. Mr. F urged his father to let him go to the Lancaster Grammar School, and promised him needful books, and there would be no expense for teaching. The s knowledge he had got before he went to the Grammar School, with the fact tl was just going to be apprenticed to his father, seems to fix the age; and, if correct, Whewell would be perhaps two years at the Lancaster School, for in A 1809, he came to see Mr. Hudson, afterwards Vicar of Kendal, to be examinec a view to his future steps. This visit resulted in his coming to Heversham S and, on condition of his remaining not less than two years, he was to have the I Tower Exhibition, in case no parishioner applied for it. The Master of Heve was Mr. Strickland, who died at the close of 1811, when Whewell would have about two years at the school. He was then about 17 years of age, and for months he took charge of the Heversham Grammar School, until a new mast ready to take the place. At this time, and to the time he went to Cambrid seems to have taken lessons from Mr. Gough, of whose rare abilities he was gi speak very highly, and under whom he received lessons in algebra, trigono and other branches of scientific education. He afterwards read conic se fluxions, and mechanics. He appears to have entered on residence at Cambri October, 1812, and this gives reasonable ground to think that he was nea perhaps quite, three years at Heversham. One of the promising features in his was the ease with which he treated matters of literary importance at so early an 16 or 17 years, one letter, to a little brother of eight years, showing that not o future professor, but others of his family, had faculties which under proper opport would have led to great success.

It was a great success for Mr. Rowley's *protegé* and for the scholar of Heversham, with not very large resources, to win in time the highest honours of Cambridge; to have the world waiting for his books and listening for his voice, on matters of the first importance to learning and to all that interests a student world. He became the companion and friend of the first men of his age; he was able to forecast the promise of young lives which came before him, as he did in the case of the present venerable Duke of Devonshire, and during the time he was Master of Trinity he received and entertained her Majesty the Queen in a manner that won the warmest approval, not only of her gracious Majesty, but of compeers who had knowledge of the difficulties due to the entertainment of royalty at a seat of learning like Cambridge.

The letter referred to above was written from Deepthwaite, the little hamlet near the river Beela, a stiff mile from Heversham, where he resided; and the school was the old place nestling under the west of Heversham Head, and the school days were before the railway had crossed between the school and the little river. The beautiful scenery must have had a good influence on the youth, and it is delightful to see in his letters a kindly and ever affectionate regard for his parents and all the family; a feature that speaks volumes in the life of any man, and blesses it with never ceasing satisfaction, when the friends are with us, and when they have gone to the better land. The letters of Whewell to his sister, who resided at Hincaster, are very numerous, and in them and others we find a value that does more to please us than his more stately labours. Much more could be said of his visits in mature years to both Lancaster and Heversham, of the dining at Lancaster, and of his coming on one or two occasions to preach at Heversham, when, alas, years had rolled on since his school-days, and the faces he knew, the old familiar faces at Deepthwaite and Heversham he no longer found in the pleasant places he had seen them."

A "Life of Whewell" has been published by Mrs. Stair Douglas.

The principal works of the late Dr. Whewell are as follow:—"History of Inductive Sciences", (1837); "Anatomy and General Physics, considered in reference to Natural Theology," (1838); "Philosophy of Inductive Sciences," (1840); "Elements of Morality including Polity," (1845); "Lectures on the Results of the Great Exhibition of 1851," (Whewell and others); "Plurality of Worlds,' (1853); "History of Ideas," (1858).

I have heard several good stories of the distinguished Master of Trinity. One was that while on one occasion dining at B———

near Lancaster, with several prominent clergymen and gentlem he was so much pleased with the contents of the table, especi with a ham, that he congratulated one of the serving women spoke highly of the ham. The old lady remarked, "Eh, I'm g you liked it, Dr. Whewell, I knew it would be good for I bou it at your aunt's in Penny Street." The doctor came in for a bi good natured chaff.

Thomas Hathornthwaite, L.L.D.

Thomas Hathornthwaite was the fourth issue of Rol Hathornthwaite, master mariner of the port of Lancaster. He born about the 26th of June, 1812. In early youth he evince strong inclination to literature, and after attending the Lanca Grammar School he was for a time with the late Dr. Greenwc in New Street, the idea of his parents being that he should qua for the medical profession. Dr. Greenwood and other friends s perceived that the chief *forte* of the youth was divinity, and be long the young man proceeded to Trinity College, Dublin, wher due course he took his degree and eventually entered the minis He read much and wrote much; among his earliest production promise being his account of the "Wreck of the Rothesay Cast One of his sisters used to call him "Kirke White."

Dr. Hathornthwaite had for a fellow-student Dr. Ball, became Lord Chancellor of Ireland. The rev. gentleman, so l justly esteemed in Lancaster, had a successful university car He took his B.A. in 1834, obtained one of the Vice-Chancell prizes for Latin verse, and became L.L.D. in 1861. He has l described as the "Roman orator and early Christian father c bined." After serving the parish of St. Anne's 11 years, he re on Sunday, April 11th, 1875. His famous speech on the estab ment of an idiot Asylum, delivered in the Shire Hall in 1864, is remembered and spoken of as one of his ablest deliverances.

Dr. Hathornthwaite was by no means weak as a writ English verse. The retrospective poem on his native town ins

y in the old churchyard, breathes forth a spirit of genuine y. It is written with great feeling and clothed in that noblest of literary tailoring, namely, blank verse. The author recalls ıces of those whom he knew and loved in his early days ; he imates the last sunset of the old-time generation, and sanctifies hurchyard anew by calling our attention to the fact that the ıbodied souls are still influencing the locality which he, like s long before him, loved from life's first morn. The poem to ı I call attention commences :—

Weary with wandering in the desert world
Gladly I turn to thee, old Lancaster,
And view thy hoary towers and calm retreats
Retrace thy lovely glades, and quiet scenes
Of rural blessedness, and sauntering go
Along thy verdant banks, delightful Lune ;
Once more re-visit all the pretty spots
Sacred to youth and earliest memory,
And all the blissful charms of innocence
Life's freshest, purest, sweetest holidays :
But chief that sacred hill, on which thy church
Stands nobly, and the fragrant names around
From many a letter'd tombstone softly breathe
And claim the tear of silent sympathy,
And all the past comes floating o'er the soul
In waves of gentlest sorrow ; here alone
At evening, oh ! how sweet to walk among,
The hallow'd footsteps of departed days
And in a dream of bliss to meet the shades
Of those we loved.

a few besides him, the author felt that he lived in a period of tion, when all former things were gradually passing away, e gives us the sense of losing something in diction terse and ıe. The description of the priory church, of its bells, and of

That tuneful voice
Now sweet, subdued, lull'd to the gentlest fall
Like whispers trickling from a seraph's tongue,

merely scholarly and classical, but as heart-touching as it is al. He further says :—

Oh ! Manby ! while the church of Lancaster
Dwells in my memory, thou shalt ever be
Still vicar there ; the voice, the form, the man,
Have stamped their image on the Parish Church.

The lamp of poetic feeling which draws its flame from the unseen and more solid substances of the spirit realm, shines in all its undimmed resplendence when he exclaims :—

> Why, when I see a distant village spire
> Or rustic church or antiquated house,
> Or shapeless ruin of the olden days,
> Does gentle sorrow seize me? Why within
> Does feeling melt in tender languishing?
> Why weeps my heart in drooping tearfulness?
> Where now are those, a voice within me cries,
> Who lived and worshipped here, and bought awhile
> And sold, and married wives, and tilled the land,
> Planted and builded, died and passed away?

Inexpressively beautiful are his allusions to the Old Grammar School, the holy-day, and the passing of the scholars to the Church with their ancient master and ushers. His comments on the words "In the midst of life we are in death," first put together by Notker, a monk of St. Gall, in the year 911, while watching some workmen erecting a bridge in peril of their lives, are very significant. And none the less vivid is his poetic picture of Sir Richard Owen, and that too, we may add, of the learned Dr. Whewell. Then follow lively portraits of Justice Bayley, and the assizes, executions, and analyses of the oratorical abilities of Scarlett and Brougham, who won their greatest triumphs in the Crown Court of Lancaster Castle.

Next the holy life of Robert Housman is lengthily dwelt upon, and every now and then some heavenly comparison falls naturally into the verse, and renders the reading of it a real pleasure even to him not usually given to perusing such writings. His poem, "The Seasons," is a translation from the Greek, and in it he makes the often heavy-syllabled English approach the divine Italian, so much of a purist has he shown himself without revealing any conscious search after purism. The poem is heralded by a most chaste Latin preface. Those who read it and are good judges will naturally think that he deserves comparison with some of the grand Catholic authors of ages ago. *Exempla aliquot referre et interpretari rem planuis demonstrabit.*

Dr. Hathornthwaite died on the 6th May, 1884, aged 71 ; and es in the Lancaster Cemetery, his tomb being distinguished by a ofty pillar, on the upper part of which are the words—"Requiem eternam dona ei Domine" ("Eternal rest give unto him, O Lord").

Rev. J. C. M. Bellew.

The Rev. J. C. M. Bellew, was another able son of ancaster.

The following account is taken from a sketch of the distinguished elocutionist's life.

Mr. Bellew was the only child of an infantry officer, Captain Robert Higgin, f H.M. 12th Regiment, and was born at Lancaster, August 3rd, 1823. He was escended through his mother, whose maiden name was Bellew, from the O'Briens, arls of Thomond, and was educated at the Grammar School, Lancaster; and in 842 was entered as a student at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford. On attaining his ajority in 1844, he discarded his father's name and assumed his mother's maiden ame, being chiefly led to do this by the fact of his descent on the mother's side. rdained in 1848, he was appointed a curate of St. Andrew's, Worcester ; thence in 850, translated to the curacy of Prescot. In 1851, he went to the East Indies, where e was at once made a chaplain of St. John's Cathedral, Calcutta. This position he eld four years, during part of which time, besides writing for *The Morning Post*, e edited *The Bengal Hurkaru*. On his return to England in 1855, he was ppointed assistant minister of St. Philip's, Regent Street London. In 1857, he took ole charge of St. Mark's, Hamilton Terrace, Marylebone. This he left in 1862, to ecome incumbent of Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury. From 1855, to 1867 he was one f the most popular of London preachers, and it was said that no preacher of his time ossessed greater oratorical powers by nature, and that no man had taken greater ains to cultivate and improve them. In 1868, after nearly twenty years of clerical ife, during which he had published several volumes of sermons, he resigned his position s a clergyman, and became a convert to Roman Catholicism, to which faith his nother had always belonged. That he was sincere is proved by the fact that he gave p by this change not less than £1,000 a year. He took two tours to America and n returning the last time prostrated, died at 16, Circus Road, St. John's Wood, June 9th, 1874, aged 50.

Besides the volumes of sermons already referred to, and a work of kindred haracter entitled "The Seven Churches of Asia Minor," Mr. Bellew, published, in 863, a book on "Shakespeare's Home at New Place, Stratford-upon-Avon, being a

history of the Great House built in the reign of King Henry VII. by Sir Hugh Clopton, Knight, and subsequently the property of William Shakespeare, Gentleman, wherein he lived and died." In 1865, he published a three volume novel, entitled "Blount Tempest," and in 1868, a carefully annotated English Anthology from Chaucer to Aytoun, not inaptly designated "Poet's Corner, A Manual for Students in English Poetry, with Biographical Sketches of the Authors."

In the *Lancaster Gazette* of February 5th, 1842, is a specimen of Mr. Bellew's poetic ability. The following "Lines were written by the Altar of St. Mary's Church on the day of the christening of the Prince of Wales." They are only equalled by the "Lines written before time in the churchyard." The poem reads thus:—

When last I trod this mimic stage 'twas known
Ere next we enter'd that old Time's grim throne
And silver'd season would have distant flown.
"We only part to meet again next year,"
I said—and felt its echo in a tear.
"Only." Alas! 'twas well we thus should sing,
But who could tell what this year's day might bring?
Or who should see the budding of fair spring?
I know some eyes that read those words are gone;
I know some lips which now are cold as stone,
Which then were warm with life. Some forms I know
Who last year rais'd their hands to want and woe
That are no more. Oh, 'tis a painful feel
To know we live unscath'd by Death's cold steel,
And fresh with life—thus look around and see
So many living—dead with poverty.
Such, and far other thoughts broke through my mind,
As does the mist before the morning wind;
So my glad soul the clouds of care had driven
And mounted, in its fairy world, to heaven.
Besides yon altar, with deep awe and fear,
I stood; for though no earthly form was near,
Yet well I knew that God was everywhere;
But 'twas delight—for then I felt the place
Was the fit temple of our Saviour's grace;
(1) In form a just resemblance of this life,
Leading where cares must cease, and toil and strife:
The portal door, as entrance to the world,
Opens the stage where life's course is unfurl'd;
And by its side the stony-font proclaims
Their new-born infants o'er their birth-right stains
Regenerate—before them is that aisle—
The aisle of peace which greets them with a smile;
The aisle o'er which how many a saint has trod,
The aisle that leads them from this earth to God;
As they pass on, lo! rais'd in modest pride,
The pulpit stands, a guardian by their side,
To watch their course, to teach them, and to say
The words of life, that lead to heaven the way.

But in the distance stands the point, the end,
For which they enter, where their footsteps bend.
The altar. There of old the Lord shone bright,
And tens of thousands trembled at the sight:
But not the temple in its princely show,
But not those shrines in all their gilded glow,
Nor their vast wealth, their pomp, and their display,
Were better than the altars of our day:
There gladdened men, the greatest to the least,
Bend, humbled on their knees, to eat the feast:
There 'stablish'd faith in joyfulness may come,
And picture there the type of his last home.
(2) "Oh! Lancaster, thou 'refuge church,'" I cried,
Shrine of my God—to which in youthful pride
I look'd, and where upon my brow was shed
The mark of Him who bent His holy head
For man. Bright temple rais'd upon a hill
That all may see, but, oh! a graveyard still:
In youth we come to thee and pledge our faith;
In age we come—and sleep with thee in death.
More solemn was the scene for them, I thought,
While there I stood our Infant Prince was brought
To Windsor's Chapel—then to be receiv'd
Within the Church of Martyrs who believ'd,
And dying—seal'd with their best blood the truth:
Deeply I pray'd that such might be this youth;
That England on its throne might see again
A prince, as holy as those sainted men,
The while I thought on him my mind return'd
To those who bled for Christ, whose bosoms burn'd
For the pure truth; how gladly did I look
To that past age, whose faith no hardship shook,
To that dread time when England, to her loss,
Saw the throne stoop, and martyr'd for the cross;
How proudly may our Church, amid her woes,
Look back to them thus trampled by their foes,
And think her body has already given
(3) A martyr'd bishop, and a King to Heaven.
Methought while our young prince lay girded round
With royalty and hope—if the firm ground
(4) Could ope its bowels—what a princely thing
Would it send forth for its first offering;
Yet not, perhaps, more fair than that of old,
(5) Our native altar did to earth unfold;
But may that son of England's hope and throne,—
Be well protected, when to manhood grown:
His country's idol, and his Church's friend,
A faithful Edward without Charles' end.
Rememb'ring well that in the shades of death
Are "clouds of witnesses" (6) to watch our faith:
And so I trust that angels ever more,
As ministering forms, may watch our shore;
May they look down upon our throne and Queen,
To guard her life through every changing scene,
And may the future heir to England's realm,
Be found a pilot fit to guide her helm;
Bold as a man, a guardian to his land,
The State's best friend, the Church's surest hand,
A child receiv'd—may he her father be,
Blest in his life, blest in eternity.

NOTES. (1) It is a very beautiful idea to compare the buildings of our ancient Churches with the course of a Christian through this life.

(2) "Thou refuge Church." Many persons, in fact most, will not perhaps be aware that Lancaster was what in former times, previous to the Reformation, was called "A Church of Refuge." The principle is easily traced on the Continent. However foul a crime a person may commit if he fly to the shrine of a refuge Church during the period of remaining there he is in perfect safety. The same feeling of refuge is of course applicable to guilty Christians.

(3) It will be remembered by most persons that the reformed Church of England has given birth to two martyrs, a Bishop, and a King.

(4) King Charles was removed from Whitehall to Windsor for interment, where, many will recollect, his body was found in the reign of George IV.

(5) I believe a strange account connected with the Altar of Lancaster Church is not generally known; on this ground I shall use the substance on a future occasion.

(6) It has been observed, "we are only a Church of the living, but in communion with the dead." St. Paul certainly speaks very decidedly concerning ministering angels.

The signature is "J. C. Higgin, Scale Hall."

Eminent Divines closely identified with Lancaster.

SETH BUSHELL, D.D.

This former Vicar of Lancaster won the good opinion of all classes, because he was evidently a man of most unprejudiced character. His vicariate was only brief, being from June 19th, 1682, to 1684. To his energy succeeding vicars were indebted for an enlarged and improved parsonage house. His name will live when his epitaph is no longer decipherable. The following is a free translation of this epitaphic inscription alluded to*:—

"Alas! Behold here is deposited [the body] of Seth Bushell, S.S.J.P. Servant of God and the Reformed Church of England. Most willingly and faithfully he laboured in the days of both Charleses, devoting himself through life to the church's best interests, ruling over the parish three years. Among his exemplary deeds must be mentioned the restoration of the church-house during his ministry. He bade farewell to this world in the hope of a resurrection to immortality on the 6th of November, 1684, at the age of 63."

The Bushells were a very ancient family, dating from the man Conquest. Dr. Bushell, vicar of Lancaster, was grandfather)r. Bushell, founder of Goosnargh Hospital. The tomb of the r is still to be seen on the south side, if I remember correctly, t. Andrews churchyard, Leyland.

The *Tyldesley Diary*, page 160, contains the following alogical items :—

"The Rev. William Bushell was the curate of Goosnargh and rector of ham. He was born on the 5th March, 1661, at Sponte House, Euxton, and uried at Goosnargh, 30th April, 1735. He was the father of William Bushell, the founder of Goosnargh Hospital, who was born about 1690, and who died 7th June, 1735, and was buried at Goosnargh. Dr. Bushell (as he is generally) married first Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of William Parkinson, of n, gentleman, 10th February, 1725-6, and she dying in 1727, he married second only daughter of Thomas Molyneux, of Preston, Esq., a younger son of Sir Molyneux, Bart., of Teversall, by Lucy, daughter of Alexander Rigby, of eton. An only daughter, Elizabeth, the issue of the first marriage, was born in and died on the 7th of July, 1745, when in accordance with the will of her the estates were devoted to the founding of Goosnargh Hospital. Colonel ick in his "History of Goosnargh," tells us that the Bushells were not of that hip, but had for several generations lived at Cuerden, in the parish of Leyland, ere in all probability descended from Warin Bussell, first Baron of Penwortham, ras living in the time of the Conqueror, and held lands in that neighbourhood. as Bushell, of Cuerden, had issue Edward, who by his wife Joanna had issue , Thomas, Alice, and Elizabeth. The first married Alice, daughter of John an, of Garstang, and dying about 1627 left issue a son, Seth Bushell, D.D., n 1621, vicar of Preston and Lancaster, and died 8th November, 1684. He hrice married, first to Mary, daughter of Mr. Roger Harington, of Leyland, and lying *s.p.* he married second Mary, daughter of Mr. William Stansfield, of n, 23rd July, 1657, by whom he had issue as hereafter: and third, Elizabeth, a r, who was buried at Preston, 16th July, 1697. The issue of the second ge was Clemence, born at Euxton in 1658, who married Richard Cromlbrock, October, 1682; Adam, born 1660, and buried at Preston 15th June, 1696, g a son Seth Bushell, living in 1722-3-5, who was buried at Goosnargh on the nuary, 1754; William, curate of Goosnargh, and rector of Heysham, of whose ndants we have already spoken; Alice, born 1664, and living in 1684; Mary, 1666, who married Mr. Taylor; Seth, living in 1682; and Samuel, living in

Elizabeth Bushell, daughter of Dr. Bushell, founder of Goosnargh Hospital, died 7th July, 1745, under the age of 21, and the late residence of the Bushell family was converted into the hospital. According to an indenture dated 31st October, 1809, Dr. Bushell died on the 10th of June, 1735.

The Chartulary of the Abbey of Evesham, Worcestershire, states that Warin Bussel gave to the Church of Evesham, the Church of Penwortham, and the Church of Leiland, the Chapel of Meols, with their appendancies. The same Warin gave the whole town of Farington with its appurtenances, and his son Richard gave to the Church of Evesham six bovates of land in Longeton ;—the entire Church of Leyland, which returns two marks (equal to £1 6 8) and the Chapel of Meols, which returns 3 shillings. Albert, brother of Richard, gave two bovates in Leiland, and the assart of Blackesawe. The aforesaid Richard also gave the fourth part of his fishery.

In demolishing the old Church of St. Wilfrid, Preston, commonly called St. John's Church, an old grave-stone was found, on which, upon a brass, was this inscription :—" Here lyeth Seath BvsIIell, woollen draper, baylife, and a brother of Preston, dying the XV Sepr., 1623, aged 53, gave unto his Kinesfoolkes and God-children in legacies VI. C. L. (£600), also XX. L. (£20) to the poore of this towne for ever, the use to be given (id est interest) to be given the said poore by the major or his deputie at Christ and Easter, 4 (£4) to the poore of Leeland and Walton al out of his charitable minde."

The Seth to whom this brass referred, would very probably be a grand-uncle of Dr. Bushell, vicar of Lancaster. The late Mr. W. Dobson rescued the inscription some thirty-seven years ago. The workmen engaged in restoring the Church had sold it for old metal.

In the *Ducatus Lancastriæ* I find the following Bushell entries :—

18th Elizabeth. William Bussell, plaintiff, Thomas Butler, defendant; matter of dispute, specified farm lands and tenements in Burton Woode, Lancashire.

22nd Elizabeth. William Bussell in right of Sir Thomas Butler, Knight, Margery Ap-Powell (otherwise Davie), defendant, and others; matter of dispute, distress for rent of lands and tenements and pound breach in Burton Wood Lordship and Much Sonkey, Lancashire.

23rd Elizabeth. William Bussell, plaintiff, Ann Butler, defendant; matter of dispute, custom of county palatine as to goods and chattels of the deceased Sir Thomas Butler, Knight, Bewsey, Lancashire.

28th Elizabeth. Edward Langton, plaintiff, and Adam Bushell, defendant; of dispute, messuages and lands in Cuerden, Lancashire.

There is also an entry dated 23rd Elizabeth respecting the Attorney-l on behalf of the Queen and Robert Pyke in right of Thomas Bushell, the d matter consisting of meadow ground called Dockmeade in Uphaven, Wilts.

Dr. Bushell preached the funeral sermon of Sir Richard ıton, Bart., who entertained King James I. at Hoghton Tower 17. Sir Richard died November 12th, 1630, aged 60.*

'ILLIAM JOHN KNOX LITTLE, M.A., CANON OF WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.

Among the most popular of clergymen of the Church of and must be named the Rev. William John Knox Little, M.A., of Hoar Cross, Staffordshire. This rev. gentleman, so well n in and closely connected with Lancaster, was born on the f December, 1839, at Stewartstown, County Tyrone, Ireland. eceived his early education at the Royal Grammar School, aster, his brother, Major Francis L. Gore Little, Chief Con-e of Preston, and he entering the said school in 1854. From aster he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, taking a class honours degree in the Classical Tripos. In 1862 he ne assistant master at the Grammar School wherein he had a pupil, and in 1863 was ordained curate of Christ Church, aster, where he remained until about 1865, when he removed ellifield. Thence he went to King's School, Sherborne, having appointed master of that school. About 1870-1 we hear of becoming curate-in-charge of Turweston, Buckinghamshire,

*Exuvias *eu!* Hic deposuit Seth Bushell, S.S., J.P. Dei et Ecclesia *icana Reformat.* Usquam de votissimus, utrique Carola augustissimus ribus pie fidelissimus; post quam hanc ecclesia vita inculpabili et assiduis nibus per triennium feliciter rexisset. Ino tempore *(inter alia pietatis inia) parochi domum modo corniturum* et instauravit auxit. Resurrectionis rtalitate vero natus calof maturus spe ferris valedixit.

Anno { Aetatis LXIII. } is o
{ Salutis 1684. } IX. VI.

and in 1874 of his acceptance of the curacy of St. Thomas', Regent Street, London, where he opened a special mission which included midnight services largely attended. In 1875 he was presented to the living of St. Alban's, Cheetwood, Manchester, by the Bishop of Manchester. Here he remained until 1885, when he was offered the living of Hoar Cross, Burton-on Trent. In 1881 he was made a canon residentiary of Worcester Cathedral by Mr. Gladstone, the canonry being vacated by the promotion of Dr. Bradley to the Deanery of Westminster.

Canon Little married Annie, eldest daughter of Henry Gregson, Esq., of Moorlands, Lancaster, in 1886. As an author the reverend gentleman occupies a highly creditable position, and his "Characteristics of the Christian Life," "Meditations on the Three Hours' Agony," and "Motives of the Christian Life," are fair specimens of his literary ability. Canon Little is a persuasive extemporary preacher; he has a touching manner, a splendid voice and a magnetic power over his hearers. It is said that his first effort at *extempore* preaching took place while he was doing duty for a friend in a solitary parish church one winter afternoon. It became very dark, and the preacher upon ascending the pulpit found it impossible to read his manuscript without a candle or lamp. He laid down his written discourse and proceeded to speak to his congregation right off just what he felt inspired to speak. The effect was amazing. The rustics were charmed with his voice, style, and the nature of his address. Not long after, his friend, the Archdeacon of Northampton, induced him to preach before the Bishop of Peterborough and a distinguished congregation. He did as requested, and from that time his preferment may be said to have been assured. Canon Little is no apathetic dronish parson, but a lively broad-hearted man, who sees room for other opinions besides his own in the Church, and he loves to fraternise with all true Christians and work for the good of his fellow-creatures, joining issue with all who endeavour to do likewise whatever be their creed or doctrine. He is conscientious and straight, fearless and zealous, and will if he live reach a higher altitude in the Church

t England. I am indebted for certain facts to Major F. L. G. Little, Chief Constable of Preston, and to *Men and Women of the Day*, published by Messrs. Eglington & Co., of 78 and 78A, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.

The Rev. Colin Campbell, M.A.

The Rev. Colin Campbell. M.A., was born on the 17th of November, 1806. He was the son of the late Colin Campbell, Esq., cotton broker, of Toxteth Park, Liverpool. The reverend gentleman graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and subsequently became curate of Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire.

He succeeded the Rev. J. N. G. Armytage in the incumbency of St. Thomas', on the 27th of April, 1845. Mr. Campbell did a great deal of useful work while he was with us, and the schools, founded in 1843 and 1847, at a cost of about £2,500 are a standing memorial of his liberality. Only £1,300 was subscribed towards the erection of the schools when Mr. Campbell "took over the responsibility of ownership on behalf of the Church." He afterwards added the play ground adjoining the Prince William Henry Field, and connected the fine open space with the school rooms by means of a bridge and tunnel. The advowson of the living of St Thomas' passed from "the devises of Elizabeth Salisbury," who endowed the Church, it is said, with the interest of £1,000 after her decease in 1851, and became the property of Mr. Campbell, who, on condition of £500 being raised by the inhabitants of the parish, guaranteed the erection of the spire, designed by Messrs. Sharpe and Paley. The foundation stone of the spire was laid on the 26th of April, 1852, and was completed on the 26th of May, 1853. The brother of the late Mr. Campbell—John Campbell, Esq., of Liverpool—presented the Church with an organ, and the instrument bears an inscription intimating that a "freehold residence was also purchased for the use and benefit of the organist."

The Rev. Colin Campbell was much esteemed in Lancaster. Not only did he labour diligently as a clergyman, but proved his

sterling love for his Church by aiding on many occasions in rendering the same free from encumbrance. He spent no less than £11,000 on improvements and additions, a sum representing a third of his entire fortune. He died on the 30th of March, 1856, after a long period of illness caused by an internal cancer, and was followed to his last mortal resting place by many of those to whom he had endeared himself and who deeply lamented the event. Mr. Campbell did not survive his wife much. over four months. A memorial window in the south gallery facing the east perpetuates this lady's virtues. The window was designed by her husband, and from the inscription we learn that she was the daughter of Abraham Hume, Esq., of Bilton Grange, and grand-daughter of the Rev. Charles Wheeler, prebendary of York, that she was born in 1808, married on the 30th of October, 1832, and died on the 10th of November, 1855.

Mr. Campbell's ministry is very suitably commemorated by "four large editions of the Book of Common Prayer, strongly and elegantly bound, with metallic gilt rims, purchased and adorned at an expense of about £14, and placed in the chancel stalls and secured to the desk on the north side by means of separate chains." Each book is inscribed:—"To the memory of the Rev. Colin Campbell, M.A., Patron and Incumbent, this book is dedicated by the churchwardens, T. Howitt and E. Jackson, 1856." The family Mr. Campbell belonged to is a branch of the Argyle clan. It is related to the late Dr. Mc.Neile's family and to that of Cave Brown-Cave also. The Rev. Colin Campbell, M.A., successor of his father in the living of St. Thomas' from 1858 until 1872, also graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He resides at Weston-Super-Mare, Somerset.

Eminent Laymen born in Lancaster.

Sir John Harrison.

Sir John Harrison, born in 1589, was one of the borough members in 1661. He was the author of the plan for collecting the

customs by commission. Sir John Harrison's name is still highly venerated, and deservedly so in Lancaster. This remarkable man went to London in 1611, at the age of 22, and became an important official in the Custom House. He died in 1669, aged 80, at Balls House, Hertford, the residence of his descendant, Lord John Townsend. (See Corry, vol. II., p 45, and Harland's edition of Gregson's *Portfolio.*) Sir John Harrison bore for his arms or, upon a cross, azure, four pheons, or; and his ancestors resided at Aldcliffe. The first name on the pedigree is Thomas Harrison, who married Jane, daughter of . . . Heysham, of Higham, one of the same family as Robert Heysham, M.P. for Lancaster, 1701-14. Sir John Harrison's first wife was Margaret, daughter of Robert Fanshawe, Esq., and his second wife, Mary, daughter of Mr. Shotbolt. By his first wife he had a daughter, Ann, who became the wife of Sir Richard Fanshawe, ambassador to Spain. From Sir John Harrison, Charles, third Viscount Townshend, descended, and later George, first Marquis of Townshend

Henry Bracken.

Henry Bracken, M.D., was born, according to the parish register, in 1697. The baptismal entry is as follows: "Henry, the son of Henry Bracken, of Lancaster, October, 31st, 1697." This remarkable man was born at the Horse and Farrier in Church Street. He died in Lancaster, on the 13th November, 1764, and was buried in St. Mary's Church. His widow died in 1787, aged 87. Their one son, so a gentleman who knew him informs me, died at a comparatively early age. Dr. Bracken had three sisters. He was twice mayor of Lancaster, viz., in 1747-8 and in 1757-8. In the parish registers are the following Bracken entries:—"May, 1657, Ann, daughter of John Bracken, of Eshton." "November, 1657, Margaret Bracken, of Oureton, widow." Both are burials.

I took a rubbing of the brass memorial erected to the memory of Dr. Bracken. This memorial now lies with many more in the north corner of the church. It is surmounted by a coat of

arms, in the shield of which are three pistols, and beneath is the motto, "Post Tenebras." The engraving is thus: "Henricus Brackin, M.D., obiit 13 die Novembris anno domini 1764, Aetatis suae 64."

From the *European Magazine*, I take the following items concerning Henry Bracken:—

"It is stated that Dr. Bracken was born at the Horse and Farrier Inn, described as the third house above Bridge Lane. During his professional career, he lived chiefly and at length died in a house, now rebuilt, two doors above that in which he was born. The former house is undoubtedly the one which has long belonged to the Barton family, and previously occupied by members of the Ford and Worswick families. The Horse and Farrier was next door above the Mitre Inn. It was a low two-storied thatched house, and on the east side of the doorway, under the kitchen window, was a stone bench. Mr. James Hurtley, sexton, lived here, and here the churchwardens used to repair after their Sabbath peregrinations, and solace themselves with 'cheese and ale.' Behind the house were a coach-house and hearse-house, and over the latter building a club-room, in which the churchwardens and others dined on St. Stephen's Day, and liberally dispensed some portion of the Church rate. The Horse and Farrier ceased to exist as an inn in 1837, when the front was rebuilt, and the whole property turned into cottages. Above the Mitre was a third house, called the Grapes Inn, turned into a couple of dwelling-houses by one of the Fords. Dr. Bracken's wife was Ann, daughter of Mr. Christopher Hopkins, stationer and bookseller. She survived her husband twenty-one years.

The doctor must have been somewhat eccentric, for it is said that he would frequently get up in the summer, about two or three o'clock in the morning, and in his night-gown and slippers, and with a telescope in his hand, go into the church-yard to look at his horses exercising on the Marsh, and then he would return to bed again.

Dr. Bracken was charged with disloyalty, because he treated two of the rebel leaders—the Duke of Athol and Lord Balmerino—with civility when he met them in Lancaster, at a Mrs. Livesey's, the house afterwards belonging to the Marton family in Church Street, and drank with them a disloyal toast. The Doctor had met these noblemen in Paris before the rebellion. His enemies determined to make him out as a rebel, and so he was committed to the Castle on the 22nd of January, 1746, and was harshly treated by the jailer, and this at a time when fever was raging in the prison. However, he managed to obtain bail until the assizes, when nothing was proved against him and he was liberated."

John Heysham, M.D.

Another distinguished medical gentleman, born in Lancaster in 1753, was John Heysham, M.D., F.L.S., J.P. He was a well known politician and litterateur. He died on the 23rd of March, 1834, aged 81.

Stephen's Biographical Dictionary states that Dr. Heysham was the son of John Heysham and Anne Cumming, his wife, the daughter of a Westmorland statesman. The Dr. settled in Carlisle in 1778. He was well known as a naturalist, and it is supposed that he assisted Archdeacon Paley in regard to questions of structural design in nature. This member of an ancient Lancaster family published an account of the gaol fever at Carlisle, in 1781. The work was published in London in 1782. Dr. Heysham established the first dispensary in Carlisle. A "Life of John Heysham, M.D.," was written by H. Lonsdale. M.D., Lon., 1870, and it includes the doctor's correspondence with one Joshua Milne, respecting the Carlisle Bills of Mortality.

William Penny.

Alderman William Penny appears to have been a descendant of one Alan Penny, brother of Mr. William Penny, of Lakeside, *vixit* 1676, who is said to have settled in Lancaster. He was a member of the family of Penny, of Penny Bridge, and was related to the Cole family and to the Hindes of Overton. The will of the Alderman commences in the manner common to his time—"In the name of God, amen," and is dated 2nd March, 1715, "according to the computation of the Church of England." His executors were Edmund Hornby, of Poulton, Thomas Bennison, the elder, and Edward Carter. He left £700 with which to purchase land for the erection of an almshouse with twelve apartments, and to grant five marks yearly to twelve poor ancient indigent men of Lancaster and to poor indigent women of Lancaster. It appears from a case stated for the opinion of counsel in the year 1739, that the trustees

named in the will died without nominating any persons to join with them in the execution of the trusts, that Thomas Bennison survived his co-trustees, and that the trust was carried on by his son, Thomas, until the time of his death, after which the Mayor and Aldermen of Lancaster being advised that there was an actual cessor or failure in carrying on the trusts (the heirs of the trustees Hornby and Bennison being minors) entered upon the trust premises and took upon themselves the execution of the trusts. From the year 1739 the accounts of this charity were kept by the Mayor, and were audited annually at a meeting of the Mayor and Common Councilmen, until the passing of the Municipal Reform Act of 1835, when an appointment of trustees by the Court of Chancery became necessary.

Mr. Penny left to his cousin, Annie Cole, wife of Edmund Cole, Esq., £10; to Hannah Hodgson, another kinswoman, £10; and to Ruth, wife of James Allanson, to Margaret, wife of Robert Armstrong, and to Jennet Gardner, half a guinea each. His large silver tankard he left to Dorothy, wife of Stephen Williamson, Esq., of Natland, his relation, and to Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Hinde, of Overton, his small tankard. To James Penny, of Penny Bridge, he left his kewble statutes at large, and to John Bower and Margaret, his wife, the sum of 20s. each. To his executor, Thomas Hornby, he bequeathed his large Bible with maps, and to his trustees rings of about 20s. value. The witnesses to the will are Thomas Croft, Robert Barber, Nathan Armistead, and Thomas Bennison, junior.

Among many hundreds of deeds and MSS. formerly belonging to the late learned Dr. Lingard and Mr. West, author of the "Antiquities of Furness," I have found certain papers relating to the property of William Penny, founder of the Penny Hospital. The first is headed "An inventory of all and every the goods chattells and personall estate of Wm. Penny, late of the town of Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster, Esq., now deceased, taken and approved the third and fourth days of July, 1716, by Thomas

roft, James Tomlinson, Robert Barber, and Robert Winder, sqs." The signatures of these gentlemen are appended. Mention made, *inter alia*, of "A silver cup, 3 silver salts, 2 large dram ups of silver and one small of the same mettall, valued at 05 0 0. Two rusty guns and a sword-belt valued at 00 05 0. the deceased's purse and apparell £27 3s. 6d."

I also note the entry of certain fields thus:—"Two acres or thereabouts sown with barley in a close called Sower Holme, £6; an acre and a half sown with oats in a close called Middle, £3 0s. 0d.; a rood of land sown with wheat in a close called Edenbreck, 01 0 0." Next comes—

"An account how the £700 directed by Mr. Penny's will to be laid out by his trustees in the purchase of lands was applied.

2nd ffeb: 1719.	Paid to Mr. Hornby for purchase of 16 acres of land and a barn in Lancaster	£421	16	0
22nd Oct. 1717.	Paid Mr. Butterfield and Mr. Sherson for purchase of the Blew Stoops, stable and garden	132	0	0
	Paid Mr. Barton for assignment of his mortgage thereof	40	0	0
4th March, 1717.	Paid Mr. Warren and Mr. Sturzaker for purchase of a garden called Partington's Garden	30	0	0
	Expended in re-building and repairing the house and stable immediately upon the purchase whereby the rent was considerably advanced	93	17	3
		£717	13	3

Then follow three large sheets endorsed:—

"Acct of the rents and profitts of the late Mr. Penny's estate, and what was purchased with the £700 from his death till the 2nd ffebry, 1738, and the application thereof."

The first sheet begins with a heading similar to the endorsement, and the first item reads thus:—

"Trustees.—1716. By rents this year due at and after Mr. Penny's death, £26 10s. 8d.

N.B.—The trustees now began to buy and build, set lands and husban everything for the best, and as there was likely to ensue a great deal of trouble and ure they appointed Mr. James Tomlinson to manage and transact the whole and eep accounts for which until the troublesom part of the trust was over he wa

have allowed and accordingly had allowed 5 guineas a year." In 1723 is a note stating that "The agreement with Mr. Tomlinson for 5 guineas a year now ceased and for the future he was to have only 2 guineas a year."

To give the whole of the items would serve no purpose. I will, however, select from the Cr. side the amounts paid "to the poor appointed for ye hospital."

1716.	To poor persons appointed for ye hospital	£12	0	0
1717.	To the poor persons as by receipt	57	0	0
	To putting out two apprentices	8	0	0
1718.	To the poor persons at £15 a quarter as by receipt	60	0	0
1719.	To the poor persons	60	0	0
1720.	To the poor persons	60	0	0
1721.	To the poor persons	45	1	0
	To liveries and making	8	0	0
1722.	To poor persons	40	0	0
	To curate's salary	4	0	0
	To liveries	8	0	0
From 1723 to 1738 the amounts in each case were the same, viz., for these items		52	0	0

Up to 1721 inclusive £310 1s. was expended. From 1722 inclusive to 1738 £884 was expended, representing altogether £1,194 1s. spent on behalf of the poor.

The "Balance to the representative of the surviving trustee" is put down as £120 10s. 11½d., "of which sum there is due to Mr. Tomlinson £97 11s. 10¾d., and due to Mr. Benison £22 19s. 0¾d." In a deed dated "thirtieth of November, 1676," William Penny agrees to lease of John ffoster, woollen draper, of Lancaster, son of Thomas ffoster, of Lancaster, the close or parcel of land known as the Hill Meadow, and parcel of certaine grounds called the Deepcarrs containing three acres, subject to a yearly rent for thirty-four years from date of deed of ffive shillings payable to the maior and bailiffs of Lancaster upon the ffeast dayes of Easter and St. Michaell the Archangell. The sum paid to John ffoster for having "demised, granted, assigned and sett over" the land and its appurtenances was forty-three pounds. In an indenture of 1693, between John Hodgson, Mayor of Lancaster, Henry Casson, and John Bryer, bailiffs, of the one part, and William Penny of the other part, the latter agrees to hold as tenant certain lands in Quernmore called the Copyholds for

the sum of fifty pounds, the rents of ten pounds payable quarterly being included in the tenancy for the space of six years. There is mention of Thomas Dugdale, of Quernmore, evidently a former lessee; also of George Patchett, Christopher Cawson, ffrancis Hodgson, &c., the copyholds with their appurtenances belonged to the town of Lancaster. The signatories to the deed are those of John Hodgson, Henry Casson, and John Bryer. Another deed is of the time of James II., and is between John Hadwen, of Carnforth, and Allan Penny. Hadwen is spelt with an "e" after the d, and Penny with only one "n." The deed is in Latin and concerns the sale of the Sowerholme estate.

William Hadwen.

Another Lancaster poet must yet be named—a member of an old Carnforth family, as ancient inquisitions prove. I refer to William Hadwen, who contributed some excellent poems to the *New Town and County Magazine*. In the volume for the year 1788, are several productions signed "W. Hadwen, Lancaster."

Among them I may mention "An Elegy to the memory of Mr. T. H. Rawlinson, who died at the age of 21." "A Sonnet written after listening to the notes of a thrush and a blackbird," "The Dawn," "On seeing a young lady run to a place of worship." "Allithwaite, a descriptive poem written at the request of two young ladies," "Soliloquy on the death of a young lady," "Gisburn Park," &c. There are several other productions signed "H. Rusland," "Leander, Rusland," which smack strongly of the same style as that of "W. H. Hadwen, Lancaster," or "W. Hadwen, Allithwaite."

No doubt the poetical Mr. Hadwen of a hundred and three years ago had many poems in other volumes of the magazine from which I quote. Most of his emanations are decidedly good; they are not written by rule, they are not fantastical and poetaster-like, but display smart ringing metal and a perfectly correct idea of

scansion. What a pity that this Lancaster poet's works are not looked up and rescued from the semi-oblivion into which they have fallen. From the poem "On the Lakes, and the Cascades of Ridal Hall," addressed to a clergyman, I cull these lines :—

"THOU, in whose smiles, bright seraphim rejoice,
Thy bounteous love—thy world creating voice,
Thy sovereign wisdom—thy almighty power
Bade this sweet spring its endless torrent pour
O'er many a rugged rock, amid these hills,
Where dulcet murmurs lead to gurgling rills ;
The lofty mountains, crown'd with waving trees
The lakes that quiver to the curling breeze
The sylvan scenes in this my native land
Were thus arranged in beauty by Thy hand."

The poem is a moderately long one and was written at Satterthwaite.

True poets are the troubadours who mark the eras of the world ; they are its modern prophets, gifted still with ancient fire, and to their King they stand or fall in a higher sense than do ordinary souls. Their ears hear the far distant whispers of eternity which coarser souls must travel on far into old age e'er they can detect the faintest notes thereof or hear its still small voice.

WILLIAM SANDERSON.

William Sanderson was the son of John Sanderson, merchant, of Lancaster. He was born at 39, Castle Park, in 1804. He was for some time a contributor to the *Lancaster Gazette*, and afterwards did much miscellaneous writing for the *Lancaster Herald*. He died on the 20th of January, 1848, aged 44 years.

Perhaps it would repay an enterprising publisher to republish Sanderson's poems, and give us an edition worthy of most of the metal the author's songs contain. Some are wild flowers of beauty despite the ruggedness of their sepals and carpels. The book he wrote is entitled "Songs and Miscellaneous Poems, by the late William Sanderson, of Lancaster." The imprint is simply "Lancaster : Printed for the author's family by J. Nevatt," and the

ook contains 94 pages. It is "dedicated to Thomas Greene, Esq., M.P. for Lancaster, as a public expression of thanks for his indness to the author's family." Altogether there are fifty-six oems in the book, the more pretentious of which are "Random houghts" (dotted down whilst resting on the banks of the Lune, ne afternoon during the summer of 1842, and addressed to a riend): "The Young Bride's Song to her Husband," "The Candle nd the Bottle," "The Orphan Boy," "The Maniac Maiden," 'Descriptive Stanzas, written whilst admiring a splendid prospect rom Haythornthwaite Fells, having witnessed the effects of a iolent storm from the same place on the preceding day," "The ong of the Emigrant's Wife to her Husband," "The Two Steamers –a versified and glowing description of the most fierce, vituperative, but interesting quarrel which has just taken place between the ew iron steamboat, the Duchess of Lancaster, and the old heart f oak one, the John O'Gaunt, wherein is most veritably set forth ow the Duchess attacked the Duke; how the Duke retaliated pon the Duchess; how the parties then had a pugilistic recontre, ith various other matters of greatest importance, which ought mediately to be read, mark'd, learnt, and inwardly digested by a agacious public," "The Butterfly," "Lines founded on Fact oncerning a circumstance which occurred in the Fleet Prison ome years ago, &c,") "To the memory of John Christian, Esq., f Liverpool, who died at Caton, near Lancaster, 5th December, 843," "The Mother to her sleeping Babe," "The Joys of lossing, a fellside song," "Address to the Greeks," "Stanzas on he death of Mr. William Walmsley, of Lancaster, who died in the hirty-first year of his age, September, 1846," "Address spoken in id of the widows and orphans of the Earl of Lincoln's Lodge of ddfellows, at their anniversary held at Lancaster, the 2nd of nuary, 1843," "A song written on the event of Admiral Tatham ining a verdict at Lancaster, on the 9th of September, 1836, dicated to the honest people of Hornby," "The Virtue of udence," "A Letter" (to a cousin), "Stanzas most respectfully d gratefully addressed to Miss Mary Ann Bond, who, when kness and sorrow invaded the home of the writer, restored to it,

through her Christian kindness, comfort and peace," "To my friend Richard Wearing, on his departure to London for the first time, the 15th of June, 1844," "Verses incribed to Mr. John Swarbrick, butcher, Nicholas Street, on his birthday, celebrated at the Boar's Head, on Thursday, 27th April, 1843," "The Sam Weller," "Song of Toasts," the words and air arranged for the voice with pianoforte accompaniment, by "W.S." "Address written on the occasion of the opening of the new Oddfellows' Hall, at Lancaster, on Wednesday, the 24th of July, 1844, when a public dinner took place, Dr. D. De Vitre, the Mayor, presided; John Armstrong, Esq., filled the vice-chair." "Aughton Pudding," "Stanzas, addressed to the Misses Smith, after the concert at Lancaster, December 21st, 1838," and "Lines in memory of the late John Simpson, Esq., of Poulton."

From the first poem "Random Thoughts," I give the following stanzas :—

Here in the merry month of June
Upon the banks of bonnie Lune,
Watching its sun-lit limpid course,
Which runs so calmly from its source
Unto the ocean mail-like flows
Lulling the soul to sweet repose ;
For like the music of a dream,
The murmurs of its ripples seem.

Whilst Halton's village, gay and neat,
Is mirror'd through them at my feet,
The muse once more upon me calls,
Although on me but loosely falls
The mantle which o'er Burns she threw,
Till through his soul her spirit flew,
Which stamp'd him as her fav'rite son,
Poet and patriot both in one.

Yet still his was a stormy life,
With few that car'd to ease its strife ;
It oft midst want and woe was led,
Fame's brightest wreath now binds his head,
For though death has his harp unstrung,
He o'er his native mountains flung
A mystic charm, which spreading round
Hill, stream, and dale, makes hallow'd ground.

To have one spark of nature's fire
Was all his anxious fond desire ;
And she within him lit the flame
Which sheds a halo round his name,
Where'er now from their Highland home,
The hardy sons of Scotia roam
Each to his song with fondness turns,
Till Burns is Scotland—Scotland Burns.

* * * * *

The man with thousands in his chest
Sighing for more is often curst ;
Whilst he with peace of mind is blest
Who eats his crust, but earns it first.

So I'll ne'er quarrel with my lot,
Rich with a penny as a pound ;
Although whilst here no land I've got
I, dead shall have my share of ground.

And if, when nature's debt is paid,
My body should by chance, be laid
Near some great man's, whose haughty pride
Had, living, spurn'd me from his side,
I need not fear his might or power,
We're equal from that very hour.

To scorn me though he did aspire
And strove my title to refute ;
No crafty lawyer need I hire,
The worms will settle the dispute.

Most of this poem is Burns over again, indeed, the first part is like an ode to that Scottish bard. There is a full and easy-ing rhythm throughout, and here and there one is forcibly inded of John Clare, the Northamptonshire poet, especially in e of the stanzas. "Though low my lot, my wish is won," is a n of Clare's very much akin to this of Mr. Sanderson's. One e verse from this production and we must leave it :—

Freedom ! I see thy banners wave,
Thy green robes floating in the gale,
Thou smilest at the fair and brave,
On mountain top, in lowly vale ;
Whilst blue-ey'd plenty wheat-ear crown'd
Her *cornucopia* dropping flowers,
Attends on peace, and all around,
With bounteous hand her riches showers.

This effusion bespeaks the very soul of Sanderson, who allows fancy to waft him here and there, to show him things of beauty, until he at last attains such a pitch that re-action sets in, and the gloom of life re-appears.

The next selection I give is entitled "My Village Mary.' It is Clare again :--

Talk not of beauty till you've seen
As lightly tripping as a fairy,
With milking pale across the green
My bonny charming village Mary.

She boasts not gems, she boasts not wealth,
No man need woo her for her riches;
But yet her glance bestow'd by stealth,
Far more than wealth or gems bewitches.

Her lips, the rose's tint in May,
Sometimes is poutingly provoking;
But soon a dimpling smile would say,
Nay, be not vex'd, I was but joking.

And yet my Mary is no prude,
For virtue is her greatest blessing;
The man who dare to her be rude
Would rue the day of his transgressing

The haughty lord with rank and power,
The dashing gay fox-hunting squire,
Would gladly blight this village flower,
But vain, most vain, is his desire.

I've for her but a ploughman's hand,
An honest heart for each endeavour;
A little farm I do command,
And Mary'll soon be mine for ever.

His "Maniac Maiden" is also a beautiful heart-touching composition, as, for instance, you readily prove by these lines :—

But the path of my life now with darkness is shaded,
O'er mountains, through valleys I wander forlorn,
The sweets of the rose which love gave me have faded,
But ah! there is left in my bosom its thorn.

In vain do I strive to forget my deceiver
His form seems before me for ever to flee,
With poor bleeding heart, and with brain in a fever,
I follow o'er rocks far more tender that he.

Yet ah! it but adds to my pain to upbraid him,
I loved him so fondly, so truly and well,
Although there are others who seek to degrade him,
The anguish they cause me no language can tell.

Although he now from me so cruelly ranges,
With vows which he gave me, another has won,
Grant Heaven, that she, throughout life's fitful changes,
May cherish and love him as I would have done.

William Sanderson could turn out a very decent sonnet, is no light matter, for many a man who can fairly well e *Hudibras*, is but a poor fist at a sonnet. Listen to this "In riam"—

And art thou gone! dear brother of my soul,
Nipp'd like a rose bud opening into bloom,
Thy sun hath set within an early tomb!
No more o'er thee shall nature's seasons roll.
But shall I mourn what man can not control?
No, no, Faith's seraph whispers in my ear
"Thou art not dead, but only gone before;
That I shall join thee in that boundless sphere
When all life's cankering cares and woes are o'er."
O, glorious thought! what rapture doth it bring;
Grief, wailing grief, can touch my heart no more,
E'en now my spirit panteth to take wing,
And leave its frail dark tenement of clay
To live with thee in Heaven's bright endless day.

The poet wrote a very touching verse on an incident which red at the Lancaster Assizes, held in February, 1844. A lad d Edward Greenhalgh was tried for attempt to poison a nt woman named Margaret Bury, at Habergham Eaves. ury acquitted him, and upon hearing the favourable verdict nother, who was in court, went down on her knees in a port of joy, and cried, "Thank you, my lord and gentlemen!" ad was only fifteen years old. The verse is as follows:—

Then the mother's eye glistened with gratitude's joy,
For whatever his faults, her heart clung to her boy.
How sublimely mysterious, wondrous and strange,
Is a mother's affection; it knoweth no change,
'Tis a feeling engender'd with infancy's birth,
For the holiest, purest and brightest on earth;
For the babe she has suckled it burneth the same,
Through its manhood's proud rise, through its fall and its shame;
Yes, the victim of crime, lost, abandon'd, forlorn;
The despis'd of his fellows, the world's pointed scorn,
Still will find when he's check'd in his guilty career,
Midst the gloom of his prison, his mother draw near.

In "The Joys of Mossing" we have a lively bucolic rin

When in the merry month of May,
The flowers around are springing,
When birds from every leafy spray
Their songs of love are singing.

When crimson cups and cowslip bells,
Are all the fields adorning;
And bees boom from their honey'd cells,
To sip the sweets of morning.

To where the purple heather blooms,
And lads the peats are tossing;
O let's away,
Ye damsels gay,
And spend the hours in mossing.

Suppose a lad around one's waist
His arm is fondly throwing;
In terror must we from him haste
Or be with anger glowing?

Why should we seem to take alarm
When we are not offended;
A kiss will never do one harm
When there's no wrong intended.

So then to where the heather blooms,
And lads the peats are tossing;
O let's away,
Ye damsels gay,
And spend the hours in mossing.

Oft o'er those maids, to riches born,
Is sickness sadly stealing;
A country lass they treat with scorn,
And say she has no feeling.

But if they would forget their wealth—
With us awhile be straying;
And feel the balmy breeze of health
Which o'er the fell is playing.

Soon, where the purple heather blooms,
Smiles would their cheeks be glossing,
Their rank they'd spurn,
They'd ne'er return,
Nor quit the joys of mossing.

This poem seems like a song taken from some jovial part libretto, and is very musical. The most humorous piec Sanderson's is his poem, "A Letter;" it is written in a run style, and is likely to remind readers of Goldsmith's "Retaliati

f a melody of Burns. His best effusion is his "Address to the ks." The verse which strikes one as most classic, whatever r folks may say to the contrary, is the one which says :—

Oh ! daughters of Greece quickly arm each your lover,
In dalliance soft them no longer restrain ;
Delighted the shades of your fathers will hover
Around them, and aid them their rights to regain.

again—

The past deeds of glory—of Sparta remember,
Recall the brave bands at Thermopylos straits ;
Fan ! fan to a flame the but smouldering ember,
Dear Liberty's garland to crown you awaits.

Lancaster has had its poet, and despite the chequered life, the s and falls of the bard, he must not willingly die. Indeed, he ot die while there is a true Lancastrian heart able to cry in ; of dulcet sweetness :—

Be to his faults a little blind,
And to his virtues very kind.

Sanderson published a poem in pamphlet form, in honour of Whewell and Sir Richard Owen, in 1842, in which year the er given on the occasion of the two distinguished professors, place in the Assembly Rooms. From the poem I take the wing stanzas :—

And thine 'tis Whewell, with thy master mind,
To teach the workings of the Great First Cause,
How wisely are sun, moon, and stars design'd,
Moving, unerring, by fix'd mystic laws ;
Happy for man that they are so confin'd
Which to reflect upon "should give him pause,"
For from its course did one a moment fly
Ruin would rush throughout both earth and sky.

And Owen ! though you differ in pursuit,
Worthy you are to be your friend's compeer ;
In Cuvier's steps with genius as acute,
Onward you press ; success in your career ;
Beasts, birds, and insects, reptiles, fishes mute,
Your speculation—then, with judgment clear,
As you compare their frame with that of man
You trace throughout one systematic plan.

A plan, how wise, how mighty, how sublime,
Which suits unto its state each living thing,
Dwelling in torrid or in frigid clime
Creeping on earth, or soaring on the wing;
No change is brought them by revolving time,
Instinct and habit changeless with them spring,
The lion still is monarch of the wood,
The whale's vast empire still the briny flood.

These are the same, as when God out his hand
Shook the vast mountains, and let flow the sea;
And then sent forth that high sublime command—
"Let there be light"—earth straight shone forth with glee;
But all man's works, however proudly plann'd
Temple or tablet soon will ruined be;
Crumbling to dust with each revolving year,
Even his pyramids shall disappear;
Still, though these piles must "topple to their fall,"
(Like card-built castles we in childhood raise),
Scarce leaving us a vestige to recall
Where once they stood, the wonder of past days;
Though whirlwind sands shall overwhelm them all,
And on their site the deer and wild ox graze.
Man's glowing thoughts, Time's ravages decry
When seeking Truth through Him who rules on high.

And ye I sing of, Chieftains in Truth's sphere,
Whom error flies, as mists the morn's bright sun:
If at the start, life's course seemed dark and drear,
Ye have indeed the prize most nobly won:
And this proud thought must oft your past toil cheer
Hoc opus feci "This myself have done,"—
The wreaths you wear, ye to no patron owe,
So their bright leaves with years shall greener grow.

Welcome, then welcome to "The good Old Town,"
Your childhood's home and where your fathers dwelt;
Oh! could they witness this your "fair renown,"
How would their hearts with fond emotion melt;
But see! their spirits smilingly look down,
Their joy in heaven, as if on earth is felt;
That thus your townsmen with one heart and voice
In the proud triumphs you have won—rejoice.

This talented author once issued a one-act serio-comico, satirico, dramatic Interlude in verse, with marginal notes, entitled, "The Vicar and Churchwarden, or the Morning Visit." It was printed in London by Saul Mathias, of Blackfriars, and published by the Author and all booksellers in the United Kingdom. Whatever William Sanderson may have been or not have been in private life is a matter of no cognizance to me. I have to deal with such a

n as a man of true genius—to take him for what he is worth as blic property, and I have no sympathy with those who seek to e up every public individual's failings. I say this much with like owing to the slights some have been apt to pass upon their ghbours gifted far beyond themselves to such a degree as to der their failings almost invisible.

Richard and James Lonsdale.

James Lonsdale was born in Lancaster, in 1778. He was son of Richard Lonsdale, said by some authorities to have been n at Garstang. Both father and son excelled as portrait nters, and specimens of the elder artist's work are still to be n in the Lancaster Town Hall, the subjects of the canvas being orge III., Lord Nelson, and Pitt. Richard Lonsdale was much eemed in his day and generation, and owing to his suavity of nners and gentlemanly deportment, his company was sought by principal merchants of the Town. Early on in the century he ears to have removed to London, where his son in due course tinguished himself in the art of painting as well as his sire. The er Lonsdale executed the portraits of the Daltons of Thurnham ll. Sir Gerald Dalton Fitzgerald, Bart., states that the same re painted about the year 1820, and that they represent the late m Dalton, Esq., his wife, his son, his son's wife, and four ughters. The artist also produced a replica of Mr. Dalton.

According to the *Kendal Chronicle* of November 30th, 1833, Rev. Dr. Lingard sat for his portrait before Mr. Lonsdale at rnby.

Cornelius Henderson.

Cornelius Henderson was the son of John Henderson, shoe- ter. He was born on Castle Hill in one of the cottages which d to stand adjacent to the Gateway Tower. The register

book of St. Mary's Church contains this entry of baptism und year 1800:—

"9th February, Cornelius, son of John and Betty Hende born 9th October, 1799."

John Henderson, the father, was remarkably fond of art as an amateur used to paint local scenes in his leisure. A favo sketch of his was the view looking up the Lune from the T mile House. The son had, however, the advantages of a trai in art which had been denied his father, and although he ca be considered by any means an artist of the same calibre as Ric Lonsdale, it would be most unjust not to include his name in chapter, since some of his paintings bear the stamp of genius them, a genius only requiring greater development in technica and a study of the old masters on their native soil, in order to r them perfect.

Sir Richard Owen.

The name of Richard Owen is known all over the world, Lancaster is justly proud of her distinguished son, whose la have proved so numerous and unfading. Sir Richard Owen, C M.D., D.C.L., L.L.D., F.R.S., &c., was the son of Richard O merchant. He was born in Dalton Square, Lancaster, on the of July, 1804. The following biographical remarks have for basis information kindly supplied at the request of the author a end of 1888. The career of this venerable scholar has indeed remarkable. After quitting the Grammar School, about 181 became a pupil of Dr. Baxendale, then a prominent medical ge man, and the local family adviser of the Duke of Hamilton Brandon. On leaving this gentleman he went to Edinb University, where he matriculated in 1824. In 1826, he obt his M.R.C.S., Lon., and in 1828, became assistant curator o Hunterian museum. In 1834, he was appointed Profess Comparative Anatomy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and a

was elected F.R.S. Between 1836 and 1856 this distinguished succeeded to the chair of the Professorship of Anatomy and iology in the College of Surgeons, and first Hunterian essor. In 1839, he received the degree of L.L.D. from the ersity of Cambridge. In 1840, Richard Owen did, perhaps, one e grandest of strokes that science has been able to accomplish, e founded the Microscopical Society of London, and became rst president, then he received the Royal medal of the Royal ety. In 1844, he was appointed one of the commissioners of iry into the health of towns, and filled a similar post in 1846 in rd to the health of the Metropolis. Next we find him honoured the Copley medal of the Royal Society, and in 1848 chosen ber of the Government Board of Health, and in 1849 a member ie commission on Smithfield Market. In 1851, he was president ie of the juries at the great exhibition, and, in 1852, became .L. of Oxford. In 1855, we find him president of one of the s at the Exposition Universelle, Paris ; and shortly after is rated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour. In 1856, he is rved occupying the post of superintendent of the Natural ory Departments in the British Museum. There we note the nial award by the Institute of France for "Le Prix Cuvier," in 1857, his selection as lecturer on Palæontology in the Royal ol of Mines. In 1858, he became Fullerian Professor of iology in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, and, in 1859, lecturer on the revival of Sir "Robert Rede's Foundation," in University of Cambridge, and on the 3rd of June, 1873, he was e a C.B. Professor Owen is the author of numerous papers in ransactions of the various learned societies ; he is also a knight ie Prussian Order of Merit, and a Foreign Associate of the tution of France. What a mighty past such a man has had ! may we conclude by saying that Sir Richard Owen stands y far superior to kings and emperors, his crown being that of ce imperishable and enduring. To men like him may honour everence be paid, instead of to rank that has but the poverty- ten alliances of blue blood, title, and landed areas, a few feet hich will one day be revenged upon those who have held too

many acres, having the happiness or misery of thousands of their fellow creatures at command. Sir Richard had another brother, and three sisters, who at one time were engaged in school teaching. The subject of our remarks married a Miss Clift, long ago deceased. The veteran scientist realises the fine lines of Goldsmith, seeking—

> To husband out life's taper at the close,
> And keep the flame from wasting by repose.

He often talks about his native town and the old folks that formed its burgesses in his youthful days.

The Owen family is closely connected with the Eskriggs, for the Rev. J. B. Eskrigg informs me that Elizabeth Eskrigg, daughter of Richard Eskrigg, of Eskrigg, married William Owen, whose son, Richard Owen, born December 5th, 1754, was the father of Sir Richard Owen.

In his younger days Sir Richard was very fond of dissecting bodies, which he secured for the purpose from the Castle after execution. On one occasion he was carrying the head of a negro, and the night being dark and the pathway from the Castle very slippery, he fell and the terrible contents of his basket rolled out and entered the house of a laundry woman, whose door was wide open. The black head almost frightened the woman out of her wits.

Concerning Sir Richard Owen's career these sonnets were written over two years ago.

1818.

Say, shall I turn into my sacristy
  Impell'd by thoughts a power divine commands?—
Responsive may I wake the minstrelsy
  Rever'd of old—and as the bay expands
Illume past years with the electric lamp
  Charter'd by fancy? What delightful strands
Have I before me! River, hill and vale,
  And towering rock which bears the immortal stamp,
Monarch divine impress'd when storm and gale
  Dar'd to arrest success and stirling fame.

Oh, as I view by light so rare, I see
Wisdom's aspirant, yea, a youth whose aim
Extends beyond the common wolds of life
Nailing his colours to the mast contemptuous of all strife.

1890.

Far, far away that youth has journey'd on
Resting not on his oars, but toiling hard.
Opening up fields where laurels may be won
Marshalling laws mankind must yet regard.
Teaching discrimination in the spheres
High priests and heroes live in, marking for
Each boundary of illimitable hue
Ordain'd to lead beyond these finite years.
Let me look once again—ah, what a change
Distinguish'd 'mid the legions gather'd round
There stands a patriarch, one whose mental range
Oe'rshadows all Olympus. Thus renown'd
Watch we as western sunlight fades away
Noting a *northern star* shining all bright to-day.

Sir William Turner.

Lancaster has another native son who has reached the ghest rungs of the ladder of fame in the learned profession he presents. This native son is Sir William Turner, who was born Moor Lane, Lancaster, in the year 1832. He is the son of the te Mr. William Turner, of the firm of Battersby and Turner, holsterers, Lancaster. His mother was a Miss Aldren, daughter Mr. Robert Aldren, malster, of Skerton. He was educated at e private school of Mr. Howard, of Green Ayre, and subsequently came the pupil of Dr. Christopher Johnson. After remaining e usual period with this gentleman he went to Edinburgh, and in e course became Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Medical llege of which he is now a professor.

Sir William became a distinguished scholar under Sir James get at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He obtained his member-p of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1853, and in 1854 gained Exhibition and a Gold Medal at the London University; in the ne year he was appointed Senior Demonstrator of Anatomy at inburgh, and in 1857 he took the degree of M.B. of London.

In 1861 he became F.R.C.S., and in 1867 was elected to the chair which he now so ably fills, as the successor of the immortal Goodsir. In 1886 he received the honour of knighthood in recognition of his services to the University of Edinburgh. He was for some time Examiner in Anatomy in the University of London, and Lecturer in Anatomy and Physiology in the Royal College of Surgeons, England.

When the British Association met at Edinburgh in the year 1871, Professor Turner presided over the department of anthropology, and in 1885, at Aberdeen, he was one of the vice-presidents of the section. He is the author of many works on the anatomy and histology of man and the lower animals, amongst which may be mentioned the "Atlas of Human Anatomy and Physiology," the articles on anatomy, anthropotomy, and the digestive organs in the last edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and the report on the whales and seals collected by H.M.S. Challenger. He also wrote the monographs on the human crania and other bones brought home by the "Challenger" expedition, a work which forms one of the most important contributions to anthropological literature that has ever appeared in England.

Sir William Turner holds the honourable posts of President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Edinburgh University, and is a member of the Medical Acts Commission. He is F.R.S. and F.R.S.E., Hon. L.L.D. of Glasgow, and D.C.L. of Durham and Oxford Universities. In addition to being Professor of Anatomy in Edinburgh University, Sir William fills the professional chair in the same science to the Royal Scottish Academy, and is a member of the Medical Council. He is honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of the Queen's Rifle Volunteer Brigade. In 1863, Sir William married Agnes, daughter of Abraham Logan, Esq., of Burnhouses, Berwickshire. He was created a K.B. in 1886.

Anthropology has evidently no more earnest student than Sir William Turner, whose life journey from the old house opposite

t. Anne's Chapel, in Moor-lane, to a medical professorship at dinburgh must call forth the delightful feeling that the ancient wn is famous for more than Roman and Saxon remains and an npregnable fortress; that it is famous for mind as well as matter. ir William Turner's address, in 1889, as president of the nthropological section of the British Association was listened to y an immense number of intelligent hearers, the lecture hall of the brary, in which the proceedings took place, being crowded to the oors. The address, which dealt chiefly with man as the principal f living organisms, contained one or two sentences reproduced om the reports of the *Newcastle Chronicle*. They are as follow:—

"Man is a living organism, and the study of his physical ame cannot be separated from that of other living organisms. ut whatever may have been the origin of his frame, whether by volution from some animal form or otherwise, we can scarcely xpect it ever to attain any greater perfection than it at present ossesses. The kind of evolution which we are to hope and trive for in him is the perfecting of his spiritual nature, so that the andard of the whole human race may be elevated and brought ito more harmonious relation with that which is holy and divine."

These three sentences are a lecture in themselves, and are orthy of all acceptation. The address consisted of a review of the transmission of malformations, colour blindness, and disease om generation to generation," and diagrams were freely used to lustrate the more complex portions of subjects based upon a actical study of heredity. Sir Francis Galton and Professor lower paid high tributes to Professor Turner's skilful treatment a grave and critical question or series of questions.

Professor Edmund Atkinson, Ph.D., F.C.S.

This gentleman was born in 1831. He is the only son the late Mr. Thomas Atkinson, who married Miss Ellen eaton, daughter of Mr. Richard Heaton, corn merchant. He was

educated at the private school of Mr. James Willacey, and wards at the Lancaster Grammar School. He received his sci education at Owen's College, Manchester, mainly under Pro Frankland, and then proceeded to Germany spending three at the Universities of Marburg, Heidelberg, and Göttingen returning to England Dr. Atkinson became assistant to S C. Brodie, Professor of Chemistry in the University of O: Subsequently he was appointed Lecturer on Chemistry and Pl at Cheltenham College, and ranks as one of the earliest syste teachers in a large public school on these subjects. He wa: appointed Professor of Experimental Sciences in the Staff C at Sandhurst, where he remained for a period of twenty-six Professor Atkinson has translated several important foreign pu tions among them being "Ganot's Elementary Treatise of Phy one of the best books on the subject.

Mr. William Housman Higgin, Q.C.

The name of Higgin is well known in Lancaster. distinguished name in divinity, literature, and law, and is in ably connected with the history of our ancient Castle, Corpor and all general public movements. It would be entirely out of to make mention in any elaborate manner of the various sentatives of this honourable family. The Church of St. treated of in a former chapter, bears upon its walls and s lights abiding proofs of the foregoing remarks. Mr. W Housman Higgin, Q.C., late of Springfield Hall, and n Cloverley House, Timperley, Cheshire, was born on the 2 February, 1820, at Acrelands, Skerton, his father being th John Higgin, Esq. Mr. Higgin was called to the bar on th of January, 1848, became Queen's Counsel for the County Pa of Lancaster, in December, 1867, made one of Her Ma Counsel, 1868, having become a Bencher of the Middle T on the 28th of May, 1868. On the 23rd of August, 18 accepted the chairmanship of Quarter Sessions for the Hu of Salford. On February 16th, 1876, he became Deputy

t of the County of Lancaster, and on July 1st, 1879, is appointed chairman of the Quarter Sessions at Preston. Higgin has held the honourable position of treasurer of the le Temple, 1885. On the 10th of July, 1890, he succeeded ohn Addison, Q.C., in the Recordship of Preston, and every elt that the Borough which had selected him for such an ed office reflected honour alike upon itself as upon him. Mr. n is a magistrate for the City of Manchester, for the Boroughs ncaster and Salford, and is also a Justice of the Peace for the ty of Chester.

Colonel Wadeson.

To the military world Lancaster has given a devoted son in erson of the late Colonel Richard Wadeson, who rose from the ; and became Governor of Chelsea Hospital. Richard Wade- s said to have been born at the Black Bull Inn, Church Street, ich inn his father, John Wadeson, was proprietor. He served prenticeship in Lancaster with Mr. Welch, tallow chandler, to entering the army. But little is known of this gallant r's antecedents, who are said to have hailed originally from eighbourhood of Bolton-le-Sands. Richard enlisted at Lan- r in 1848-9 and rose to the following ranks:—Ensign 75th ment, June 2nd, 1857; lieutenant, September 19th, 1857; in, December 9th, 1864; major, July 17th, 1872; lieutenant- el, December 18th, 1875; colonel, December 18th, 1880; d on half-pay, December 18th, 1880; major and lieutenant- nor of Chelsea Hospital, March 26th, 1881; died, 1885. It st creditable of the officers of the 75th Regiment that when . Wadeson was senior lieutenant there were several officers r to him in rank whose names were down to purchase their anies, and who would in due course have been able to ase over his head, as he could not afford to purchase. This refused to do, and consequently, on the next vacancy occuring, as promoted captain. Wadeson served in the Indian cam- of 1857 from the outbreak on the 12th of May, including the

battle of Budleekaserai, siege operations before Delhi, and repulse of sorties on the 12th and 15th of June, and of night attacks on the camp on 19th and 23rd June, and 14th and 18th July, storming (severely wounded) and capture of Delhi (medal and clasp).

At the time he received the Victoria Cross he was sergeant-major. The official chronicle, called the *Victoria Cross*, published in 1865, kindly lent me by an able military authority, contains the following account of Colonel Wadeson's exploits, resulting in his securing the distinguished honour of the Maltese Cross of Bronze:—

"He received the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery at Delhi, on the 18th of July, 1857, when the regiment was engaged in the Subjee Mundee, in having saved the life of Private Michael Farrell when attacked by a Sowar of the enemy's cavalry, and killed the Sowar. Also, on the same day, for rescuing Private John Barry, of the same regiment, when, wounded and helpless, he was attacked by a Cavalry Sowar whom Lieut. Wadeson killed.

A brass memorial is placed in the piazza of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

"To the memory of Colonel Richard Wadeson, V.C., Major and Lieutenant Governor of this Hospital from 1881 to 1885. Previously for 35 years in Her Majesty's 75th (Stirlingshire) Regiment (now the First Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders), passing through all ranks to the command of the regiment. Died in the Hospital, 24th January, 1885, aged 58 years. This tablet is erected by the Board of Commissioners of the Hospital on behalf of the In-pensioners, as a record of their affection and respect." Colonel Wadeson had a brother William who was Town Sergeant many years.

George Danson.

This well-known scenic painter was the son of George Danson, merchant, of Lancaster and Liverpool. He was born in Lancaster, on the 4th of June, 1799. Having a decided taste for painting, he worked his way steadily from the period of his

enticeship with Mr. Shrigley, and after completing his term
that gentleman, he went to London. In due course he was
aged at the Coberg (now Victoria) Theatre, at Astley's (in
row's time), at Covent Garden, Surrey Gardens, and at Drury
e (in Macready's time). He was also at the Colosseum, Regent's
k, and ultimately accepted an appointment at Belle Vue, Man-
ster. Mr. Danson painted two pictures which found their way
America, pictures representing London and Paris by night.
Danson died in London, on the 23rd of January, 1881, and was
rred at Kensal Green Cemetery on the 27th inst. Mr. Thomas
ison, his son, from whom these particulars have been derived,
born on the 19th of December, 1829, and holds an art appoint-
nt at the Zoological Gardens, Belle Vue, Manchester.

Mr. Thomas Edmondson.

The following biographical sketch of one of the smartest
iuses the world of invention has ever known is taken from a
phlet reprinted from the *English Mechanic and World of Science*
ugust 2nd, 1878. The biography was written by Mr. J. B.
ondson, in response to many inquiries concerning the originator
nventor of the railway ticket system.

Few people seem to be aware that Thomas Edmondson was born in Lan-
r on the 30th of June, 1792. His parents, John and Jane Edmondson, were of
ble but respectable extraction and educated their children to the best of their
y, giving to each that share which his or her talent seemed to warrant or
nation as to literary or mechanical pursuits seemed to require. Of the twelve
lren that were born to them only five reached maturity, three boys and two
hters. Thomas' brothers both attained good and useful positions as principals
lucational establishments. The name of the elder one, Joseph, is the less known
e two, as he gave up the post of instructor in middle life, but that of his younger
her, George, is no doubt familiar to many, and among the readers of this paper
e will probably be a number who received their early training under him either
ower Bank, near Blackburn; Tulketh Hall, near Preston; or at the scene of his
st labours, Queenwood College, Hampshire. Thomas early displayed an
entive turn of mind, which led to many ingenious contrivances for the good of the
sehold. One piece of mechanicism in particular has been mentioned to us, by
hich the busy housewife was able to churn the butter and rock the cradle at the

same time. With this tendency he was very suitably placed as apprentice to a cabinet-maker, and he afterwards worked as journeyman in the same line of business with the eminent firm of Messrs. Gillow & Co., in his native town. While there he made sundry improvements in cabinet-making implements which elicited the approval of his fellow-workmen and those who were practically acquainted with their use. Thoroughness in manufacture, completeness in detail, and adaptability to the work required, were points about which he was conscientiously particular; a habit of mind which conduced greatly to his future success. Indeed, the training altogether was of the utmost service to him in after life, for it enabled him to work out his own notions quietly in his own workshop, and prevented the necessity for confiding to other hands a crude idea or a half finished invention. In due time he entered into partnership at Carlisle with others in the business of cabinet-making, but the firm becoming bankrupt he found himself in a reduced position from circumstances over which he had not full control. Although he endeavoured to retrieve himself, and had the kind assistance in so doing of many of his creditors, he did not feel he was making that progress which warranted his proceeding further, and finally relinquished the undertaking. He next for a short period engaged in the tea and grocery business, but he was not fitted for commercial pursuits, and very willingly turned his attention to another source of livelihood which just then came in his way. The Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, now a portion of the North-Eastern system, opened for passenger traffic and a stationmaster being required for the small road-side station at Milton, since called Brampton, he applied amongst a number of competitors for the post and fortunately obtained it; the directors remarking in making the selection that they thought "Mr. Edmondson would prove a credit to them." Thus, then, about 1836, when in his 44th year, he made his first acquaintance with the railway world at the solitary little station of Milton, situated about fourteen miles from Carlisle—a point at which the traffic was then so small that the duties of station-master and booking-clerk were performed by the same person. In the first days of railway travelling it was natural that the kind of tickets which had served for coach passengers should still be used as vouchers that a traveller had paid his fare. But as travellers increased in number these scraps of paper proved inconvenient in many ways, and Mr. Edmondson at once felt that a change was needed in them. Another want, and one of still more importance, soon became apparent to him. He found that little or no systematic check was imposed upon the station clerks, it being left to their integrity to account correctly for moneys paid to them. His ingenuity was therefore soon at work, endeavouring to organise a system which should be a complete check in the first instance upon himself—a task congenial to his constructive head and honest heart. He still retained his bench and tools as old friends, and his perfect familiarity with the use of them, combined with ample leisure between the train services of that day at Milton, enabled him to produce the various little pieces of apparatus which he required to carry out his plans. He first constructed a small wooden block, or hand stamp, in which he inserted the necessary type, say "Milton

Carlisle," with the class, fare, &c., which he wanted printed; also a small rack, ided into equal spaces, in which the stamp was fitted to slide. Having previously ced under the rack a strip of stiff paper or cardboard, he supplied the stamp with by means of an ordinary pad, and inserted it in the first division of the rack, brought it by the tap of a mallet down on to the cardboard and thus obtained needful impression. By a repetition of this process in the various divisions he rack he completed the strip, producing in fact a series of tickets printed ilton to Carlisle," &c. These he progressively numbered with pen and ink, arated with a pair of scissors, and laid aside for use. When a sufficient number ne kind were prepared, he re-set the stamp, substituting the name of some other ion for Carlisle, and altering the fares, &c., in accordance with the change. He n repeated this slow tedious process, until he was provided with a supply of ets from his own station to all others on the line. His next study was to make a e in which the various descriptions of tickets could be safely kept, and at the same e be handy for issue to the passengers when they presented themselves at the nter. As the tickets were progressively numbered, they must, of course, be gressively issued, for upon this principle depended the check which he pro- ed to institute. With the idea of having the ticket to be next issued always in w, his first attempts were directed to its being removed from the top. For this he prepared a series of tubes with loose bottoms, having tapes fastened to them ch passed over small pulleys at the top of each tube, the ends of the tapes ing leaden weights attached, in order that as a ticket was extracted from the top next would be lifted to take its place. But the advantage of seeing the ticket was e than counterbalanced by all this cumbersome machinery, and he soon decided bandon his tapes, weights and pulleys, and allowing the tickets to drop by their gravity, he removed them as required from below. The new tubes were, there- , so constructed that, while affording every facility for being filled and replenished, only allowed one ticket at a time to be withdrawn at the bottom. This being most simple plan possible, has not been departed from or improved upon since, has continued to be the principle upon which the ticket-issuing cases at the ous stations have been constructed to the present time. A number of these tubes ranged side by side in one case, and across them, for the convenience of the king-clerk, as the face of the ticket is invisible, runs a wooden strip or label, on upper part of which space is left for inserting the name of the station, class, and of the tickets in each tube. The lower portion of the label forms the frame of a of slate, the use of which will be hereafter mentioned. A suitable receptacle ng now been provided, only one other contrivance was necessary before making trial he contemplated, and this was some expeditious method of putting a date n the ticket when it was issued to the passenger. Probably it was accomplished e first instance by hand, but the plan was liable to error and a cause of delay. ething was, therefore, to be thought of which, by a quick and instantaneous ion, would stamp the date at once. When the mind is absorbed day by day in

seeking after that which for the moment seems to elude its grasp, it is in a condition to seize an idea from trifles, which would otherwise pass unnoticed. In this frame of mind his pocket-comb was the trivial instrument that suddenly suggested to Mr. Edmondson a way for accomplishing his object. It was an old-fashioned pocket-comb, working on a hinge, and the two edges, the end of the comb, and the end of the handle, when pushed together, suggested a motion and convenience of nip or pressure which he thought might be utilised for his purpose, and that if type and the means of supplying it with ink, could be introduced into the mouth or angle formed by the two edges before mentioned, it would, on receiving a sharp push after the ticket was inserted, close and bring the type against the cardboard. This idea after being duly matured, was practically developed in his little workshop, and resulted in a small wooden machine, which so completely answered the purpose intended that he never had occasion to alter the principle of construction, and though the dating presses were afterwards made of iron, this principle, combining efficiency with expedition, has not been improved upon. The problem of supplying the type with ink he solved by passing a ribbon saturated with it between the type and the card. In the first place the length of inked ribbon is wound on a roller below the type, whence it passes over the face of the type, on to another roller above. By the act of dating a ticket a certain length is drawn from the supply roller, and at each stroke a fresh surface of inked ribbon is thus presented for the next impression.

All being now ready he commenced to give his system a trial, and to issue to each passenger a cardboard ticket, which, though smaller than the present one, represented the station to which the traveller was going, the class in which he wished to be conveyed, and the progressive number of the ticket, the date, of course, being added at the time of issue. After the departure of the last train at night he proceeded to examine the tubes of his ticket-case. A matter of importance should here be referred to. He had commenced the progressive numbering of his tickets at 0, and that being the first issued of each description of ticket it followed that the figures on the card lowest in the tube at any time represented the actual quantity sold. Had he commenced them at 1 an additional process of subtraction would have been necessary at each tube, leading to inadvertence and error, but by commencing at 0 he had only to copy the lowest number in the tube which was done on the strip of slate before alluded to as running in front of the case. The result of the day's issue being thus clearly before him, and the fares being marked on the label or frame above the slate, it was not difficult to ascertain what ought to be the amount in his cash-drawer. On the following night, by subtracting the number left on the slate from the lowest ticket again in the tube, he found the quantity of tickets sold on the second day, and so forth. These details may, to the general reader, seem a simple matter to dwell upon, but if he will remember the number of ticket-tubes to be inspected each night at some of our large stations—at one or two of them nearly two thousand,—he will see that it is of great importance to the booking-clerk in making out his returns

ve the most simple yet exact method of ascertaining the number of each kind of ket issued at his station during the day in order to balance his cash, and forward it th a correct return to the head office. To facilitate the last operation, Mr. Edmond- n drew out a set of forms for making the needful returns to the audit or chief office, ich after being duly filled up, presented an accurate summary of the daily or weekly siness transacted, and showed at a glance the amount of traffic at each station, d the sum due from each clerk on behalf of the passengers booked. To extend to ier stations what was found so applicable to his own was his next consideration t for unexplained reasons his propositions were not at first entertained, and it was ly after repeated efforts that he was able to induce the directors of the Newcastle d Carlisle Railway to arrange for the adoption of his plans at some of their stations. iere was a proposition to remove him to Newcastle, but it was not carried into ect, and the repeated delays were very disheartening to him. While in this state discouragement he received a visit from Captain Laws, at that time the enterprising d energetic manager of the Manchester and Leeds Railway, who, having heard of : plan adopted by the clerk at Milton Station for 'checking himself' came over to pect it, and having had the details thoroughly explained to him, was clear-sighted ugh to perceive its immense value to the railway interest, then becoming an im- tant feature in the country. He, therefore, at once proposed to Mr. Edmondson t he should remove to Manchester, with the object of introducing his system on above railway, making the promise "that his salary should be multiplied by two," offer which, after due consideration, was gratefully accepted. This unexpected gnition and timely acknowledgment of his invention paved the way for its general ption, and for the next ten or twelve years the introduction of his plans on to new s of railway as they rapidly developed themselves, in addition to his duties on the chester and Leeds line, involved a great amount of labour on the part of the ntor. At length that Company, with a complimentary minute of the board, rated him from their service, in order that he might devote his whole time to the her development and introduction of his system.

Mr. Edmondson's brother, Joseph, having for some time relinquished his demical pursuits, was now very helpful to him in the supervision of his establish- it, thus setting him at liberty for personal instruction to the booking clerks at the rent stations—a work which compelled him to leave home frequently, and for ; periods. The previous occupation of Mr. Joseph admirably fitted him, amongst r duties, for the accurate and methodical superintendence of accounts during the ority of his brother Thomas's only son.

As we observed, when describing the first apparatus used for carrying out the et-system, the principles of construction in the ticket case and dating press were ost perfected from the commencement, but the more complex machinery for ting and progressively numbering the tickets has been the result of gradual

improvement. Many persons suppose the dating press, the little machine on the counter of the booking-office, to be all that is required for printing the tickets, but a moment's reflection ought to convince them that as there is only one machine, containing only type sufficient for the date of the day, it cannot print the multiplicity of letterpress which is required for booking passengers in different classes to their various destinations. That is all done elsewhere, and a combination of machinery is needed for it, the leading feature of which the inventor saw from the first must be that of *printing one ticket at a time*. Experience has proved that this original conception was the true basis upon which to proceed in ticket-printing, as although hundreds of millions in the aggregate are annually produced, the amount is so divided and sub-divided by the various stations and classes that the average number printed of any one kind is not large, and the quantity supplied of each description at one time being only that of a few months' stock to each station, it will be readily seen that the time required to set up the number of formes of type for a sheet would be fatal to an expeditious supply.

Mr. Edmondson was only a worker in wood, and feeling now the need of a stronger material, he consulted a practical friend of his, Mr. John Blaylock, of Carlisle, by whose assistance he was enabled to put together a printing machine which carried out his ideas, and was sufficient for the requirements of that period. This machine, however, has been greatly improved upon from time to time, and while the original feature of printing one ticket at once has always been maintained, its general completeness and efficiency have been materially increased by the ingenuity and careful study of Mr. James Carson, who, from the early rise of ticket-printing as a business, has occupied the responsible position of foreman in the principal manufactory in Manchester, where Mr. Edmondson's son still continues the business which his father established. There not only are tickets printed, but the printing machines, ticket-cases, and dating presses, together with other ticket apparatus, are manufactured, and supplied to railway companies as required. Before attempting to describe the present printing press, we may say a few words as to the routine of ordering tickets. The station clerk, on finding that his stock of tickets of any kind is getting low, makes out a "requisition," on which is stated the name of his own station, and that of the one to which he requires a further supply. The class is also given, and the lowest number of the tickets in stock, together with the highest, which was, of course, the closing number of his last quantity. The difference between these, representing the stock in hand, he enters into an additional column. Having passed the audit office, where the amount of the new order is added to it, the "requisition" is forwarded to the company's printer, who arranges his forme of type in accordance with its particulars. Wheels for printing the progressive numbers so often mentioned, are attached to the press, and can be set to anything between 0 and 9,999, embracing a quantity of 10,000 tickets. In this instance the printer sets them to the number next above the highest named as in stock, and then proceeds to fill the feeding tube with

the proper coloured cardboard, for indicating the class and single journey, return or excursion ticket as the case may be. The feeding tube is an upright case at the back of the machine, and is capable of holding five hundred blank tickets. The blank cardboard is received from the manufacturers, Messrs. De la Rue and Co., in tightly packed boxes, less than two feet square, each box containing about 48,000 tickets, ready cut into the required size.

The machinery and arrangements for preparing these would be matter for a paper by themselves. Suffice it to state that they are beautifully complete, and worthy of the firm whose name is now so celebrated all over Europe, and in fact the world. The printing machine being ready is put into motion; when a catch, set to nearly the thickness of a ticket, and working horizontally, draws the lowest card forward in the direction of the type and numbering wheels, one set of wheels (used for return tickets) being situated before and the other after the type frame, and all receiving at each stroke of the machine a supply of ink for the next impression. The first card is left in position under the first set of numbering wheels. If it is to be a return ticket it there receives a number, if not, that set of wheels has been put out of gear, and the ticket waits to be pushed forward to the type by the introduction of a second card from the feeding tube. A third card pushes number one under the second set of wheels, where it receives its appropriate number, and by the push of a fourth it falls, printed and numbered, into a receiving tube at the front of the machine. Any stop in the delivery shows the attendant that something is wrong. The mechanism, while capable of being driven at a great speed, is regulated to that of about 200 tickets a minute, this being found a rate at which the attendant can most readily superintend the supply of blank cardboard to his feeding tube, and give the needful attention to the other movements of the machine. The printed tickets are next conveyed to the counting machine, which is simply an additional check as to the accuracy of the progressive numbering, the necessity for it arising from occasional inequalities in the size and thickness of the tickets, and a liability to warping on the part of the cardboard. As the thickness of an average ticket is the only available gauge by which to adjust the catch of the printing press, it will be easily understood that in case of a warped card the catch misses it, and as no blank ticket is drawn in the printed one is not pushed forward, and, therefore, receiving repeated impressions is spoiled. As soon as the attendant finds that something is wrong he stops the machine and puts it right, but in re-arranging the numbering, which has been going on and changing with every stroke, he may possibly set it a number in advance or otherwise of the last good ticket. Hence the necessity for an additional check. The counting machine is furnished with feeding and receiving tubes, and with accurately numbered wheels similar to those of the printing machine. The attendant having placed his pile of tickets in the feeding tube, the lowest number at the bottom, he draws it into view by means of a catch similar in arrangement to that of the press, observes the number of the ticket thus produced, and sets the corresponding number

on the counting-wheel to an index or eyelet-hole situated conveniently for t the counter. When the machine is in motion for every ticket that is drav the feeding tube the counting-wheel moves a number forward, and so long a numbers agree all is right. In order to ascertain if they do so the attenda frequently to examine. Errors (if any) having been corrected by the n printed the tickets, these are now ready for packing. As progressive or essential in the issue of the tickets no danger of that being broken mus unprovided for; they are, therefore, placed in bundles of 250 in a frame or s up apparatus, by which they can be tightened almost into a solid mass. this condition a band of string is passed round them, and, being secured by a knot, they retain their solidity when liberated from pressure, and are in a distribution to all parts of the world.

In this way are prepared the little tickets which the travelling publ at the booking office window, and stow away in their pockets or slip into th or hats without thought of the ingenuity and industry required to produce small and insignificant an object. Insignificant as each ticket may seem, the annual aggregate of the railway fares which these trifles represent an millions of pounds sterling, and every fractional part in that great total is easily registered by this simple ticket system. It is always interesting to lo to small beginnings, and compare them with the results of a few years' tho work. The contrast is often startling, and to no one would it be more so in than to the originator of the railway ticket system itself, could he behold the increase of traffic which must now be provided for. Little did he think at th Milton station, as he worked at his bench in the still hours of the night, of mate extent of the success with which his labours were to be crowned, an tempted to regret that he did not live to a more mature age to witness the development of his plans. One thing he did live to accomplish, which must mated at a far higher value than anything yet mentioned. From the time firm in which he was a partner at Carlisle became bankrupt, it had been his wish to be able to pay their creditors in full, and he did not depart from t style of living which at first was a necessity until he had fulfilled this moral th legal claim. A leading Manchester newspaper in recording the decease Edmondson which took place at his residence, in Manchester, on the 22nd 1851, says:—'With the character of Mr. Edmondson in private life it is deni deal, inasmuch as knowing well his retiring habits we fear we should be opposition to his declared wishes. Suffice it to say, however, that not noticeable trait of his character was that, though at an early period of his lif tunes had involved him in difficulties, he hardly permitted better times fully upon him before he nobly and voluntarily exerted himself and as nobly s some time before his death in rendering to every man his own who had chan his creditor!' This excellent gentleman, it may be added, was a membe Society of Friends.

It has been considered advisable to give the whole of Mr. J. B. Edmondson's account of his father's inventions, and doubtless to many Lancastrians the reproduction will not prove unwelcome since the information contained in the same is not met with every day. The matter is certainly no less valuable because less biographical than scientific and didactic so far as application and energy are concerned. Talking about Railway tickets who can look at one without seeing in it something emblematic as shown in the accompanying stanza written on the back of one a few years ago.

Valued indeed, and like the owner, *bored*,
A *date* the only fruit thou canst afford,
Well dost thou emblemise the traveller who
Like thee is gripp'd and snipp'd life's journey through.

Mr. William Shaw Simpson.

Mr. William Shaw Simpson, the well-known Temperance Reformer, of Liverpool, was a native of Skerton, Lancaster, where he first saw the light of this world in the year 1829. His father was a joiner. When his son William was about two years old, he removed to Liverpool. His mother, a highly intelligent woman, personally superintended her son's education, and thoroughly instilled into his young mind the principles of total abstinence. At the age of seventeen he entered the service of Messrs. Sewell, Chronometer Makers, South Castle Street; his chief duty consisting of meeting foreign incoming vessels, principally American steamships, in order to secure custom for his employers. The young man seems to have had some singular experiences in this capacity, and one instance of his deportment on a critical occasion may fittingly be mentioned. One day he was on board an American sailing-ship, sitting with the captain at a table talking over business. The captain suddenly lost his temper, drew a revolver, and swore he would shoot him if he did not get off the ship. "Very well," replied the young man, with great coolness, "If that will suit you rather than sign my bill, and if it will please you better, fire away!" The next appointment we find William Simpson holding is that of manager of the Liverpool Zoological Gardens, formerly at the beginning of the West Derby Road. Subsequently, he became manager of the Rhyl Steampacket Company, and held this position apparently until September, 1858,

when he commenced business on his own account. In July, 1 his premises were destroyed by fire, and great sympathy was m fested for him. He was not only a staunch teetotaller but a gen worker in times of national or international distress, and "Simp Bowl" is still talked of in Liverpool. For the Indian Fa Fund £203 1s. 3d. was collected by means of this "bowl;" for the suffering community of South Wales no less than £ 19s. 11d. was obtained; and for the Abercarne Colliery Expl £526 os. 6½d.; a similar amount being gathered for the Hay Colliery Explosion. The "bowl" was out sixty days for the r tion of donations on behalf of the sufferers in the West of Ire in 1880, and £521 13s. 8d. having been collected; Mr. Sim went over to Connemara to distribute the amount amongst poverty-stricken peasantry. It is not generally known that a caster man originated the Hospital Saturday collecting system. man was William Shaw Simpson. But to pass on. As a debate Simpson was allowed to be smart and telling. He once met Bradlaugh, M.P., and challenged him to a discussion rega religious matters. The controversy lasted two nights. U 1878 this remarkable social reformer and politician was a cons tive, but at this period his views underwent a serious change outcome of careful reflection and conscientious inquiry.

At the November election of 1879, Mr. Simpson came as a candidate in his own town, for the West Derby War opposition to Mr. J. Nicol. His candidature was ridiculed, b was returned by a majority of 232 votes. Owing to his resi on the landing stage not being rateable, he was, after some mo declared disqualified, and, therefore, was unseated.

In 1882, he contested Preston in the Liberal interest ag the Right Honourable Cecil Raikes, M.P., who was nominate the Conservative Party, for the seat rendered vacant by the e tion to the judicial bench of Sir John Holker. Although, a str to the borough of Preston, he polled 4,212 votes, being beate Mr. Raikes, who polled 6,045 votes, thus having a majori 1,833.

Whatever Mr. Simpson took in hand he endeavoured to do tice to. He was an honest thinker and toiler, of whom it may tly be said that he lives most, now that he is dead, in regard to luence and example; and his name is alike revered in Liverpool d Preston. He died on the 16th of June, 1883, in his 54th year. s funeral will long be remembered by those who witnessed it, and the thousands of Liverpool people, of all creeds, who learned to : in his public and private life aspirations of a most generous ture in every sense.

James Brunton.

It would be almost an injustice to omit from the biographical :tion of this work a brief memoir of James Brunton, the originator the noble scheme for improving the condition of the mentally ranged, realised so thoroughly in the Royal Albert Asylum. Mr. unton was the son of John Brunton, cooper, of Lancaster, by nnah Dean, his wife, and he was born in the year 1801, in Sun eet. For some years he was the manager of the Lancaster and ston Bank, and was much esteemed for his quiet and unpre- tious disposition. It is said, by his relations, that the idea of cting an institution for idiots and imbeciles first occurred to him ile on a visit to Liverpool, where he beheld persons of weak llect, treated by those who professed to be sane, in a manner t savoured more of barbarism than of christianity; and his feel- s were such that he resolved to do something in his own town at st towards benefitting those who were deprived of reasoning vers and so often became the butts of persons, whose conscious l deliberate disposition to abuse such creatures, was as much e deplored as the affliction of those whom they ridiculed and mented. Mr. Brunton, therefore, offered £2,000 towards the blishment of a suitable building, in which the demented and sonless creatures of his own locality could be taken care of, and dered happy as far as it was possible to render them. A com- tee comprising Messrs. T. Howitt, J. S. Harrison, E. G. Paley, Seward, J. Sharp, and S. Ross, with Dr. de Vitré as chairman,

was formed for the purpose of considering Mr. Brunton's proposal. From this meeting the great institution on the Cockerham Road may be said to date. Dr. de Vitré took up the matter very vigorously, and the town and county reciprocating, the scheme developed and is now one of the grandest realisations of modern times ever allied to and maintained by private and public munificence. But Mr. Brunton, who was a staunch member of the Society of Friends, never dreamt of there being erected in our midst a structure of such an elaborate character, as the Royal Albert now is; he appears to have thought of founding a series of cottage homes with far humbler surroundings, so far as architectural features and dimensions are concerned, than we find existing to-day. Happily, however, from this original donor's modest ideas, an organisation and method have been evolved, which have made the Idiot Asylum, at Lancaster, the peaceful, sanitarily correct, elevated and comfortable refuge available to "naturals" and imbeciles, belonging to the seven northern counties.

Mr. Brunton was never married He resided at Lune Terrace for some time, and died there on the 20th of March, 1871, aged 69 years. He was buried in the yard adjoining the Friends' Meeting House, Lancaster, on Thursday, the 23rd inst. The central committee of the Royal Albert Asylum following his remains to their grave. The Home for special private pupils has been very appropriately designated "Brunton House," and thus is perpetuated in this block of houses, on the old Quarry Hill, the original idea of him whose name it bears.

Miss Brunton, who lived and died in West Place, subscribed an annual sum to the Royal Albert Asylum for several years.

Mr. William Pickard who has most generously and promptly rendered me excellent service at various times, has kindly forwarded the copy of marriage register of Mr. Brunton's parents, which I append :—

John Brunton, of Lancaster, married to Hannah Dean, daughter of Thomas n, of Skerton, and Ann his wife.—1800, September 4th. Their son, James nton, was born June 13, 1801, at Lancaster, died March 20th, 1871.

Mr. James Tomlinson.

Mr. James Tomlinson is the eldest son of Mr. Thomas mlinson and Annie Tomlinson *nèe* Waters. He was born in St. nardgate on the 16th of December, 1850, and was educated at Boys' National School.

In early childhood he evinced a remarkable fondness for trumental music, and happily received such training at home as atly prepared him for a rapid development in the art he was tined to adorn. In the words of his father "his present utation is largely attributable to his natural gift and keen severance." One of the first to recognise his talent was the Edmund Sharpe, Esq., M.A., who from time to time gave him ch assistance in his studies and many valuable introductions. systematically studied both organ and piano, and when only lve years of age he was appointed organist of the Wesleyan apel, Morecambe. Thence he went to fill the like vocation at Michael's Church, Cockerham. After a competitive trial he ; ultimately chosen organist of St. John's Church, Lancaster, in ch Church a new organ had just been placed. In 1868, on the rement of the late Mr. W. Duxbury, he was chosen after com- ition to the post of organist of St. Thomas' Church, in the same n. At the age of twenty-two we find him organist at the holic Church, St. Helens; and subsequently organist at St. lfrid's Church, Preston, where he remained until June, 1888. 1882 he was appointed organist to the Corporation of Preston, l those who have heard his performances on the grand instru- nt erected in the New Public Hall of the borough named—an trument presented to the town by the late J. Dewhurst, Esq.— l readily endorse the remark that the selection of Mr. Tomlinson reflected credit upon those with whom the appointment rested.

The organ in the above hall is a magnificent one, costing between £2,000 and £3,000. Mr. Tomlinson is also known as a musical composer, and is a contributor to Dr. Spark's *Organists' Quarterly Journal*. For some time Mr. Tomlinson was a joint lessee of the Theatre Royal, Preston.

Distinguished Laymen closely identified with Lancaster.

Professor Frankland, F.R.S.

Edward Frankland, J.P., D.C.L., Ph. D., LL.D., M.D., F.R.S., was born at Churchtown, near Lancaster, on the 18th of January, 1825. He was educated at the Lancaster Grammar School and was much indebted to the late Christopher Johnson, Esq., M.R.C.S., and his son, the late Dr. James Johnson, of Hampson, Ellel, for facilities in the study of Chemistry. He went to London in 1845, and studied chemistry at the Museum of Practical Geology, under Sir Lyon Playfair.

He subsequently went to Germany, and at the Universities of Marburg and Giessen he had the advantage of the experience and learning of such great men as Bunsen and Liebig. At Marburg his studies were crowned with success, and for a dissertation upon the discovery of a method for isolating ethyl, the radical contained in ethylic alcohol, and ethylic ether, he received the degree of Ph.D. This dissertation had great theoretical importance, as demonstrating the truth of certain speculations on the constitution of organic radicals. Returning to England, a brilliant career opened before him. He was appointed Professor of Chemistry in Owen's College, Manchester, in 1851, and in 1857 he became Professor of Chemistry in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. During this period he was engaged in some important investigations in a new field of organic chemistry: and in 1849 the first paper on the subject appeared in the *Journal of the Chemical Society*, entitled, "On a New Series of Organic Bodies containing Metals." This research has revolutionised organic chemical theories; it gave

fessor Frankland the first idea of his theory of the atomicity lements. In his paper above-mentioned he points out the ana- y of the newly discovered organo-metallic bodies with the ganic compounds containing the same metals. A long course nvestigation followed these discoveries, and in 1857 a Royal lal was awarded him for them by the Royal Society. The organo- allic bodies discovered by Dr. Frankland, although they have as yet been put to any practical use, possess properties which of the greatest interest and theoretical importance. They are cult of preparation, and some of them are dangerous to work n, many of them, as zinc-ethyl, being spontaneously inflammable. ing to this property, all experiments with these compounds have e conducted either in vacuo or in an atmosphere containing no gen. The number of these bodies is very great, and almost y year adds fresh ones to the list.

The next step in Professor Frankland's career was his ointment to the Professorship of Chemistry at the Royal Insti- on of Great Britain in 1863. He did not, however, retain this ition long, for in 1865 he was asked to fill a still more important t, that of Professor of Chemistry at the Royal College of mistry and School of Mines, then in Oxford Street but since oved to the more convenient and spacious buildings at South sington. He retained this chair for twenty years. A Fellow he Royal Society since 1853, Dr. Frankland in 1870 received honorary degree of D.C.L., of Oxford. One of the most ortant works of his life began in 1868, when in conjunction n Sir W. Dennison, K.C.B., and J. Chalmers Morton, he was ointed one of the Royal Commissioners for inquiring into the ution of rivers. The results of these inquiries filled six large orts presented to Parliament, five of them dealing with the ution of rivers by the drainage of towns and manufacturers, and sixth with the domestic water supply of Great Britain. The h report of the Commissioners is a conspicuous example of pains- ng industry. It treats of the subject in its entirety. No argu- it is left out, no proof is wanting. Each statement is carefully

verified by experiment and observation; and the whole work is filled with analyses and the most complete and minute details. All the analyses of waters were made by Dr. Frankland's own process, and the estimations of organic carbon and nitrogen by his combustion method. This latter process is one which has often been attacked, but its inventor has demonstrated beyond all doubt that it is not only the most accurate, but the only trustworthy method for determining the proportion of organic matter in water. The importance of the sixth report of the Rivers Commissioners cannot be too strongly insisted on. Through it an insight has been obtained into the water supplies to all the chief towns of Great Britain, and standards of purity have been given to all the water companies. Dr. Frankland collects monthly samples of the water supplied by the London Water Companies and submits them to analysis. On the results he makes a report to the Local Government Board and the Registrar-General. A check is thus established on the Water Companies; and since this system has been in operation, the quality of the water supplied to London has very materially improved.

In 1871 he was elected President of the Chemical Society, and in 1877 he became the first President of the Institute of Chemistry. This latter Society, founded mainly through his exertions, has for its object the securing that public analysts and other persons holding important positions of this description are duly qualified for their work.

In 1866 was published in the *Journal of the Chemical Society*, his "System of Notation." By means of this system the formulæ of bodies, hitherto for the most part written empirically and without much regard to the constitution of the body, are made to represent graphically and to the eye the mode of arrangement of the atoms in their molecules in accordance with the atomicity of the elements they contain. The system has cleared up a great many points in organic chemistry, and by its means the causes of isomerism hitherto unexplained, in many organic compounds were elucidated.

o volumes of his lecture "Notes for Chemical Students" were lished in 1876, based on the theory and written in the system of ation above mentioned. As explanatory works, when taken in junction with Dr. Frankland's lectures, these volumes cannot be rvalued by the student. They enable him to obtain a better p and a clearer understanding of his subject than any other more fuse treatise would do. The constitution of organic bodies is n quite plainly by Dr. Frankland's method, and it is calculated save the student much trouble in comprehending chemical ctions.

Dr. Frankland gave six celebrated lectures to teachers in ining at the Royal College of Chemistry on "How to teach emistry." These have been put into a convenient form and lished, making a valuable little handbook for would-be teachers.

Among his contributions to scientific literature and research various subjects, may be mentioned his memoir in the *Philosophl Magazine*, "On the Source of Muscular Power" (1866); Observations Economical and Sanitary on the Employment of emical Light for Artificial Illumination;" "Contributions to the owledge of the Manufacture of Gas;" "Researches on the fluence of Atmospheric Pressure on the Light of Gas, Candle, and ier Flames." This latter paper is a most important one on a st important subject, that of artificial illumination, and how best obtain the maximum light from combustion. "Winter Saniiums in the Alps and elsewhere;" on the "Purification of Town ainage and other Polluted Liquids;" and on "The Composition d Qualities of Water used for Drinking and other Purposes," other of his more important papers.

Researches on the Atmosphere of the Sun, in collaboration with . J. Norman Lockyer, F.R.S., is a work which shows the varied ius of the subject of this sketch, who can grasp and treat with cess so many different branches of science.

In 1878 Professor Frankland published *Experimental Researches in Pure, Applied, and Physical Chemistry.* This is a large volume of over 1000 pages, issued by John Van Voorst, London. It embraces the more important researches of his scientific career. Among more recent papers may be mentioned the articles on "Dry Fog," and various contributions to Organic Investigation. In 1880, a *Handbook of Water Analysis* appeared; a very useful and valuable little book, containing much information connected with Water Analysis. Dr. Frankland recently published in the *Journal of the Chemical Society* a paper entitled "On the Spontaneous Oxidation of Organic Matter in Water."

In conclusion, it may be stated that Dr. Frankland is an honorary member of many foreign societies; among others, he is Corresponding Member of the French Academy of Sciences; Foreign Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences in Bavaria; and of the Academies of Sciences of Upsala, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna, New York, and Bohemia. He is also Honorary Member of the Societies of Natural Sciences of Switzerland and of Göttingen; and of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester; of the Chemical Societies of Germany, America, and Lehigh University, United States; of the Sanitarian Society of Dresden, and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

Professor Frankland has also received the honorary degree of M.D. of the University of Wurzburg, in recognition of his services to Sanitary Science; and the honorary degree of LL.D. of Edinburgh. In 1884 he was Vice-President of the British Association at Montreal, under the Presidentship of Lord Rayleigh, where he received the honorary LL.D. of the M'Gill University. He has since been made Honorary Member of the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London. In 1887, he reported to the International Congress on Hygiene at Vienna on the present state in England of the purification of sewage, with special reference to the prevention of river pollution. In the same year he was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the county of Surrey. The foregoing sketch is taken

from the "Cosmopolitan" of November, 1888. It was written by the late Mr. Frank Hatton, a pupil of Professor Frankland's.

Professor Galloway, M.R.I.A., F.C.S., &c.

Another eminent chemist closely connected with Lancaster in his youth is Professor Galloway, who was born on the 18th of December, 1823. He is the son of the late Mr. Robert Galloway, of Cartmel, North Lancashire.

In 1839, he became a pupil of the late Mr. Stephen Ross, of Cheapside, and upon the termination of his apprenticeship with that gentleman, he proceeded to the Royal College of Chemistry, and had the advantage of studying under the distinguished Dr. Hofmann. After a very diligent training in this institution, Mr. Galloway was appointed assistant to Dr. Lyon Playfair, Ph. D., L.L.D., F.R.S., C.B.P.C., now Sir Lyon Playfair, and eventually he accepted the post of Lecturer and Teacher of Chemistry in Queenswood College, Hants. Here he remained two years, and then removed to the College of Civil Engineers, Putney, where he filled a similar capacity.

Professor Robert Galloway is the author of various scientific and technical works, among them being the well-known educational book, entitled "The Second Step in Chemistry, or the Students' Guide in the higher branches of Chemistry." Of this work the late very distinguished chemist, Professor Thomas Graham, said at the meeting of the Cavendish Society, of which he was President, when it was under consideration whether the Society should be continued, "that he considered the mission of the Society nearly fulfilled. Societies like the Cavendish could now no longer compete with private enterprise, and in illustration he mentioned Galloway's *Second Step in Chemistry*, a work comparable to the volume of memoirs published by the Society, and which would not have been undertaken by a private publisher sixteen years ago."

It may be remarked that the Cavendish Society was established by chemists for the translation of foreign chemical works, which English publishers would not undertake.

Professor Galloway has also published a "Treatise on Fuel, scientific and practical," and more recently the valuable work on "Education, scientific and technical; or how the Inductive Sciences are taught, and how they ought to be taught." This is one of Mr. Galloway's most popular productions, respecting which the *British Trade Journal* of February, 2nd, 1882, says :—

"Those chapters in Professor Galloway's book which treat upon chemical science render the volume particularly valuable to the manufacturing community whose interests are so largely affected by the scientific qualifications of those whom they employ. It may be noticed that the author, who has written some of the best manuals of chemical science extant, was the first to introduce arithmetical problems in connection with the study of chemistry, although the credit has been assigned to a later author. In addition to his scientific and literary qualifications, Professor Galloway's zealous labours as a teacher of chemistry during more than thirty years, has given him probably a larger number of ex-pupils amongst the experts in practical and applied chemistry than can be claimed by any other scientific teacher. Such qualifications must give a substantial value to any work on a topic with which the writer is thoroughly conversant, and especially when, as in the present case, it assumes the form of so vigorous a protest against cram and superficiality."

The scientific and other journals speak in the highest terms of this book, and it is now a standard work in our leading colleges and schools of science. Professor Galloway has contributed some excellent articles to the *Journal of Science* and the *British and Colonial Druggist*, and one on the "The food of our Sailors," together with "A simple and inexpensive plan for rendering salted meat more nutritious," must at the present period command serious attention.

"The Fundamental Principles of Chemistry practically taught by a new method," is the most recent of Mr. Galloway's published works.

Sir Robert Rawlinson, K.C.B.

The first engineering inspector, appointed under the Public Health Act, 1848, who, as civil engineers, devised and carried out the water-works scheme for Lancaster, and likewise the main sewerage, was born on the 28th of February, 1810, at Bristol. His father was a native of Chorley, as also was his grandfather and great grandfather. Sir Robert was brought to Lancaster when quite a child, owing to his father being paymaster-sergeant to the Grenadier Company of the 1st Royal Lancashire Militia, a regiment he had served in for seventeen years, and on the staff of which he remained, residing in Lancaster after the proclamation of peace and the disbanding of the regiment.

The son, destined to become so famous, was but six years old when he first saw Lancaster, and he lived in the town until he was thirteen. His father was a stonemason, and in due course he became a stonemason, a bricklayer, and a millwright, and could earn full wages in any of these trades. At the age of 21 he entered the office of the eminent engineer, Mr. Jesse Hartley, the designer and constructor of the Liverpool Docks. With this gentleman he remained five years, and afterwards went to Robert Stephenson (only son of the father of railways, George Stephenson) on the London and Birmingham Railway, continuing in this capacity five years. It was in 1848, as already stated, when Mr. Rawlinson was first employed by the government. But prior to this appointment he had acted as Engineer to the Bridgwater Trust, matured the plans and details of the great scheme for supplying the city of Liverpool with water from Bala Lake, and had also been left in charge of the completion of St. George's Hall, owing to the illness and death of the Architect, designing and seeing executed the hollow brick arched ceiling of the large hall. In 1854, Mr. Rawlinson became the Engineer Sanitary Commissioner sent by the Government to the Crimea, and, subsequently, he was Consulting Engineer for the water works for Hong Kong and Singapore. In the year 1863, the year of the Lancashire Cotton Famine, he was

sent down as engineer commissioner to undertake the task c sanitary improvements in Lancashire, carrying out the same in n fewer than 93 places; the labour being provided by the cotto hands, the government on his advice advancing £1,840,082 a 3½ per cent., for a term of 30 years, for accomplishing the work. Upwards of 400 miles of roads and streets were formed, drained, sewered, channelled, and paved during this period, and, says the *Municipal Review*, the administration did not cost the government 3s. 6d. per cent. Mr. Rawlinson has served upon three Royal Commissions: in England, and on one in Dublin, and has been a member of the Army Sanitary Committee since 1862. He reported for the Queen on the sanitary condition of Windsor Castle, and on Sandringham Hall and Marlborough House, for the Prince of Wales.

This eminent engineer has had some experience of Colonial life. He passed through Swedish Lapland in 1859, and has known what it was to "camp in a virgin forest;" helping to cut down a small tree in order to make a tent-pole, and having for a drinking cup the bark peeled off a birch tree, and coiled round; the only cooking utensil himself and his comrades had being a frying-pan, and the only method of grinding coffee the primitive one of pounding it with a stone.

He has faced many dangers, and the late Mr. Kinglake records in his "Invasion of the Crimea," the fact that Mr. Rawlinson was struck by a 40-pounder steel shot while in the performance of his duties. Mr. Rawlinson was made C.B. in 1868 and was knighted on the 23rd of August, 1883, and made K.C.B. on his retirement in 1889. He is a member of the Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and a Vice-President of the Society of Arts. In August, 1883, Sir Robert distributed the certificates of merit to the successful pupils, in the Lecture Room of the Crystal Palace School of Engineering, when he made a very excellent speech on the work that lies before the rising generation of young engineers in our colonies, and mentioned some interesting events in his own

er. Sir Robert is the author of a work on "Tall Chimney
ts" and on the "Hygiene of Armies in the Field," and has
ten much on Sanitary Reform and Drainage questions. His
ggestions" for the use of local surveyors and sanitary engineers
accepted as authorities throughout Great Britain, North
rica, British India, Australia, and the British Colonies
rally He was, and still is, everywhere esteemed for his sound
tical knowledge, and on his retirement from the post of Chief
ineer to the Local Government Board, the Press, technical
otherwise, paid a high compliment to his ability and congratu-
l him on his well-earned repose.

The Rawlinsons are descended from one Rollin or Rollus,
ig in the time of the Norman Conqueror. They represent an
Cumberland and Lancashire family, and a pedigree of them may
een in Surtee's "History of Furness Abbey." Some of this
ily in the days of the *Spectator* were noted goldsmiths, some
e held the position of Lord Mayors, and others have excelled as
icians and antiquaries. Several Rawlinsons settled in Lan-
er, and so far back as 1780 and 1784, one of them was member
Lancaster. Mireside and Carke Halls were anciently the
erty of the Curwens, whose heiress married one of the Raw-
ons, of Greenhead, in Colton. The eldest son of Robert
rlinson, Esq., who died in 1665, married Elizabeth Monk,
last descendant in the male line of the Plantagenets, and was
er of Christopher Rawlinson, the antiquary. Robert Rawlinson
l at Carke Hall from 1619 until his decease. He received a
nt of arms in 1662, and they may be seen beneath the doorway
l of the Hall. This Robert Rawlinson, or Justice Rawlinson,
ig with other Justices, sent George Fox to Lancaster Castle in
3. From Christopher Rawlinson both Mireside and Carke
ls descended through co-heiresses to Gray Rigge, Esq., Adam
ew, Esq., the Rev. Henry Askew, and Stephen Roger Moore,
l.

The Rawlinson's Arms are *gules*, two bars gemelles between

three escalops argent; crest a shelldrake proper, in the beak an escalop argent. (See Dr. Barber's Prehistoric Remains.")

In may be mentioned that Major-General Sir Henry Creswicke Rawlinson, Bart., G.C.B., K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., son of Abraham Tysack Rawlinson, Esq., of Chadlington, Oxfordshire, is grandson of Henry Rawlinson, Esq., of Lancaster, M.P. for Liverpool. Abraham Rawlinson, Esq., M.P. for Lancaster 1780—1784, of Ellel, was the cousin of the member for Liverpool. Sir Henry informs me that a pedigree of the Rawlinson family has just been compiled by Mr. Joseph Foster, of St. John's Wood, London, and that the genealogy goes back to the time of Henry VII. Sir Henry considers Sir Robert Rawlinson, the eminent engineer, a representative of the same family as his own, and alludes to the late Chief Justice of Madras, Sir Christopher Rawlinson, as being one of the same race but not in direct line. The present head of the Rawlinson family is William Millers Rawlinson, Esq., born in 1863. Graythwaite Hall was the old family seat. It has recently been rebuilt, and is tenanted by a cousin of the last named gentleman.

Several sites in Cumberland and Lancashire bear the name of Rawlinson, as on Lake Windermere, Rawlinson's Knot, that is nose. A marble bust of Sir Robert Rawlinson has just been presented to the Storey Institute. It is by Woolner.

Captain Sir A. J. Loftus, F.R.G.S.

(The Honble Phrá Nidesa Jalahdi, Knight Commander of the most Honourable Order of the Crown of Siam.

The name of Loftus is well known in Lancaster, and pleasant memories of the subject of this notice still remain in the hearts of many Lancastrians who have been fortunate enough to meet with the hydrographer to the King of Siam.

Captain Loftus is the son of the late William Loftus, Esq., and was born at Darlington. At the age of thirteen he joined the frigate-built ship "Pekin," of Newcastle, as a midshipman on board

ich ship he served nearly six years. This, his first vessel, ried troops from Madras to Burmah at the outbreak of the war e, and subsequently it was stranded and locked up in the ice ng a whole winter near the Hudson Bay Company's territory he Columbia River. Its crew were afterwards engaged in ng out colonists to New Zealand. "The end of this good ," writes the captain, "was in a north-east gale on Shield's at the entrance of the Tyne." In due course the young sailor ed the Australian Colonies, the South American ports and the no Islands. It was while visiting the Sandwich Islands that he me acquainted with King Kamy Kamya who gave his new aintances a crew of fishermen in order to bring back to New- le the old ship "Pekin." As chief officer in London vessels the ain made many voyages to different parts of the world, and lly settled in the east. In 1857 he lifted a sunken vessel in the our of Amdy, and was her commander in several trading ages in the Eastern Archipelago. This was his first commander- . Since the period named Captain Loftus made Singapore his e and port for some years, sailing thence to all ports in the an, Chinese, and Japan seas. In 1866 he visited England, and ained in his native land a little over a year. Next we find him ing the old country in a schooner of 125 tons, with four seamen one mate for India, whence he sailed into his old cruising nds in the Eastern Seas until 1870. "Then," says this gallant er, "came the turning point of my fortunes. My little vessel captured and burnt by pirates on the coast of Hainan, and I all—all—all I had in the world; I had not a dollar at my osal." Happily succour was nigh. He again got afloat, and ng charge of the steamship "Viscount Canning," just returned the Abyssinian war, he sailed away for Siam and joined the ernment service there under the Regent, His Grace Somdetch w Phya Suriyawongse, as hydrographer, which position he still s under the King. In 1871 he commanded the gunboat Regent, Sir Thomas George Knox, H.B.M.'s Minister, on a visit to a with the King of Siam, the royal yacht and other war vessels ng in the squadron.

The official position of Captain Loftus in Siam has consisted of surveying the coasts and rivers, telegraph and railway routes, and the superintending of observatory building for noting eclipses. In 1883 he accompanied the French Expedition under Commandant Bellion for the purpose of making an examination and survey of the Kra Pass part of the peninsula, with the object of cutting a canal. As far as could be made out this was not altogether the secret aim of the French, and while they made *their* survey the captain made *his*, and published it as a member of the Royal Geographical Society. The British Government and the press accorded with the author's views as to the practicability of the canal, and as he took care to get the facts known before the French had completed their calculations the whole project collapsed. With regard to the present position of Sir Alfred Loftus it may be remarked that he is the head of his department. He is a noble of Siam, holding the rank of a Count, his title being Phra Nidesa Jalahdi. Since he received this patent of nobility he has been honoured with a decoration and diploma of a Knight Commander of the Crown of Siam, and Her Imperial Majesty the Queen of England and Empress of India has granted her sign-manual permitting the acceptance of this mark of respect for distinguished services. In the jubilee year (1887) Captain Loftus attended a Queen's levèe at St. James'. Among other honours awarded by the King of Siam is a gold medal, the occasion of its presentation being the confirmation of the Crown Prince of Siam's title and claim as the future sovereign of the shores of the Meinam. The captain has kindly forwarded some notes on Siam and also a pamphlet of thirty pages entitled "A New Year's Paper on the Development of the Kingdom of Siam, 1891." This latter work contains a map of Siam and its dependencies, showing some of the projected railway lines and existing telegraph lines, &c. The present capital of Siam is Bangkok, founded in 1782; the old capital of the sovereignty was Ayuthia. The pamphlet is extremely interesting, giving us a brief history of Siam and its kings, with many of the reforms granted by the king twenty years ago, including religious liberty to all, and the right to wear the hair as Europeans wear it,

nstead of enjoining the shaving off of all but the old-fashioned brush or tuft grown usually on the forepart of the head. The kingdom of Siam is now included in the Postal and Parcel Union; it has its Telephonic Exchange, and just recently an Electric Lighting Company has been established in the capital. The Government have European printing presses in every department, and many private noblemen have presses for educational and other purposes. There is much in the publication concerning commercial progress and the natural productions of the country. Among these latter are teak, rice, hides, teelseed, pepper and dyewoods. There are two or three native and two European newspapers in Bangkok. The *Bangkok Times* is printed in English, and dates its first issue from January 1st, 1887. The opposition newspaper is the *Siam Mercantile Gazette*, published by a German. An extract from Sir John Bowring's "Treaty of friendship and commerce between Great Britain and Siam, 1856," appears on page 28, and an appendix refuting several of the charges brought against the Siamese King by Mr. Holt S. Hallett; and lastly a list of articles exported from Siam. Captain Loftus has experienced many dangers both on land and sea, and has known what it was to face many cyclones, the most terrible of which were those of the 21st October, 1861, and the 1st of November, 1867, when 30,000 small houses were unroofed, crops in Lower Bengal destroyed, and many vessels wrecked, in fact, torn to shreds. On one occasion, when seriously ill, the Foreign Minister, Prince Drumaluong Devawongse, sent his own physician to attend him, and as it was feared that he would succumb to his malady the king had a handsome coffin made for the reception of his remains. Fortunately he did not require the chest of "honour" for he recovered, much to the delight of his king and his friends in Europe.

Captain Loftus is the inventor of the "Loftus patent ilycerine Lamp," which has been introduced to many eminent uthorities, and is being used by steam shipping companies. It as received high commendation from nautical men.

It ought to be stated that Captain Loftus has also invented new kind of sun-dial for the Royal Gardens of Siam. It is calle the Royal Cylinder Axis Sun-dial, and it has attracted considerabl notice. The *Graphic* some time ago called attention to it. Model of it have been sent to France, Germany and Italy. The idea occurred to the Captain in a quiet moment on the eastern shore of the Gulf of Siam, that by *trapping a sunbeam*, he could obtain local apparent time to within 28 seconds of the truth. The dial is contra-distinct from all others, and a child can use it.

Since his last return to England, in 1889, the Captain has been engaged in working out the problem of securing a more powerful and perfect medium of signals for the merchants' and railway services, and so far his efforts have been highly successful.

Commander Loftus is well versed in the Malay languages, and his connexion with Siam has tended to increase the bonds of friendship between Great Britain and the land of the White Elephant. Some years ago he presented the town of Lancaster with a full-length portrait of the Siamese monarch.

The following is a copy of the K.C.C.S. Order granted in 1886 to this distinguished officer :—

"Somdetch Phra Paramendr Maha Chulalongkorn, Phra Chula Chom Klas, King of Siam, both Northern and Southern, and all its dependencies, &c., &c., &c., Laos, Malays, Kereans, Sovereign and Chief of the Most Honourable Order of the Crown of Siam.

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, know ye whereas we have thought it fit to nominate and appoint Captain A. J. Loftus, the Honourable Phra Nides Joldhi, Member of the Third Class called Mandanabhorn, or Commander of our most Honourable Order of the Crown of Siam.

We, the Sovereign and Chief of the said most Honourable Order, do, by these presents, grant unto Captain A. J. Loftus, the Honourable Phra Nides Joldhi the most Honourable Order of the Crown of Siam of the Third Class, called Mandanabhorn, as a mark of honour, which he shall hold and enjoy in future.

May that power which is supreme in the universe, keep and guard Captain . Loftus, and grant him prosperity and every kind of blessing.

Given at our Court in the Chakrikri Mahaprasad, at Bangkok, the 30th of the waxing moon of the lunar month Bhadrapada, in the year Chaw, the 8th ie decade, 1248 of the Siamese astronomical era, corresponding to the European date the 30th of August, 1886, of the Christian Era, being the 6,702nd or the of our reign.

MANU REGIA CHULALONGKORN, R.S."

Mr. William Kennett Loftus, born at Rye, in Sussex, and educated at Old k, Durham, and Caius College, Cambridge, was a brother of Captain Loftus. He well known as a geologist and entomologist, and while quite young had the good ne to attract the attention of Professor Sedgwick. The *Bangkok Times* of June , 1890, states that he also became known to Sir Henry de la Beche, and in due se received an appointment at the hands of Lord Palmerston to accompany the mission sent out to settle the boundary lines of Turkey and Persia, and under command of Colonel (afterwards General) Fenwick Williams. Mr. Kennett us was a Fellow of the Geographical Society, and the author of a book entitled, ıaldæa and Susiana," illustrated with representations of the cuneiform inscriptions sculptures of Babylonia, Susiana and Mesopotamia. He died on the 27th of ember, 1858, aged 37.

MR. WILLIAM LINTON.

I am indebted to the late Mrs. Fearenside, of Morecambe, for ticulars concerning her distinguished cousin, the late Mr. lliam Linton. From this lady I learned that Mr. Linton was one he artists who aided in establishing the Suffolk Street Society of tish Artists. He was born in 1791, and died on the 18th of gust, 1876. Although not born in Lancaster, he was brought from a child in Lancaster and Cartmel. On the 27th October, 1, he married Julia Adeline, only daughter of the Rev. Thomas ettenham, Rector of Swettenham, and niece of the Countess of nterton. The marriage took place at Shillinglee, Sussex, the . James Hayes, vicar of Wybunbury, Cheshire, performing the emony. His mother was the widow of Mr. Thomas Eskrigge, Lancaster, one of the Eskrigges of Eskrigge. Among the utiful paintings of Mr. Linton shown to me by his venerable c in

were :—"View of Morecambe in 1816," "The Bridge at Ki Lonsdale," "Lancaster" (dedicated to the Queen, in commen tion of her visit to our ancient city), "Festiniog," "Ennerd "Loch Lomond," "Temple of Jupiter, Athens," "Lucerne," the "Embarkation of Agamemnon to the seige of Troy." two last are very large paintings, and are beautifully execu Mrs. Fearenside had many other pictures, the work of her relative's brush, all of which were fine specimens of lands painting. This lady had also a portrait of the artist when he 30, and a fine bust of him was to be seen in the entrance hall of house.

At the first exhibition of the Society of Arts, Mr. Lir exhibited a picture called "The Vale of Lonsdale." It was chased by Sir William Fielden. This was in 1824. Two valu works were published by Mr. Linton. One on "Ancient Modern Colours from the earliest period to the present time, their chemical and artistic properties," and "Scenery of Greece its Islands" (1857). The *Art Journal* for 1858, page 9, give account of his career, and an obituary notice appears in the vol for 1876. Mr. Linton was cousin to Sir William Linton.

Mr. Jonathan Binns.

Mr. Jonathan Binns is remembered, and deservedly so, his excellent map of Lancaster, completed in 1821. Mr. Binns the son of Jonathan Binns, Esq., M.D., and Mary Binns, Albright. He was born in Liverpool in May, 1785. By profes he was a land surveyor. He died in March, 1871. Excel copies of his map are extant. It is valuable from many poi especially so topographically. It shows us the character of Town in 1821, and has all the old paddocks and wells marked it. Jonathan Binns was no mean disciple of Anaximander, reputed inventor of maps. He also wrote a book entitled, "Bea of Ireland."

Edward Denis de Vitre, Esq., M.D., J.P.

Edward Denis de Vitré, M.D., was born on the 24th of
ch, 1806, at West Knoll, in the parish of Irthington, near the
of Carlisle. He was the sixth son of Lieutenant John Denis
'itré, R.N., and Bridget Fawcett, daughter of James Fawcett,
of Scaleby Castle, Cumberland, whose marriage took place on
3rd of October, 1791. Lieutenant de Vitré, his father, who
on the 29th of December, 1846, in his 90th year, at his residence
ing Street, Lancaster, was an officer who had seen much active
ice. He suffered much during the wars with the French, bearing
narks of the rigorous treatment he was subjected to after being
'isoned by the French military authorities, up to the day of his
h. Dr. de Vitré, his son, and the subject of this notice, com-
ced his professional career at Annan, Dumfries-shire. He came
:ttle in Lancaster about 1832. Ten years later he succeeded
Whalley as consulting physician at the Lancaster Asylum, a
he held until 1858. Perhaps it is not too much to say that as
utious and far-seeing man, both professionally and generally,
tood second to none, and his name is inseparably connected
the origin and progress of that grand stone volume designated
Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots and Imbeciles. He it was who
)duced the humane treatment of the mentally afflicted into
County and Royal Albert Asylums, his co-adjutor being Mr.
:ell. His papers on medical and psychological matters were
ıys carefully considered, and revealed a comprehensive ability
y surpassed. His "Observations on the necessity of an
nded legislative protection to persons of unsound mind," did
h for the cause of the mentally afflicted in this county and in the
ı of England, and the best memorial that can be awarded him
at which prominently embodies his noble traits and perpetuates
ıeartiness he displayed in any work undertaken on behalf of his
w-creatures with which he identified himself. Convinced of the
y of any local movement, his co-operation was genuine, firm,
lasting. Dr. de Vitré entered the Lancaster Town Council in
, was mayor of the Borough in 1843 and in 1855. From February,

1845, he was one of the Committee of the Lancaster Canal Company, but did not remain a member of this body beyond a short period. He was also, in 1853, a director of the West Hartlepool Harbour and Railway Company. He died deservedly lamented on the 4th of October, 1878, and his body was followed to the grave in the Lancaster Cemetery by a large number of citizens, whose expressions of regret were as sincere as they were general. Dr. de Vitré was a Justice of the Peace for the Borough and County of Lancaster.

Mr. Stephen Ross.

Of our old time freemen and burgesses, perhaps none was more thoroughly esteemed in his day and generation than the late Mr. Stephen Ross, of Southfield and Cheapside in this town. This gentleman was educated at Lancaster and Cartmel Grammar Schools, and was intended for the medical profession. Owing, however, to defective vision, he was compelled to relinquish the idea of becoming a surgeon, and in due course adopted the occupation and business of a pharmaceutical and analytical chemist. For some time he was with Dr. Christopher Johnson, father of Dr. Christopher Johnson, of Castle Park, having for his colleague the late Dr. Cox of Liverpool. In all but being born in our midst, Mr. Ross was a Lancaster man, who throughout his life was ever willing to further the well-being of those around him, both socially and commercially. He was one of the moving spirits in the building of St. Thomas's and Glasson Churches, and also one of the original trustees of the latter. He was likewise very active during the Cotton Famine, and in collecting funds in aid of the Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots. For a long period he was associated with the Infirmary, the Church Missionary, Bible and Tract Societies, and every good Christian movement in Lancaster. His disposition was pleasing, modest, and retiring, and being reticent he reserved his speech until the most judicious moments.

It is not generally known that the subject of these remarks was descended from a very old Scottish family, in fact from the Earls of Ross. In the *Scottish Antiquary* of June, 1890, is a genealogy of the Ross family, including the Rosses of Meddat, the Rosses of Midfairnie, and the Rosses of Morangie. From the latter branch Mr. Stephen Ross was descended, and his lineage dates from one Alexander Ross, chaplain of Dunskaith, a chaplaincy founded by James II., in the parochial church of Tain, between 1456 and 1458. In 1487 it was annexed as a prebend to the collegiate church which the same king founded at Tain, according to the *Exchequer Roll*, 227. Alexander Ross, above named, was presented to the chaplaincy vacant by the incapacity or demission of Sir John Poilson, chanter, of Caithness, 13th June,

500 (*Privy Seal Register, vol. 1, fol. 126*). This priest is supposed to have been a ember of the family of Ross of Shandwick, one of whom, Walter Ross, who died in 531, had a wadset of the town and chaplaincy of Dunskaith. This Alexander had a son, ir Nicholas Ross, cousin to Alexander Ross, of Balnagown. Sir Nicholas was presented) the provostry of the Collegiate Church of Tain, and to the annexed Vicarage by ueen Mary, in the year 1549, a position he resigned in 1567 on his accession to the bbot's chair at Ferne. He sat in the Parliament held in Edinburgh, in August, 560, and voted for the abolition of the Roman Catholic religion. He had four sons, icholas, William, Donald, and Thomas. His death took place in 1569, and in the alendar of Ferne is the following entry relating to it:—"The xvii day of September, e year of God 1569, nicolas Ros, commedator of ferne, provest of tane, decessit, uhom God assolze." The Abbot was buried in the Abbey to the north of the choir. le seems to have been succeeded by his son, Thomas, in the provostry of the ollegiate Church of Tain, and this son also became commendator of Ferne, and wentieth Abbot of that monastery. Other members of this ancient family held cclesiastical offices from time to time, and William, son of Thomas, was granted the haplaincy of Morangie for life in 1586, "in succesion to his brother Walter." mong those of the family who have held appointments of a more secular character i their own kingdom may be mentioned David Ross, who was "portioner of leddat" (Saseine, 22nd August, 1626), "portioner of Meikle Meddat," 19th June, 527, in Meddat, and "portioner of Pitcalzean, 13th March, 1653. This David is elieved to have been the second son of Walter Ross, third of Balmachy. George oss of Morangie, descended from the Rosses of Balnagown Castle, was appointed ommissioner of Supply for Ross-shire in 1685-6, and this gentleman registered arms the Lyon office about 1672. The arms consist of gules, three lions rampant, etween as many stars argent. On ane torse for his crest a fox-head couped ppr; otto, *Spes aspera levat*. He died on the 7th of April, 1703, leaving issue George, ho died young, Thomas, designated second son in his father's will, and William, ptised in Edinburgh, on the 14th of August, 1688, by profession a writer. This illiam married, and had issue John and William. The latter became a merchant Liverpool, and married on the 26th of January, 1768, having issue Henry, William, d Arthur. Henry became a merchant at Liverpool, and on the 15th of May, 1799, arried Eleanor, daughter of James Moore, Esq., Mayor of Lancaster, who con- rred the freedom of the Town on him. He died on the 27th of March, 1806, aving issue James Moore, William Horner, Henry, who became a solicitor in ondon, Stephen, and Mary. The Stephen here named was the son whom this tice is intended more especially to refer to. He was baptised at St. James's urch, Liverpool, in 1804, married on the 9th of April, 1833, Charlotte, daughter of illiam Harrison, Esq., M.D., of Ulverston, and sister of James Harrison, Esq., .., of this town, and had issue eight children, the eldest and only surviving of om is the Rev. Henry Ross, L.L.D., F.C.S., of Dallas House, Lancaster. Mr. Ross died on the 4th of October, 1869, aged 65 years. Of this gentleman's

pupils were three youths who are now distinguished stars in the scientific world. They are Dr. Edward Frankland, F.R.S., late of the South Kensington Museum Professor Galloway, F.C.S., &c., who formerly held the Chemical Chair at the Museum of Irish Industry, Stephen's Green, Dublin; and Mr. George Maule, of Harewood House, Brighton, famous for his anilyne dyes. But to return to Mr. Ross's family. Burke's *Landed Gentry*, vol. ii., gives much information respecting the Rosses of Cromarty—Glastullich of Ross-Trever all more or less allied to the Rosses of Balnagown. On the maternal side the Ross family can claim descent from the Huddlestons of Hutton John; the Parkes of Whitbeck Hall; the Fletchers of Clea Hall; the Nortons of Norton; and the Stockdales of Carke House, Carke, and are also related to various members of the English and Scottish nobility, as a perusal of the family pedigrees, and Burke, and "Annals of Cartmel" will demonstrate. The representative of this family is the Rev. H. Ross, LL.D., of Dallas House, formerly Civil Chaplain, Mauritius, and Vicar of Dolphinholme, who married at Port Louis, Mauritius, in 1862, Amelia Rachael, second daughter of the Rev. J. Gallienne Bichard, late Civil Chaplain of the Leychelles, and now Vicar of Lurlingham, Norfolk.

Sir Thomas Storey, J.P.

Sir Thomas Storey is the son of the late Mr. Isaac Storey, who died on the 4th of June, 1841, aged 43 years.

The worthy knight was born at Bardsea in the month of October, 1825. His mother was a Miss Patrickson, of Millom. Sir Thomas is a large landowner, colliery proprietor in Lancashire, employer of labour, and is likewise interested in the iron industry. He has been Mayor of Lancaster four times, viz., in 1867, 1873, 1874, and in 1886. He is very popular, has once contested the Northern Division of the County of Lancaster in the Liberal interest, viz., in 1880, in opposition to Lord Stanley and Lieutenant-General Fielden, and at the time of writing has been chosen Liberal Unionist candidate for the Lancaster Division at a meeting of both his own section of politicians and the Conservative party, who have pledged themselves to support him. The meeting adopting him as candidate was held in the Athenæum on the 31st January, 1891. Sir Thomas Storey was one of the number of mayors selected during the Jubilee

· for the honour of knighthood. He has a courteous manner, ignified, smart in grasping important points, has travelled much Europe, and is an excellent French scholar. His gift to the n of a Jubilee Memorial in the shape of an Art Institute will d his name down to posterity and secure for it inclusion in the l Valhalla.

Benjamin Robinson, Esq., J.P.

Mr. Benjamin Robinson was born at Over Kellet, in the 1830, and received his early education at Bolton-le-Sands mmar School. On leaving school he was apprenticed to Mr. nund Jackson, and at the age of twenty-one he proceeded to don to take an appointment in a well known drug house. ng to an unexpected circumstance Mr. Robinson returned north settled at Pendleton. Eventually he established a drug iness at the corner of Cross Lane and Broad Street, and retired 881 from the retail trade in order to follow a manufacturing le in Church Street. In 1861 he was elected a member of Salford Board of Guardians, but on account of an increasing le requiring all his attention he was compelled to relinquish the e after four years' service. Twenty years after he was chosen uardian for the second time, and acted as chairman of the Hope spital Committee for three years. In 1882 Mr. Robinson was rned as a Councillor for Seedley Ward, and on the expiry of term of office in 1888 a requisition signed by 1,200 burgesses of ward was presented to him and another gentleman asking both ccept re-election, and the consequence was Mr. Robinson and colleague were returned unopposed. He was elected Mayor of ford for the municipal year 1888-9, and in 1890-1 filled the same ortant office. His Worship is a gentleman of high integrity, no one is more pleased to hear of his success in life than his erable friend and early employer, Edmund Jackson, Esq., of tle Park.

Mr. H. Gilbert.

Mr. H. Gilbert, the art master, was born on the 8th o 1831, in the city of Salisbury. He came into the world at a when art was not regarded as a lucrative profession and as : received but small encouragement in the sphere his tastes d him to adopt. Inclination being stronger than reason he v London and in due course became a student of the schools o Somerset House, schools then being tentatively tried as an ment by the Government. He studied under their auspic subsequently became one of their pioneers, serving firs teacher in many of the elementary schools in London, thence on to the District Schools at Wilmington Square, Rotherhit Spitalfields, after having done duty for a time at Dudley an At length Mr. Gilbert was appointed master of the La School of Art by the direct recommendation of Sir Henry Col Mr. Cole). About the year 1860 he visited Preston, where h art in a very dead state. Owing to his advent on this o arrangements were soon made for his visiting Preston regu order to educate the teachers of the elementary school ultimately he was successful in establishing a school of art institution for the diffusion of useful knowledge which was the presidency and guardianship of the then vicar of Prest Rev. Canon Owen Parr, M.A., father of Mr. Harrington V Parr, late postmaster of Labuan and governor of Lancaster and now of Warwick. The late Town Clerk of Preston (an lent educationist), and many other gentlemen of influence, they could for the advance of art in Preston, and the resu that Mr. Gilbert was appointed art master for Preston, a p he has held twelve years. He is therefore art master fo towns.

Eminent Catholic Divines and Laymen closely identified Lancaster.

The Rev. Edward Hawarden, D.D.

The following notes on this priest have been supplied Very Rev. Provost Walker, their author :—

The Rev. Edward Hawarden, D.D., may in a manner be ked upon as the first resident priest in Lancaster. He was a noted n; in fact he had won for himself a European reputation. He s born at Appleton, and came of a family of great respectability the county. He was sent at a very early age to Douay, and ssed through the educational course of that celebrated college in nost brilliant manner. He was successively chosen as Professor Humanity, Philosophy, and Divinity, and was, says Dodd, a 'son of consummate knowledge in all ecclesiastical matters, iolastic, moral and historical; and to do him justice, perhaps the isent age cannot show his equal. Charles Butler, in his "Reniscences," gives the following anecdote respecting Dr. Hawarden d Dr. Clarke, which may well bear repeating. In this work itled, "The Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity," Dr. Clarke prounded his system with great clearness, and supported it with isiderable strength and subtilty of argument. He met a poweropponent in Dr. Hawarden, an eminent Catholic Theologian. the desire of Queen Caroline, the consort of George II., a conence was held by them in the presence of her Majesty, Mrs. ddleton, a Catholic lady much in the confidence of the Queen, d the celebrated Dr. Courayer. When they met, Dr. Clarke, at ne length, in very guarded terms, and with great apparent percuity, stated and explained his system. Dr. Hawarden said had listened with the greatest attention to what had fallen m Dr. Clarke, that he believed he apprehended rightly the iole of his system. The only reply he would make to it uld be by asking a single question—and if the question were ught to contain any ambiguity he wished it to be cleared of s before any answer to it was returned, but desired that when answer should be given, it should be expressed by the affirmative negative monosyllable. To this proposition Dr. Clarke assented. n said Dr. Hawarden, I ask, "Can God the Father annihilate Son and Holy Ghost?" Dr. Clarke continued some time in p thought, and then said it was a question he had never conred. Then the conference ended. On leaving Douay, Dr. warden was sent to the North of England, and was occupied in

watching over the welfare of Catholics in this neighbourhoc any rate during the years 1712, 1713, and 1714. He resided r at Aldcliffe. That manor had previously belonged to the Da of Thurnham, A moiety of it was conveyed in marriage by Dor youngest daughter and co-heiress of Robert Dalton, to Ec Riddell, Esq., of Swinburne Castle, Northumberland. Th mainder, being left for the support of the secular clergy, w three several occasions confiscated to the crown, and by the c was, after the third confiscation, let and subsequently sold t family of Dawson about the year 1731. The third confiscation probably took place after the inroad of the Jacobites in 1715, after the war, the royal commission disposed at their pleasure c estates of suspected persons. To whom it belonged durin period of Dr. Hawarden's residence we have not been at ascertain.

Rev. Nicholas Skelton.

It is certain that the Rev. N. Skelton was the first re priest in Lancaster after the Reformation. Until withi past few years we knew hardly anything of this gentlema the names of his parents, the day of his birth, and the da his death. There existed indeed among the Catholics of the t tradition, which, if it was satisfactory on some points, was disappointing in others. It was certain in so far as it testified existence, and the lengthened period of his ministry, but it cou us nothing about his person, his parentage, his education, c circumstances by which he was surrounded. The three s entries in the Douay Diary, and the other sources of informati which they pointed, have cleared away a world of doubts; a now know that he belonged to one of the great county famil Cumberland, that he was the son of Richard Skelton and hi Mary Meynell, daughter of George Meynell, of Dalton Royal, county of York, and that he was born on the 17th of Dece 1691 (old style). Of the same family was John Skelton, laureate in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., but a

entleman seems not to have cast any great lustre on the name he ore, he may be dismissed from these pages without further eremony. Richard, the father of Nicholas, was lord of Armathwaite Castle and estates; but whether it be that he foresaw greater evils darkening the prospects of the future, and deemed it the more prudent course to descend from a conspicuous position, or for whatever other reason, he sold his property to John Sanderson, in 1712, and we have not the means of tracing further the history of his family.

It is a curious fact, and yet in perfect keeping with the necessities of the time, that his son Nicholas is not mentioned in the ordinary lists of his children. He was a student in a foreign college, and it would have imperilled son and parents, and house and home, to keep a record of his existence.

In 1710, Mr. Skelton, then in his nineteenth year, took the College oath, by which he engaged to proceed to sacred orders at the proper times, and in spite of all dangers, to return, as he should be directed by his superior, to his own country, and labour to win souls to God. In accordance with this oath it is more than probable that he would be ordained sub-deacon, deacon, and priest in three successive years; and if we suppose that he was 24 at the time of his ordination—and he could not be ordained at any earlier age without a dispensation—he may have been in Lancaster, in "the old house" in St. Leonard's Gate, shortly after the excitement of 1715. It is certain that he died on the 13th November, 1766, aged 75, and if the former supposition be correct, and we regard it as highly probable, he seems to have passed a long and, for the times, a peaceful life in the old town. No doubt he owed much to the notice of the Dukes of Hamilton, then resident at Ashton Park, and the great Catholic families of the neighbourhood; and if it be said that he was indebted to his family distinction for these attentions on the part of the Hamiltons, it is obvious that he was not the only priest befriended by them. A place was always reserved at the Duke's table for the Rev. W. Foster of Thurnham.

In 1766, Mr. Skelton, then 74 years of age, signed his last will and testament, by which he bequeathed all his real property, whatsoever and wheresoever, to the Hon. Edward Clifford, of Park Hall, in Quernmore, and Thomas Winder Faithwaite, of Pottyeats, in Littledale, as tenants in common, and not as joint tenants. To these was joined, for other purposes, William Pennington, the resident priest of Robert Hall, of whom the Douay Diary states that he was a youth of great promise. The witnesses to the signature of the will are Antony Atkinson, Tho. Shepherd, John Hankinson.

In Cabus is a farm or some farm land called "Skeltons," containing 13a. or. 14p., which formerly, along with adjoining properties, belonged to the Duke of Hamilton.

The Right Honorable and Reverend Charles, Viscount Fauconberg, D.D.

This nobleman, the last of the bearers of the title, was born in 1750. He was sent at an early age to the college at Douay. He greatly distinguished himself in humanities, and afterwards proceeded to St. Gregory's Seminary, Paris, passing through the schools of philosophy and divinity, and won in 1778 the much coveted honour, namely, the Doctorate of the Sorbonne. On returning to England he laboured many years on the London mission. A few years prior to his decease he retired to Lancaster, and resided with his sisters, the Honourable Misses Belasyses. But, though he had retired, he was not idle; and the registers of the neighbouring missions bear ample witness to the charity and zeal which continued to animate him to the end of his days. He died on the 21st of June, 1815, three years before his friend, Dr. Rigby. He died at his residence in Thurnham Street (now the Dispensary).

The Rev. John Rigby, D.D.

This gentleman was the son of Richard and Mary Rigby, née Winstanley, of Pemberton, near Wigan. He was for thirty

years pastor of the Catholic Mission in Lancaster. He died at his residence, Dalton Square, on the 10th of June, 1818, aged 63 years. He had a brother Thomas, who was also a Doctor of Divinity of the Sorbonne, and Vicar-General of the London district. Dr. Rigby, of Lancaster, was the originator of the Catholic Chapel in Dalton Square, erected in 1797. It is now the Palatine Hall.

Dr. Rigby composed the Latin inscription, still to be seen, though but faintly, on the Aqueduct Bridge. It was written by the Doctor at the request of the Canal Company. The following extracts from Dr. Rigby's note-book, concerning the Chapel in Dalton Square, Schools, and Priest's House, are taken from the note book of the Rev. Provost Walker :—

"October 8th, 1797. Bought of James Barrow, four lots of ground, fronting the lower or north end of Dalton Square, making 79 feet in front, and 87 backward ; price, £260.

October 10th. Printed for the purpose of circulation, an address to the Catholics of England, soliciting contributions, of which the following is a copy :—

'To contribute to the convenience and decency of public worship is in no slight degree to extend the influence of religion and morality. The wavering are often fixed, and the tepid warmed, by external aids, and the devout must feel grateful to that pious liberality which has enabled them to enjoy the advantage of meeting together in prayer. To those who are acquainted with the local circumstances of the Catholic congregation at Lancaster, it is useless to say that a new chapel is wanted there, and that the members of it are not in general in a condition to contribute much to so desirable a purpose. It may be further observed that the town and congregation are increasing daily, and likely to continue to increase. Of course, the necessity of adopting the measure proposed becomes daily more urgent. The R. R. William Gibson, bp. of the district, has sanctioned that measure, and subscribed handsomely to encourage it, and to those who may be charitably induced to follow his example, these lines are addressed. Any contributions, therefore, towards the building of a new chapel and house for the incumbent at Lancaster, will be gratefully received by Mr. Richard Gillow, London, or Dr. Thomas Rigby, do., or by

J. R., Lancaster.

October 10, '97.'"

Then we find the following additional notes :—

"October 22nd. Meeting in the chapel was held but very thinly attended. Certain resolutions were entered into."

They read thus :

"Resolved, that on account of the increase of the congregation, it is expedient to attempt to build a new chapel in Lancaster, and a house for the incumbent.

Resolved, that the priest for the time being be always one of the trustees, and that Messrs. Robert Gillow, Richard Worswick, and John Kaye be the other trustees.

Resolved, that the said trustees be empowered to purchase the aforesaid lot of ground for the use of this congregation, and that they deliver over the full use and management of the house and chapel erected thereon, and the income thence to arise, to the priest who is now appointed, or shall hereafter be appointed by the bishop of this district, to serve this congregation.

Resolved, finally, that the house, chapel, ground, and buildings, belonging to this congregation, be sold at any future and convenient time, and that the money then arising, be applyed towards the erecting, finishing, or engraving of the new chapel and house.

Feb. 11th, 1798. Paid for land £260 to Mr. Baldwin.

Feb. 26th. Corry and Woodcock came over from Preston to undertake the woodwork. Nearly agreed.

March 5th. Agreed with Mr. Taylor for the mason work. Agreed with Mr. Exley to superintend.

March 13th. Foundation stone of north end of Chapel laid.

August 11th. Rearing.

August 31st. Sold the old house, chapel, and premises, at the Shakespeare, by auction, to Mr. Gillow, at £610.

September 8th. Finished slating.

March 1st, 1799. Opened the chapel.

In the list of subscriptions which follows the Right Reverend Bishop Gibson's of £20, are :—T. Worswick, £200, and a second of £50; R. Gillow and

s, £150; Robert Gillow, London, £50. who also left by will another £50; Mr. eble, London, £50; total subscriptions received, £1,019 3s., which together ı moneys received from other sources, furnished the cost of the Chapel and bytery, viz. £2,311 7s.

From a paper left by Dr. Rigby, we find "that the income nging to the incumbent of this Chapel being barely £90 a year, ɔ from the benches, and not always so much, and from another ce, £10, a very uncertain sum for contingencies, not included, of which he must supply wine, wax, &c., for the Chapel, and irs and taxes for the whole building, it may be thought onable to augment it, and if so he begs to make the following osal." (Then follows a scheme for increasing the amount ed from the bench rents.)

"N.B.—Each bench below to pay 6 pence, and in the gallery 1 shilling a for keeping the Chapel clean.

The Incumbent on his side promises to advance the money, which will be £70, for the enfranchisement of the land belonging to the Chapel.

If this scheme be admitted, to commence with the year 1811."

The next extract shows that Dr. Rigby fulfilled his part of bove scheme :—

"In 1811, J. Rigby purchased the freehold of the Chapel and house of Mr. n, for which he paid, including attorney's bill, £77 7s. 5d."

Dr. Rigby succeeded the Rev. James Tyrer in the mission at aster, who is mentioned as being of the age of twenty-three in Douay Diary, 1764. Mr. Tyrer died on the 5th of May, 1784, was buried at Windleshaw, near St. Helens.

Dr. Rigby was interred in the Chapel in Dalton Square, but emains were exhumed when the cemetery in connection with St. r's Church was completed, and placed therin, and the com- oration stone which had marked the spot where he was buried

in the above-named Chapel, was transferred to the new grave. The inscription on the marble is as follows :—

I. H. S.
H. S. E.
R.D. JOANNES RIGBY, S. T. D.
HUJUS SACELLI
CONDITOR ET PER 33 ANNOS MINISTER,
OBIIT ETATIS ANNOS 61
CHRISTI 1818 MENSE JUN DIE X,
IN CHRISTO SPES
HIC OSSA CONDI
IL EC SEPULCHRO INSCRIBI VOLUIT.

THE VERY REVEREND PROVOST WALKER, M.R., V.F.

One must be careful what he says about the Rector of St. Peter's Church, since it is well known that the reverend gentleman has a supreme abhorrence of anything bordering upon ostentation, or even commendation, so far as himself is concerned. But for the sake of days to come, when the present generation will have passed away, it has been deemed imperative, after due reflection, to make a few very brief remarks respecting the provost.

The Very Reverend William Walker was born at Layton Hall, near Blackpool, the old seat of a branch of the Rigbyes, the branch celebrated for its loyalty to Charles I. After receiving the rudiments of his education at Bispham school, he was entrusted to the care of the Reverend Thomas Bryer, who took private pupils in the parsonage at Great Marton. Here he was initiated among other things into the mysteries of the Eton Latin Grammar and the Eclogues of Virgil, and formed, as far as disparity of years would permit, with Mr. and Mrs. Bryer, a friendship which was kept up by kindly intercourse until the death of his old master. He proceeded to Ushaw at the end of the year 1835, and, thanks to the solid foundation laid by Mr. Bryer, he found his college course

omparatively easy. Shortly after, the London University was hrown open to the Catholic colleges, and he matriculated there: ut was prevented by circumstances from proceeding further. ubsequently he taught successively the two higher schools of umanities which included Greek and Latin and French Authors: s also ancient or English History, as the case might be. He vas sometime professor of Poetry, was ordained in 1849, and held he post of professor of Rhetoric for several years. He left the ollege at the end of the scholastic year 1856. Mr. Walker was hen appointed to St. Augustine's, Preston, where he remained ntil the death of the Very Rev. Richard Brown, whom he succeeded t St. Peter's Church, Lancaster, on the 28th of January, 1869. In 873, he was appointed to a vacant stall in the pro-cathedral of St. Vicholas, and in 1889 was raised by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. o the provostship of the Chapter. Provost Walker is a nephew of he late Canon John Walker of Scarborough, many years the ersonal friend of the lamented Dr. Lingard, and one of the few who vere with the doctor during his last hours. The reverend gentleman as endeared himself to all classes in Lancaster, who have found in im at all times a fair and generous minister, a fluent and candid peaker, as charitable in every respect as he is courteous and learned. le is a member of the Lancaster Burial Board, and is identified ith all such movements as are calculated to redound to the well-eing of the borough. He is 70 years of age.

Richard Gillow.

This gentleman was born in 1734. He was a younger son Richard Gillow, Esq., of Ellel Grange, who died in 1717. He is st known to us as the architect of the Custom House of Lan-ster, as the inventor of the telescope table, and also as the itiator of a new and improved system of furnishing the dining and ith-drawing rooms of superior dwellings and mansions. Mr. illow was an ardent supporter of the Catholic religion, and was a incipal contributor to the cost of erecting the new Chapel in alton Square, in 1799. Owing to his exertions the Catholics of

Margate and the Isle of Thanet generally, were enabled to have a place of worship of their own instead of having to go to Canterbury when they wished to attend mass, that city prior to 1800 being the nearest place available for the purpose. Mr. Gillow likewise contributed largely to the establishment of St. Mary Abbots, Kensington. He died at Ellel Grange on the 14th of August, 1811. Richard, his eldest son, purchased the manors of Leighton and Yealand Conyers from his cousin, Thomas Worswick, Esq., whose mother, Alice Gillow, was the wife of Alexander Worswick, of Leighton. There were two other sons, Robert Gillow, of Clifton Hill, Forton, and George Gillow, of Hammersmith. For fuller particulars of this ancient Catholic family, see Mr. Joseph Gillow's "Bibliographical Dictionary," vol. II. In the same will be found interesting biographies of the Gillows of Preston, Singleton, and Salwick, including one of the Rev. Dr. Gillow, president of Ushaw College.

CHAPTER XII.

ıURCHES OF ST. JOHN—ST. ANNE—CHRIST CHURCH—ST. LUKE, SKERTON—PAST INCUMBENTS OF EACH—VALUE OF THE RESPECTIVE LIVINGS OF CHURCHES—CONGREGATIONALISM AND WESLEYANISM IN LANCASTER—ST. NICHOLAS'S CHAPEL—VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS—FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE—MOORSIDE BURIAL GROUND.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

FEW more places of divine worship now require some attention. We must now treat of St. John's Church. This first Chapel of ease erected in Lancaster demands more than a passing notice. But it will, perhaps, be as well to call attention to it first architecturally, and then note its interior and the features of interest therein. The Church is built in the Italian style, is 28 yards long by 18 wide, and 30 feet in height. The tower, erected in 1784, is square, and in three ctions, surmounted by a dome having eight plain circular pillars, pported by square central columns behind, and above is a small ire of the concave-curvilinear and octagonal form. In 1889, the pearance of the Church was greatly improved by an application of painter's brush and by general cleaning. Outside, a new parapet ıs erected, into which, new and neat iron railing was inserted, so ıt a much more cheerful aspect now greets the eye. Within the :red edifice are several interesting tablets; the first refers to augmentation of 1757.

A.D., 1757.

is Church of St. John was augmented, and A.D., 1760,
Lands purchased with £800

Whereof given by

Queen Anne's Bounty	£400
By executors of William Stratford, LL.D	£200
By other Benefactors	£200

Another tablet near the above, and adjacent to the font, states that :—

THIS FONT WAS PRESENTED TO ST. JOHN'S CHURCH BY ELIZABETH AND DOROTHY BOWES 1818. THE ABOVE-MENTIONED ELIZABETH BOWES DIED ON THE 5TH DAY OF APRIL, 1858, AGED 84 YEARS, AND DOROTHY BOWES ON THE 22ND DAY OF MAY, 1858, AGED 78.

A beautiful marble slab bears this inscription :— To the Glory of God, AND FOR THE BENEFIT OF HER NEIGHBOURS, THE CLOCK OF THIS CHURCH WAS GIVEN AND FIXED AT THE COST OF MISS BALDWIN, OF GREEN AYRE, IN THIS PARISH. IT WAS DEDICATED TO DIVINE SERVICE, SUNDAY, AUGUST 29, 1886.

THIS FACT IS RECORDED AS A TOKEN OF GRATITUDE FOR A VALUABLE GIFT, AND OF ESTEEM FOR THE DONOR.

WILLIAM HARRIS EWALD, M.A., VICAR.
WILLIAM BELL,
HENRY HARTLEY, } CHURCHWARDENS.

On the wall of the north aisle I found memorials, the first of which is :—

TO THE MEMORY
OF CORNEY TOMLINSON, LATE OF LANCASTER,
THIS TABLET IS INSCRIBED
BY HIS ONLY SURVIVING DAUGHTER
AS A TRIBUTE OF AFFECTION
AND DUTIFUL REGARD
TO THE INESTIMABLE QUALITIES
OF A BELOVED PARENT.
HE DEPARTED THIS LIFE APRIL 30TH, 1813.

IN MEMORY ALSO OF FOUR OF HIS CHILDREN,
VIZ :—TWO SONS AND TWO DAUGHTERS,
INTERRED NEAR THIS PLACE.

ALSO IN MEMORY OF MARGARET, THE BELOVED RELICT,
OF THE ABOVE CORNEY TOMLINSON,
WHO DIED OCTOBER 9TH, 1837,
AGED 71,
ALSO OF MARGARET, THE ONLY SURVIVING CHILD
OF THE ABOVE CORNEY AND MARGARET TOMLINSON,
AND THE LAST MEMBER OF THE TOMLINSON FAMILY,
WHO DIED MARCH 27TH, 1843,
AGED 55 YEARS,
A BENEFACTRESS OF THIS CHURCH.

The next is :—

IN MEMORY OF BENJAMIN SATTERTHWAITE, ESQ.,
OF LANCASTER,
WHO DIED DECEMBER III. MDCCCL.
AGED LXXXVII.

Further on is a memorial to John Brockbank, Esq., which ds thus :—

IN MEMORY OF JOHN BROCKBANK, OF LANCASTER,
WHO DIED JUNE 12TH, 1847, AGED 66 YEARS,
AND ELEANOR, WIFE OF THE ABOVE,
WHO DIED SEPTEMBER 29TH, 1847, AGED 57.
ALSO JOHN BROCKBANK THEIR ONLY SON,
WHO DIED SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1873, AGED 59

In the south aisle is this commemoration of the life and labours of a former pastor :—

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
THE REV. GEORGE MORLAND
38 YEARS VICAR OF THIS CHURCH,
WHO DIED 5TH OCTOBER, 1862,
IN THE 72ND YEAR OF HIS AGE,
AND WAS INTERRED IN THE CEMETERY, LANCASTER.
THIS TABLET IS ERECTED BY HIS SORROWING RELATIVES,
IN AFFECTIONATE REMEMBRANCE OF HIS CHARACTER,
AS A FAITHFUL MINISTER OF GOD'S HOLY WORD,
AND A BRIGHT EXAMPLE OF THE DOCTRINES HE TAUGHT,
BY HIS TRULY CHRISTIAN DISPOSITION
AND CONSISTENT DEPORTMENT IN THE DAILY WALK OF LIFE."

The last one I surveyed is:—

IN MEMORY OF
NANCY, WIFE OF THOMAS HOWITT,
OF LANCASTER, SURGEON,
WHO DIED 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1839,
AGED 56 YEARS,
ALSO OF THE ABOVE
THOMAS HOWITT,
WHO DIED THE
21ST AUGUST, 1846,
AGED 62 YEARS.

There are three large medallion lights in each of the two end windows. In the south-east window, beginning with the lowest medallion, the subject is Our Lord's Nativity ; in the two medallions above are representations of the Crucifixion and of the Angel at our Lords's empty sepulchre. In the north-east window the subjects are, beginning from the bottom :—Our Lord's appearance to Mary Magdalene after his Resurrection. Then we have Our Lord's appearance to St. Thomas, and the Ascension.

The east window bears at its base the following inscription :—

"IN HONOREM DEI, E.P. MDCCCLXXI. TO THE GLORY OF GOD. IEMORY OF HARRIET, WIFE OF JOHN HALL, BORN 11TH APRIL, ;, DECEASED 30TH JULY, 1870."

Neatly engraved round the lower portion of the pulpit is a s on which are these words :—"TO THE GLORY OF GOD. IN YEAR OF OUR LORD, 1875, THIS PULPIT AND THE PRAYER DESK E GIVEN BY MISS BALDWIN, OF GREEN AYRE, IN THIS PARISH, HER SISTER, MRS. PEEBLES. EDWARD PEDDER M.A., VICAR, ES PARKER AND HENRY LONGMAN, CHURCHWARDENS.

An organ was presented to the Church, in 1863, by Miss ıam, of Melling. It replaced an organ given to the Church by ım Rawlinson, Esq., M.P., in 1784, erected by B. Langshaw, was also the organist. On the west gallery are the National ıs, and over the late Mr. Roper's pew, formerly occupied by the . Wm. Stratford, LL.D., were the Richmond Arms. Over Mayor's Pew are the Lancaster Arms. This Church used to be gnated the Green Ayre Chapel. It stands on the site of what once known as the "Clayholes."

The Deed of Consecration of St. John's Church begins with :—" In the of God, Amen, whereas by reason of the great encrease of the inhabitants n the town of Lancaster, the Mother Church there being rendered not iently capable of the number of parishioners who would resort to divine service in, the Worshipful Thomas Postlethwaite, Esquire, the late Mayor, and John Stout Myles Braithwaite, gentlemen, late Bailiffs, and the Commonalty of the town of aster, by indenture bearing date the twenty-third day of October, in the year of Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty one, did give and grant unto John Jillan, Robert Foxcroft, Henry Williamson, and John Bowes of the same , gentlemen, their heirs and assigns for ever, the parcel of ground enclosed about Chapel or Edifice for a Chapel on part whereof same is erected. In trust only o the Intent and purpose that a Chapel for celebrating Divine Service, according ıe usage of the Church of England as by law established, should be erected on and the remainder set apart for a yard or burial place to the same." Next nd that £820 was left by the Rev. Dr. Stratford towards the erection, and that

£205 was subscribed by Francis Reynolds and Edward Marton, Esquires, Members of Parliament for Lancaster, as well as £300 by other pious and well disposed persons in the said town. It was duly arranged that the Sacraments should be administered in the new Chapel of ease, and that marriages, christenings, and burials should also take place therein, "all customary and due fees" being payable to the Vicar of the Mother Church, and the names, places of abode, and dates of all persons married, christened, or buried, with the dates, should be transmitted every quarter to the said Vicar *without whose consent no funeral sermon* could be preached in the Chapel, and no corpse is to be buried within the Church. As the tablet beneath the gallery shows, the Chapel was augmented with the £800 in 1757.

The space of land occupied by the Church and churchyard is thus shown by the following clause :—"And we do also by our said ordinary and episcopal authority separate the said ground enclosed as aforesaid about this chapel, and containing in length (including the ground wheron the Chapel stands) at the east side thereof thirty-four yards and an half, at the west side thereof thirty-four yards and an half, and at the north side thereof forty-eight yards, and at the south side forty-five yards and six inches or thereabouts, from all former prophane uses and dedicate and consecrate the same to be a yard, repository or place of burial for the bodies of the dead to be in a Christian manner there interred by the name of the Chapel-yard of Saint John the Evangelist, in Lancaster." The Deed of Consecration is thus signed :—

ABEL WARD, ARCHDEACON OF CHESTER.
OLIVER MARTON, RECTOR OF BENTHAM.
J. FENTON, LL.D., VICAR OF LANCASTER.
W. JOHNSON, CURATE OF CATON.
MILES BARBER, MAYOR OF LANCASTER.
J. FENTON.
HENRY BRACKEN
JAMES RIGMAIDEN.
GWALTER BORRANSKILL.
JAMES HARPER.
ROBERT FOXCROFT.
G. GREY.
CHAS. LAMBERT, NOTARY PUBLICK.
J. COLLINSON, NOTARY PUBLICK.

The deed appears *in extenso* in the first Churchwarden's Account Book, which is thus labelled :—

YEARLY ACCOMPTS FOR ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, LANCASTER.
JAS. RICHARDSON AND HENRY FELL, CHAPEL WARDENS, 1760.

Here is the first page carefully transcribed :—

DR. Saint John's Chapel with James Barrow and Jno. Bowes, chapel wardens, from the 15th of June, 1755, till Easter, 1756.

1755.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 10th.	To cash paid for a book to keep Chapel Wardens' accounts in	0	1	2
,, 21st.	To do. for a form of prayer for the fast	0	1	6
,, 24th.	To do. James Fletcher, sexton, his half year's salary... ...	0	10	0
Feb. 26th.	To do. William Parr for laying digging stones on the chapel	1	4	0
April 19th.	To do. the apparitor for a book of articles	0	1	0
,, 20th.	To do. with the trustees electing chapel wardens	0	1	11½
May 8th.	To do. Margaret Wingreen her bill repairing windows ...	0	12	6
,, ,,	To do. Edward Mackrell his bill sundry repairs	0	8	0
,, 11th.	To do. Mr. Mayor his bill for wine for the chapel	2	3	10½
,, ,,	To do. fees swearing into office	0	2	0
,, ,,	To do. Francis Nicholson for cleaning gutters	0	0	5
,, ,,	To do. Nicholas Atkinson for 2 dust shovels	0	1	6
,, ,,	To do. chamberware 5d., ink and bottle 3d., almanack 4d.	0	1	0
,, ,,	To do. Helme and Fowler, stuff for a curtain	0	3	7½
,, ,,	To do. John Read for making do	0	0	4
,, ,,	To do. Edward Mackrell for making the surplice	0	10	6
,, ,,	To do. Edward Mackrell for washing linnen and cleaning plate...	0	10	0
,, ,,	To do. Edward Mackrell, bread for the Communion	0	2	6
,, ,,	To do. allowed the Chapel Wardens for attending the Court when discharged	0	5	0
,, ,,	To do. Edward Mackrell half year's salary as clerk, ending the 15th December, ult....	2	0	0
,, ,,	To do. with the Trustees on auditing the Chapel Wardens' accounts	0	2	0
,, 14th.	To do. fees at the visitation	0	7	10
,, ,,	To balance remaining, lodged in the hands of John Bowes...	0	9	3½
		£10	0	0

On the Cr. side we find the following :—

1755.				
Dec. 31st.	By cash received from the rents arising for the seats, being one half of what is due thereon yearly towards repairs and expenses of the Chapel	10	0	0

Lancaster, May 14th, 1756, audited and allowed by us.

Among other entries are these taken from various pages:—

1756.				
June 28th.	To cash paid for painting the altar piece	0	5	6
Nov. 9th.	To 2 doz. of rings 3d., Edward Marshall for tape and piecing ye curtain	0	0	4
1757.				
Jan. 27th.	To James Warriner for the proclamation and prayers for a publick fast to be on 11th of February next...	0	1	6
1758.				
Nov. 10th.	To do. Thomas Fayrer for engraving a flaggon	0	7	6
April 17th.	To do. Mr. Johnson for taking copy of the register and transferring it into the parish register	0	2	6
1759				
Aug. 1st.	To do. Edward Mackeral for making of 2 new keys and mending ye flaggon...	0	4	0
Sept. 8th.	To do. for cleaning the chapel after the whitewashers ...	0	2	6
1761.				
July 30th.	For mowing the chapel-yard	0	0	8
,, ,,	For sand	0	1	0
,, ,,	For liquor for the workmen	0	0	6
Sept. 24th.	Paid the bellman for letting the seats	0	2	6
Oct. 5th.	Two brooms	0	0	2

It seems to have been the custom for the bellman to announce vacant seats in the Church at this period.

One, Isabella Ashburner, supplied the communion bread, and Mr. J. McMillan the communion wine. A sheet almanack was purchased every year, price 6d. In 1763 the word is spelt "Aliminach." This word evidently bothered the scribe, who was no orthographist, for a little above he spells trouble without the "o." Another entry is thus :—

30th. Paid Robert Pickering, clark, the latter half year sallary ... 2 0 0

Pickering succeeded George Mackrell. In 1770 Henry cter is clerk and John Jackson sexton.

There is a resolution which is a practical proof of the nomising spirit of the Church Wardens. It says :—

"April 5th, 1774. Resolved by the surviving Trustees of Saint John's pel, in Lancaster,—That in future no more be allowed the Chapel Wardens of aid Chapel for their expenses at dinners and extraordinaries, on the Visitation , than 7s. 6d., being 2s. 6d. for each Chapel Warden, and 2s. 6d. for the Curate e said Chapel. It is also agreed by the said Trustees that in future the accounts e Chapel Wardens shall be annually settled on every Easter Monday, in the noon to avoid the expence of dining, the whole expense whereof shall not exceed It was also resolved that no extraordinary repairs relating to the said Chapel be made by the Chapel Wardens of the said Chapel without the direction and obation of the Trustees, otherwise the same will not be allowed in their accounts.

ROBERT FOXCROFT.
JOHN BOWES."

Ann Jackson appears to have become sexton in January, ł. Her half year's salary in July, 1774, is put down as 10s. For ding the mayor's cushion, in 1775, the item charged is 6d.

Among the names of tradesmen and others are those of es Pennington, David Pennington, Johnson & Crosfield, Richard rson, Anthony Procter, Stephen Wildman (glazier), Thomas ph, John Beaumont, John Neill, Richard Warbrick, Matthew rert, James Holt (stationer, evidently in 1785), William Atkin- (plasterer), John Brockbank, Ambrose Busher and Edward ty (met with up to about 1785-8) ; Benjamin Sandham was clerk 820. He appears to have succeeded Henry Procter about 1805. cter held the offices of clerk and sexton in 1800. A William ite was for many years organ blower, followed by Thomas tson about 1813.

In 1818, William Hill is paid as wages £3 13s. 6d., fo making gates.

In 1821 is an entry stating that :—

"The iron railing fixed into Mr. Greenwood's house end was by his consent and must not, therefore, be considered as a matter of right. T. Mackreth, Curate of St. John's, 9th of April, 1822."

Next we read that "the present fence-wall from the north corner of the Chapel-yard, for the distance of eleven yards, is Mr. Brockbank's. The original fence-wall of the Chapel-yard will be found by digging into the ground. Dated the 9th of April, 1822. T. MACKRETH, Curate of St. John's." On the following page is a list of the subscribers for "raising iron palisades upon the fence round St. John's Chapel, and for other improvements." Among the names we observe are those of James Atkinson, John Bond, O. T. Roper, Leonard Redmayne, B. Satterthwaite, Christopher Clark, Miss Sowerby, Richard Willock, Isaac Greenwood, Charles Seward, John Stout, &c. The amounts subscribed vary from 10s. 6d. to £1 1s., £3, and £5. Total, £73 0s. 8d.

G. Y. Danter is clerk in 1830; John Miller in 1833 is clerk and sexton, followed by John Bateson in or near 1846. The book is still in use. From first to last the various samples of chirography are really clear and good. The mayoral signature each year appears first. The first name is that of Robert Foxcroft, written with a serpenttine flourish above it. He and John Bowes sign many years together, in fact up to 1789. This latter year Mr. Foxcroft signs in a zig-zag manner, running at an angle from left to right through Mr. Bowes's sign-manual. In 1790, John Bowes signs alone. In 1791, we have Edward Suart, Mayor, and J. Warbrick and Richard Atkinson, signing as bailiffs. Other mayors' autographs are met with such as those of James Hinde, John Tallon, Robert Addison, Richard Johnson, D. Campbell, J. Harris, Richard Postlethwaite, James Parkinson, Thomas Shepherd, Jacksone Mason, Thomas Burrow, J. Taylor Wilson, Thomas

ore, Thomas Giles, John Parke, Samuel Gregson, Thomas lling Salisbury, John Bond, Thomas Bowes, J. B. Nottage, nard Redmayne, James Atkinson, Christopher Johnson, John ckbank, Edward D. de Vitré (1844), James Williamson (1865). Bradshaw seems to be the last to sign as mayor in 1870.

Before the book proper commences there is a return of rents ved from seats in the Chapel. They appear to have been let for n years. Total rent, £48 7s. 6d., of which sum £28 7s. 6d for the curate, £20 being appropriated for repairs and expenses.

On the back of the cover is this notice :—"The seat, No. 28, erly occupied by the Trustees of the late Dr. Stratford, afterds let to Buckley, and now to Thomas Mason, for £3 3s. od., given up towards repairs of Saint John's Chapel, in 1790. s seat was numbered 27 in April, 1874. W. ROPER."

"The deed of conveyance of the land for St. John's School, abstract of title, are in my safe, the approved draft deed is with srs. Hall and Son," writes the Rev. Canon Pedder in January,).

On a slip of paper is an

ENTORY OF THE COMMUNION PLATE, &C., BELONGING TO ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, A.D., 1884.

Two large silver Flagons, two silver Chalices, one large silver and one er silver Paten, silver-wire Strainer and Spoon, wooden-handled Knife, and l for cutting the bread on, one large brass Arms Dish, smaller ones, linen cloths and ins for the Holy Table, two Altar Cloths, Velvet Frontal for the Pulpit, worked ing Mats, one large Bible, one large Prayer Book, two Service Books for the two oak Chairs within the Sanctuary, two Desks, two Hassocks in wooden , one brass Lectern, and one Glastonbury Chair.

There are memorandums at the other end of the book, one of which dis- s Robert Pickering, clerk, and John Jackson, sexton, for bad behaviour.

The note is dated August 20th, 1770, and signed Jno. Gibson, curat Robert Foxcroft, John Bowes, James Hinde, and Richard Simpson.

"By Agreement dated the 14th April, 1864, two pieces of land, part of th Carnforth Estate, belonging to St. John's Church, Lancaster, and which pieces con tained together 1a. or. 20p., were sold to the Furness and Midland Railway Com panies, for the sun of one hundred and ninety-nine pounds nineteen shillings and sixpence, and the same pieces of land were soon afterwards duly conveyed to the said Companies. On the 15th August, 1865, the said sum of £199 19s. 6d. was invested in the purchase of the sum of £224 1s. 3d. consolidated £3 per cent. annuities, in the names of John Brockbank and Wilton Wood."

There is an extract from the will of Miss Tomlinson, which will bears date 30th January, 1843. This lady bequeathed "unto Ann Jackson and Mary Ann Rawlinson, their executors and administrators, out of such part of her personal estate as the law permits to be bequeathed for charitable purposes, the sum of Five Hundred Pounds upon the trusts following, that is to say in trust to invest the same at interest in or upon any of the Parliamentary Stocks or Funds of Great Britain and Ireland, as to them or her shall appear eligible, with full power as often as occasion may require to vary or transpose the same securities, and upon further trust from time to time to expend the dividends and annual produce of the said stocks, funds, or securities in or towards cleaning, airing, lighting, repairing, or improving St. John's Chapel, in Lancaster aforesaid, or to pay the same dividends and annual produce unto the officiating Minister or Chapel Wardens for the time being of the said Chapel, to be by him or them expended in manner aforesaid, whose receipt shall be a sufficient discharge to my said Trustees." Provision was made for the filling up of the Trustee ship in case of the decease of Ann Jackson or Mary Ann Rawlinson, by the appoint ment of the survivor, and after her death, of the Minister and Chapel Wardens of St. John's Chapel for the time being.

Miss Margaret Tomlinson died on the 27th March, 1843, and her will was proved on the 12th of April, same year, by Ann Jackson and Mary Ann Rawlinson, in the Consistory Court of Lancaster.

The sum of £489 new three and a half per cents. was appropriated for the said legacy on the 12th of March, 1844, at the price of £102 ¼ per cent., and the said sum of £489 new £3½ per cents. has since been converted into the like sum of new £3 per cents.

Entries follow showing that in 1873, the investment stood in the names of Mr. Christoper Johnson and Mr. Thomas Mason, Trustees. In 1881, the amount stood in the names of Mr. Christopher Johnson and Mr. W. Roper.

rst Church or Chapel Wardens of St. John were Messrs. James Barrow
es, followed by Messrs. Henry Williamson and William Sudell. In
ffices were filled by Messrs. John and Septimus Brockbank.

ccount book reveals some odd samples of orthography, surplice being
l in one place windows is written "windays."

2 the Church was furnished with a "book of articules," and by "a
' in the year before. A "durant for covering up the Mayor's cushion '
tioned in another place. The *Newcastle Chronicle* had an interesting
ar or two ago on Female Sextons, and stating the parishes where these
personages were at various periods officiating. It will be new to many
n that the office of sexton in connection with St. John's was filled by a
of the sextons was named Ann Jackson who asked for extra pay when
grave. In 1784 she received an extra sum at the rate of 10s 6d. per
awin t' orgin billows." There are entries referring to public thanks-
ories at Quebec, Havanna, and Martinico. More samples of original
pear, they have *extera* for extra, *rint* for rent, and *dew* for due. The
as closed on the 1st January, 1855.

g assistant Curates at St. John's Church may be named the Rev.
June 24th, 1764; the Rev. John Widdett, at £40 per annum, February
£50 per annum; the Rev William Fish, May 9th, 1802; the Rev.
December 6th, 1803; the Rev. Thomas Mackreth, September 19th,
wards became Rector of Halton. This last Clergyman was an intimate
ite Dr. Whewell.

Corporation Notes.

Corporation of Lancaster on the 8th of May 1749, agreed to subscribe
the building of St. John's Church at or near the Clayholes, as the land
l

ne 25th July, 1754, it was proposed and agreed that the Corporation
wo galleries in the new Chapel, the one the whole length on the south
ther the whole length on the north side at their own expense, and that
h galleries should be let out for an annual income, out of which the
ould for ever receive and retain in their hands and for their use interest
rate of £5 by the year, for one hundred pounds, and the surplus of
ney, raised by letting the said seats was to be employed in liquidating
and in making up a yearly stipend for the Curate. But on the 21st of
of the same year, the resolution to the effect stated was rescinded, and

it was agreed upon after the erection of the above galleries to sell such much of the seats as would be sufficient to defray the expense of building, and remaining unsold were to be let at an annual rent, the proceeds to be de repairs of the Church and the curate's stipend.

St. John's Schools were opened in the year 1869.

The Corporation, which had ceased to attend St. Mary's Church, c a difference with the Church Wardens in 1863, attending from this date the we have been treating of, returned to the Parish Church during the Mayoralty William Storey in 1872. The Corporation Pew dates from the erection of the and its appointments. The Corporation formerly attended St. Mary's Churc morning and St. John's in the afternoon.

The register book of St. John's Church is in very condition. There are many old names well known to castrians in this book, such for instance as Brockbank, Be Batty, Baldwin, Cleminson, Kendal, Salisbury, Worswick. Here are a few specimens :—

1755.

Henry, son of Henry Miller, baptised June 22nd.

George, son of James Muckelt, Lancaster, born 7th August, baptised Sept.

1758.

Mary, daughter of John Houseman, gent., born April 12th, baptised May 7

1759.

Ellin, daughter of William Penny, Lancaster, born May 22nd, baptised June

1759.

Elizabeth, daughter of Simon Otway, Lancaster, baptised 8th June.

1760.

August.

Fanny, daughter of James Muckelt, baptised 12th.

1761.

March.

Richard, son of John Beckett, baptised 22nd.

1762.

December.

Richard, son of Richard Worswick, baptised 15th.

1763.

January.

Thomas, son of James Muckalt, baptised 5t

1765.

Betty, daughter of James Muckelt, baptised 24th.

1767.

September.

John, son of Jeremiah Sowerby, baptised 30th.

1773.

May.

Agnes, daughter of Allen Penny, 23rd.

1774.

June.

Bella, daughter of Captain Danson, born 5th.

1780.

October.

Christopher, son of James and Jane Muckelt, baptised 12th.

1781.

February.

Francis, son of Francis and Ann Lonsdale, Lancaster, baptised 12th.

1795.

January.

Bryan Padgett, son of Samuel and Bella Gregson, baptised 31st.

rine, daughter of Richard and Kitty Owen, Lancaster, born February 21st, baptised on the 22nd.

1797.

May.

laria, daughter of Richard and Kitty Owen, Lancaster, born April 30th, baptised May 23rd.

Xtenings in 1804.

March.

, daughter of Samuel and Bella Gregson, born 21st February, and baptised 24th March.

1813.

June.

on of Thomas and Jane Orchard, private in the South Hunts Militia, private baptism, 22nd.

BURIALS.

The first burial is recorded in 1757, when Edward Leeming, Ellin Biggins, and Mary Salthouse are the names met with.

March 12th, 1798, Peggy Sandys, aged 68.

August 17th, Sally Sandys, aged 33.

One clergyman has excelled all others in the matter of partising, and not only does the age of each person interred appear

but the cause of death likewise. After an infant's name you re "meazles," tooth-fever, &c., and on one page alone "decline" put down no less than eighteen times. Well, decline may be t true cause at the last whatever complaint we may have *enjoyed.*

There is a slip of paper inserted in the register book givin an inventory of the communion plate and some other articles belong ing to St. John's Church. It mentions "2 18th century Silve Flagons, 2 18th century Silver Chalices, 2 Silver Patens," which are "i the custody of J. Parker, Esq., who has kindly consented to keep them at the Vicar's request. The above plate is very good. Several metal alms dishes are kept in the vestry." Next we observe that there is "one large Bible on the lectern, and one large Prayer-book on the desk, &c."

A note, or memorandum, sets forth that "£25 per annum from the tithes of the Mother Church has been granted in perpetuity to the living by the present vicar of Lancaster with the consent of the patron paramount;" also that the record of this grant is lodged with Messrs. Maxsted and Gibson, solicitors.

The memorandum is dated March 6th, 1889, and is signed by the Vicar— W. H. EWALD, M.A.

W. KING
JAMES ELLERSHAW } CHURCHWARDENS.

Another item states that Miss Ferguson's legacy of £50 enabled free pews to that amount to be secured without involving pecuniary loss to the Vicar or Churchwardens. Then we next learn that the £340 five per cent. Rent Charge Stock of the Great Weste Railway Company now estimated to be worth £530 forms the capital out of which the interest arising is payable to the the sick poo The Trustees of the St. John's Benevolent Fund are the Bishop o Manchester, the Vicar of St. John's, and the Churchwardens.

In the vestry is a very neat picture of Lancaster, "a north east prospect," and judging from its appearance and that of t

of St. Mary, and the Castle, it represents an early eighteenth view. Near to, is a fine steel engraving of the Bishop of , when Bishop of Chester, consecrated St. John's Chapel ight Reverend Edmund Keene, D.D.—taken from an painting in the year 1768.

n Tuesday, the 29th November, 1842, the first marriage took place in St. John's Church, and the Revd. George presented the couple with a Bible and Prayer-book to event. The names of the contracting parties were Mr. inister and Miss Nicholas Cuthbertson Bell.

ne chapelry district of St. John's assigned by the Church ioners, on the 13th day of August, 1842, according to Acts nent passed in the reigns of George III. and IV., is as —

Boundary of district commences at Damside on the north- of Fleet Square and then proceeds in a north-easterly along the banks of the Lune as far as the new bridge, ig the bridge to the Ladies' Walk and northwards up that footway along which it proceeds in an easterly direction y Road; then in a northerly direction down the centre of to St. Leonardgate, and along the centre of St. Leonard- Rosemary Lane; then up the centre of that lane to Damside westerly direction up Damside to the north-west side of uare, where the boundary commenced." The area is about ; population 1,981.

St. Anne's Church.

. Anne's Church was consecrated by the Bishop of Chester t, 1796. There are not many mural tablets in this Church; iere are only three. The first on the south side is as —

THIS TABLET
IS ERECTED BY
JOHN BAYNES, OF BLACKBURN,
TO THE MEMORY OF
HIS BELOVED MOTHER,
ISABELLA, WIFE OF THOMAS BAYNES,
OF THIS TOWN,
WHO DIED SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1850,
AGED 63 YEARS.

"Her children arise up and call her blessed."
Proverbs chap. 31, v. 28.

On the north wall is this memorial :—

THIS TABLET IS ERECTED
BY THE MEMBERS OF ST. ANNE'S CONGREGATION
TO THE MEMORY OF
THE REV. ROBT. HOUSMAN, A.B.,
THE FOUNDER AND FOR FORTY-ONE YEARS THE BELOVED MINISTER
OF THIS CHAPEL.
HIS NAME AND LABOURS ARE INTIMATELY ASSOCIATED WITH THE
PROGRESS OF "PURE AND UNDEFILED RELIGION" IN THIS TOWN.
BORN FEBRUARY 25TH, 1759, DIED APRIL 23RD, 1838.

"He was a good man and full of the Holy Ghost and faith; and much people was added unto the Lord."—*Acts ii., v. 24.*

Some excellent ministers have served this Church and Parish. Among whom, without any risk of invidiousness, may be mentioned the former, whom the above marble can only faintly commemorate when compared to his life-work which forms his more abiding memorial, since his "works do follow him" truly. Then we remember the scholarly Dr. Hathornthwaite, and the genial Canon Pedder.

On the north side of the chancel is a brass shield bearing this inscription :—

M. N. HATHORNTHWAITE
OB: MORICAMBIÆ,
APRIL XXIV., MDCCCLXIV.,
ÆT: XX.,
IN JESU
WHEN SHE WAS ABOUT TO DEPART SHE SAID,
"IT IS NOT HARD TO DIE,"
AND
"ALL IS WELL,"
AND
"I AM QUITE HAPPY,"
AND
'OH! HOW I HAVE BEEN WISHING TO SING AGAIN 'THEREFORE WITH ANGELS AND ARCHANGELS.'"
"WHERE, LOVE?" SAID HER FATHER. POINTING UPWARDS TO THE CLEAR SUNSHINE THROUGH THE WINDOW, SHE SAID
"THERE!"

THEN SHALL THE RIGHTEOUS SHINE FORTH AS THE SUN IN THE KINGDOM OF THE FATHER.

Written by her in Greek on the cover of her Greek Testament.

Under the ledge of the lectern, facing the Church are these words :—

TO THE GLORY OF GOD AND IN MEMORY OF ANNE WAKEFIELD, THIS LECTERN IS OFFERED IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE WISH OF HER DAUGHTER JANE, WHO LOVED HER.

There are about sixty pews in the body of the Church, not including the four choir stalls, and about fifty in the gallery. The Commandments are at the west end of the Church. It is proposed to rebuild the sacred edifice and give it a less secular appearance externally.

The Rev. Leigh Richmond preached in St. Anne's Church, on the 25th of August, 1816, and the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry on the 16th of August, 1834.

The parish of St. Anne's is "bounded on the north by St. St. Leonardgate and St. Nicholas Street, and on the south by Nelson Street and Dalton Square; on the west by Penny Street, and on the east by the canal, which forms the natural boundary on that side of the parish." Population of the parish 3,938.

The organ presented to St. Anne's, in 1802, was the gift of John Dent, Esq., M.P. This organ was disposed of at the alteration of the Church to its present form in 1875, and the one now in use was built by Messrs. Bevington & Sons, of London, and cost about £1,500.

Further particulars concerning St. Anne's Church will be found in the biographical notes on the Rev. Robert Housman.

St. Thomas' Church.

On the 3rd of March, 1840, the foundation stone of St. Thomas' Church, Lancaster, was laid by Edward Dodson Salisbury, Esq., assisted by J. Drinkwater, Esq., and the Masonic brethren. Those who took part in the procession from the Town Hall were the Charity School girls, the girls of the National School, boys of the same school, operative masons, contractors, Lodge of Freemasons, Mr. Wheeler's pupils, wearing white rosettes, and presenting a peculiarly neat and orderly appearance. The architect of the new church was Edmund Sharpe, Esq. The Mayor, Joseph Dockray, Esq., and the Hearts of Oak Club also took part in the procession and proceedings. The weather was very fine. The Rev. J. N. G. Armytage made an excellent speech after the laying of the stone, which ceremony was carried out with full masonic honours. The inscription on the plate is or was as follows:—

GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO.
ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, LANCASTER.
THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THIS CHURCH
DEVOTED TO THE WORSHIP OF ALMIGHTY GOD

ACCORDING TO THE RITES OF THE UNITED
CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND,
RAISED BY PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION, UPON
LAND GIVEN BY
GEORGE MARTON, OF CAPERNWRAY HALL, ESQ., M.P.,
AND ENDOWED BY ELIZABETH SALISBURY
(RELICT OF EDWARD SALISBURY, OF LANCASTER, ESQ.),
WAS LAID BY
EDWARD DODSON SALISBURY, ESQ.,
ASSISTED BY THE W.M. OF THE LODGE OF FORTITUDE (NO. 350),
AND THE OFFICERS AND BRETHREN OF THE LODGE,
ON SHROVE TUESDAY, MARCH 3RD,
A.D., MDCCCXL.,
IN THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REIGN OF
QUEEN VICTORIA,
A DONOR, AS DUCHESS OF LANCASTER, OF £150.
JOHN BIRD SUMMER, D.D., LORD BISHOP OF CHESTER,
REV. JOHN MANBY, A.M., VICAR,
REV. THOMAS MACKRETH, B.D., RURAL DEAN,
JOSEPH DOCKRAY, ESQ., MAYOR,
EDMUND SHARPE, M.A., ARCHITECT.

The Church is a fine spacious edifice, having a cheerful appearance, but the pews are of the old-fashioned kind, and most of them very much after the style met with in our unrestored country churches. On the south side of the chancel is a brass memorial inscribed thus :—

IN LOVING MEMORY
OF
THOMAS HOWITT,
F.R.C.S.
DIED MAY, XXIX,
MDCCCLXXXI.,
ERECTED BY HIS DAUGHTERS,
F. R. MASON,

AND
S. L. HASTINGS.
"BE THOU FAITHFUL
UNTO DEATH AND I
WILL GIVE THEE
A CROWN OF LIFE."

Another memorial appears on the wall on the north side, at the head of the north aisle. It was

ERECTED BY MEMBERS OF THE CONGREGATION IN AFFECTIONATE REMEMBRANCE OF
CHRISTOPHER BAYNES,
WHO DIED 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1885,
AGED 74 YEARS.

From the opening of this Church in 1841, he was a devout member of the congregation. For 21 years he faithfully served the office of Churchwarden, and for 43 years he was a diligent and earnest teacher in the Sunday School. His life of simplicity and Christian integrity will be long remembered in this parish and town.

On the north side of the Chancel is a brass stating that:—

THIS CHURCH
FOUNDED BY MRS. ELIZABETH SALISBURY,
A.D., 1840,
BECAME AFTER HER DECEASE THE PROPERTY OF ITS INCUMBENT
THE REV. COLIN CAMPBELL, M.A.,
OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,
WHO ON CONDITION OF FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS BEING RAISED BY THE INHABITANTS OF LANCASTER GUARANTEED THE ERECTION OF AN ELEGANT SPIRE, DESIGNED BY MESSRS. SHARPE AND PALEY, OF THIS TOWN, ARCHITECTS, AND IN EVERY HOPE OF FULL SUCCESS HE DULY LAID THE FOUNDATION STONE THEREOF, ON MONDAY, APRIL 26TH, 1852, JOHN HERDMAN SHERSON, ESQUIRE, BEING MAYOR, AND A DONOR OF TEN POUNDS TOWARDS THE UNDERTAKING.

THOMAS HOWITT,
EDMUND JACKSON, } CHURCHWARDENS.

In the Vestry is a framed portrait and plan of the Church ıted 1853. From it we learn that the dimensions are as follow :—

Extreme length from E. to W.	116ft. 4in.
Length of Porch	15ft. 2in.
Length of Nave	74ft. 6in.
Length of Chancel.....	26ft. 8in.
Extreme width of Church. N. to S.	42ft. 3in.
Width of Chancel...	17ft. 5in.

The Spire was completed on the 26th May, 1853.

Round the lower portion of the Pulpit are these words :—

"Blessed is the people | that know the joyful sound | they all walk, O Lord, | in the Light of Thy Countenance.—Ps. 89, 15."

On one occasion the pulpit was occupied by the Rev. J. C. ıllew, and it is computed that the number present was 1,300.

In the south gallery is a two-light memorial window, ;signed by the Rev. C. Campbell. It perpetuates the name of arriet, daughter of Abraham Hume, of Bilton Grange, grand-aughter of the Rev. Charles Wheeler, Prebendary of York, born 308, married 30th October, 1832 ; died November 10th, 1855. his lady was Mr. Campbell's wife.

The Centre Gallery is adorned with the Royal Arms, dated 352.

The Organ bears these tablets in brass :—

"JOHN BANFIELD,
BIRMINGHAM, FECIT, 1852."
REBUILT BY
RICHARD TUBB, OF LIVERPOOL,
A.D., 1883.
REV. JOHN BONE, VICAR.
JAMES HATCH,
CHRISTOPHER BAYNES, } CHURCHWARDENS.

The Rev. John Bone, present Vicar, is a Surrogate of Diocese of Manchester, a Theological Associate of King's Colle London, and F.R.A.S. He was formerly at Southport. Populat of Parish, 3,315.

St. Thomas' District School was erected by S. Simps Esq. On a marble tablet is this commemoration :—"In memc of Maria Simpson who through divine grace sought to bring herself in the nurture and admonition of the Lord by instruction His revealed word and attention on His appointed ordinances tl scheme for the education of youth in the Holy Scriptures and in t principles of the Church of England is erected as the most suitat monument of such a parent by a grateful son, 1843." The Sund School was opened on the 6th of August, 1843. Jubilee Co memoration Services were held on Sunday the 14th June, 18 when the Rev. Colin Campbell, M.A., a former incumbent, preach in the morning, and the Rev. H. Vincent Beechey, M.A., in tl evening. On the 15th inst. there was a congregational gatheri at the Vicarage, and on the 16th an organ recital, followed by full choral service, in which the choirs of other churches assiste The preacher on this occasion was the Rev. Canon Cross, D.D of Southport. A children's flower service was held on the 17t when a sermon was preached by the Rev. C. O. L. Riley, M.A.

List of Incumbents of the Three Churches.

These lists have been obtained direct from the respectiv clergymen of the several Churches.

St. John's.

The Rev. William Johnson, appointed June 16th, 1755; Re John Gibson, June 22nd, 1765, died March 7th, 1787, aged 6 Rev. W. Hutton, February 21st, 1787; Rev. Thomas Saul, 18 (see Clark's *Lancaster*); Rev. John Atkinson, March 25th, 18 died February 8th, 1812; Rev. James Thomas, April 11th, 18

'. George Morland, June 26th, 1824; Rev. Edward Pedder, ır, 1862 (interred at Heysham); Rev. William Harris Ewald, ient incumbent, appointed in 1880.

Mr. Morland was the recipient of a very hearty testimonial r ten years' ministry. On June 21st, 1834, his congregation ıented him with an elegant tea service. On the 24th of ruary, 1848, the same gentleman was presented with a r lamp thus inscribed :—"Presented to the Rev. George Mor- l by the teachers of the Boys' National Sunday School as a ın of esteem and to mark their sense of his uniform kindness ng many years as their superintendent." The presentation was le by T. Swainson, Esq. The chapelry districts of St. John's St. Anne's were fixed on the 20th August, 1842. Mr. Morland l on the 5th of October, 1862, aged 72. He was brother to Rev. John Morland, perpetual curate of Aughton.

St. Anne's.

Rev. RobertHousman, founder and minister, 41 years; Rev. evington; Rev. Collinson, until 1834; Rev. Henry O'Neil, , resigned 15th February, 1840; Rev. C. Bury, from St. e's, Skerton, inducted 3rd May, 1840; Rev. A. S. Page, 1857; . Dr. Hathornthwaite, 1864, died 1884; Rev. J. Francis, M.A., to 1883; Rev. Robert Park, M.A., present vicar. St. e's School was built in 1853 in Edward Street.

St. Thomas's.

Opened in April, 1841. Rev. J. N. G. Armytage; Rev. n Campbell, inducted 27th April, 1845; Rev. William Ogden, .; Rev. Colin Campbell, 1858; Rev. J. Bone, appointed in 1872, ent incumbent. St. Thomas' Parsonage was erected in 1853. Marton family presented the land on which the Church stands, valued at £350.

The Rev. Colin Campbell was instituted April 27th, 1845. This gentleman came here from Gainsborough. The Church was liberally endowed by a lady with £1,000, which endowment was absorbed in the purchase of the vicarage house and grounds, and is the sole endowment attached to the Church. She also added to her pecuniary gifts a beautiful suite of communion service on the 26th May, 1841.

Christ Church.

Christ Church was built by the late Mr. Samuel Gregson, M.P. in 1857, at a cost of £5,000. The interior consists of a chancel, nave, and north and south transepts. A south aisle was added in 1889. The east window—a three-light window with a trefoil head—represents "Christ restoring Lazarus." It is a very neat one. At each extremity there is a memorial window in three lights. The one on the left is in memory of the founder of the church, who died February 8th, 1865, aged 72 years. Another in this church was erected in memory of Ann Kirks, widow of Morecroft Kirks, Esq., R.N., who died at Moorlands, 1859, aged 76.

The Rev. Dr. Lee was the first vicar. He resigned in 1872, and was succeeded by the Rev. P. Bartlett, M.A.

The Church was built for the benefit of Grammar School pupils and for the inmates of the Workhouse, quite as much as for the vicinal residents who ultimately formed a new parochial district including the Freehold, Springfield Terrace, Greenfield and East Road, with adjoining houses. About twenty years ago the upper school rooms and play-ground, formerly the property of Dr. Lee, were purchased for the new parish at a cost of £900. The Infants' Day School has built in, above its entrance, the lintel stone of the old Grammar School which bears the date 1682. The Primrose Hill district and that of Bowerham, too, having increased so rapidly during the past ten years, it has been decided to erect a new church in Dale Street, on land presented in 1890 by Mr. Edward Storey.

Three years ago a Mission Room was opened in Hope Street it is usually well attended by the Primrose Hill parisioners of st Church.

The patronage of Christ Church is in the hands of Mrs. ray, of West Hall, Weybridge, Surrey, only daughter of the ider, Samuel Gregson, Esq., M.P. Population of Parish, 4,126.

The respective value of the Church livings in Lancaster is as ows :—*

St. Mary's Church	£1,709
St. John's Church	£ 320
St. Anne's Church	£ 180
St. Thomas's Church	£ 200
Christ Church	£ 430
St. Luke's (Skerton)	£ 187

(Population of St. Mary's parish is 7,290).

Congregationalism in Lancaster.

The history of Congregationalism is remarkably interesting egard to Lancaster, and bespeaks energy and faith of a striking ire. The Independents first met in a room in St. Leonardgate, about the year 1772-3 Mr. John Dawson, of Aldcliffe Hall, led the little band of Lancaster Noncomformists to commence ting a Chapel in High Street, and a deed concerning the land ted for the sacred object bears Mr. Dawson's name and the , May 5th, 1777. The first settled minister appears to have the Rev. George Burder, who filled the office of pastor from 30th, 1778, until 1783, and was voted a salary of £50 per m. This gentleman was succeeded by the Rev. Peter Samuel rrier in 1790 (ordained May 12th, 1792). He seems to have ined minister until his death, which took place on the 29th ch, 1826, his age being 56. Then came the Rev. Joseph France, ., in the year 1812, followed by the Rev. Samuel Bell, in January,

*Clergy List, 1891.

1823, who remained until March, 1845. After him we find the Rev. James Fleming, of Highbury College, ordained in Lancaster, August 26th, 1845. He resigned the pastorate in 1853. The Rev. John Sugden, B.A., who had been a missionary in India took his place, entering on his duties on the 2nd of February, 1854. His public recognition followed on the 8th of June, in the same year. Mr. Sugden resigned office on the 1st of May, 1861, and was succeeded by the Rev. David Harding on the 26th June, 1863, who remained until the 23rd February, 1866. On the 18th of September, 1866, we have the Rev. Elvery Dothie, B.A., who resigned in April, 1872, succeeded by the Rev. Francis Bolton, and the latter by the Rev. J. F. Cowley, on the 12th July, 1885.

The Rev. H. Hunt appears to have been followed by the Rev. George Burder, minister from the 30th of May, 1778, until the year 1783. He was the author of "Village Sermons," and "The Good Old Way." The latter work led, it is supposed, to the founding of the Religious Tract Society. Mr. Burder went from Lancaster to Coventry, and was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Bryson, a gentleman born at Dalkieth, and who died in London 24th April, 1799. Next there came the Rev. Peter Samuel Charrier, who was born in London 24th February, 1770. He was ordained at Lancaster 9th May, 1792, married a Lancaster lady (Miss Padgett), and died in Liverpool 29th March, 1826. Then we find the Rev. Joseph France, M.A., born at Blackburn 13th July, 1789, minister from 30th August, 1815, until August, 1819. He was followed by the Rev. Samuel Bell, born 3rd June, 1793, at Leeds. He ministered here from August, 1823, until March, 1845. Dr. Bell died 22nd of July, 1861, at Stockwell. His successor was the Rev. James Fleming, ordained 26th August, 1845, resigned 29th September, 1853. He likewise became a Doctor of Divinity. The Rev. John Sugden, B.A., who had been a missionary in India, succeeded and remained at High Street from 2nd February, 1854, until 1st May, 1861. During his time the Middle Street and High Street Schools were erected in 1856, at a cost of £1,300. He was the author of *The Church Guide and Manual*.

find the Rev. David Harding, a gentleman who was born
:y, in Gloucestershire, 3rd April, 1831, ministering from 25th
)3, until 23rd February, 1866. The Rev. Elvery Dothie,
pears in succession, and was pastor from 8th October,
:il April, 1872. He removed to South Norwood, and was
by the Rev. Francis Bolton, M.A., who entered on his
September, 1872, and remained until 29th June, 1884.
ent minister at High Street is the Rev. J. F. Cowley,
lvent in Lancaster dates from the 12th July, 1885. I am
for these fuller particulars as concern dates in this
h to the Rev. B. Nightingale.

Centenary Church.

ıe Rev. Adam Scott, first minister, came in July, 1873, and
until October, 1883. The Rev. H. W. Smith succeeded
ary, 1884, and is still the respected minister.

) the Congregationalists of Lancaster belongs the credit of
ıng Sunday Schools in the year 1788. A Mr. Alexandre
much interested in the work of Robert Raikes that he
ed in an humble way to supplement the same. He was,
much maligned by parties not of his way of thinking, and
ı was actually billed over with the following notice:—
: of the cunning people at High Street who want to kidnap
dren."

ıe Rev. James Gregory, the Rev. James Calvert, and the
)ert Dawson, B.A., all date their ministerial births from
eet Church.

Wesleyanism in Lancaster.

ıe introduction of Wesleyanism is quite as indicative of the
:ss of the Lancaster subscribers to the belief of Wesley as
I expect, or indeed can find anywhere else in connection

with the history of Methodism. The first meeting place of caster Wesleyans was in two cottages at the corner of Wood S and Damside Street, and now the premises, or portions there Mr. Verity, tobacco manufacturer. There were two ministers were appointed to develop the cause in Lancaster and the di assigned to it, and these gentlemen lived for a time in the l storeys of the building wherein the services were held. In they found matters much improved, and their first chapel in town dates from that year.

On the 29th of December, 1874, the elegant edific Sulyard Street was opened, and the leading minister officiatin the occasion was the Rev. Dr. Punshon. The Rev. Hugh St Brown occupied the pulpit shortly after, and the voices of ma the foremost men Wesleyan tenets possess have resounde Sulyard Street new Chapel. Undoubtedly Lancaster has bee seat of law and Gospel for ages, and if the legal element displayed the brilliant eloquence of Scarlett, Brougham, and well, so has the Divine evinced no less glorious powers in the of pulpits founded for the proclamation of laws made by the ring Lord Chief Justice, God.

The first couple who were married in the old Wesl Chapel were Philip and Isabella Woodburn, and the date o marriage is March 12th, 1845. They were presented with a and a Hymn Book to mark the importance of the occasion. Philip Woodburn was for many years town crier. The first c married in the new Chapel were James Ball and Jane Wilkir both of Morecambe, the latter a widow. This was on the 5t January, 1875. A Bible and Hymn Book were also given on occasion, one of the gentlemen making the presentation, Mr. Bi dike, on behalf of the Trustees, having performed a simi pleasing duty on the occasion of the first marriage in the old Ch The old Trustees of the first Wesleyan Chapel were seventee number. Their names were—William Scott, school-master; Ric Toulmin, joiner; James Milner, plumber; John Cleminson, joi

en come three Yorkshire farmers, John Gorrill, of High
; Thos. Heaps, of The Birks; and Matthew Redman
nett Hall, all of whom were ardent followers of John
's rules. Next we find the complement made up of ten
—Joseph Dutton, Joseph Bancroft, Jonas Nuttall, John Ashton,
ones, Thomas Franceys, Samuel Healey, William Byrom,
s Morrow, and Jas. Morrow, merchants, of Liverpool.

Sulyard Street occupies the site of the old friary of the
ican order, founded about the 44th Henry III., by Sir Hugh
gton, Knight, which was granted 18th June, 32nd Henry
to Thomas Holecroft and the site alientated 2 and 3 *Phil et*
o Thomas Carus, of Halton, and his son Thomas. Leland
ns this house only in an incidental manner in his *Itinerary*,
p. 99. Tanner quotes concerning it, the Pat. 44, Henry III.,
vol. 19. Pat. 5, Edward III., p. 1, m. 19, licent pro manso
ıdo. Pat. 12, Edward II., p. 2, m. 6 pardonat, pro per-
duarum acr, terrae pro manso elargando. Pat. 44, Edward
. 2, vol. 3. Rec. Scacc. 7, Richard II., Hil rot 3. There
evidently, five monastic foundations in Lancaster, the Bene-
priory of St. Mary, the convent of the Gray Friars, St.
d's Hospital, Gardyner's Chantry, and this Dominican or
Friars' Order, founded, according to Dugdale's *Monasticon* by
minic, a Spaniard born at Calagueraga, a small town in the
of Osma, in Old Castile, about A.D. 1071. They were called
icans from their founder, preaching friars from their office
ıch and convert heretics, and black friars from their garments.
having their first house in France, situate in the Rue de St.
, Paris, they were called Jacobines. Their rule was chiefly
St. Augustine, and was approved of by Pope Innocent III.,
Lateran Council, A.D. 1215, by word of mouth; and by the
Pope Honorius III., A.D. 1216. At first they used the same
vith the Austin Canons. About A.D. 1219, they took another,
white cassock, with a white hood over it, and when they
broad, a black coat with a black hood over their white vest-
They came into England A.D. 1221, had their first house

at Oxford that year ; and at the dissolution had fifty-eight hous here. Lord Wake intended to have brought Dominican nuns in England, and held a license from the King to do so, but he do not appear to have carried out his intention. The nuns of Dartfor in Kent, were, however, said to represent this order. There can b no doubt that the Wesleyan Chapel stands on the old foundation of what was once a beautiful cruciform church, with nave and sid aisles, transepts, an apteral choir, *i.e.*, a choir without aisle —an arrangement, says an able writer, quite consistent wit the supposition that this Church, of which these few traces onl remain, was that of the Black Friars of Lancaster, established in th 44th Henry III. Portions of an octagonal turret, of the hoo mould of an arch, and of encaustic tiles were unearthed in thi locality in 1873, when preparations were made for the erection c the new Wesleyan Chapel. Many human remains were also found and these were carefully re-interred. Speaking from a purel antiquarian point of view, I consider it a great shame that th ancient remnants of this old friary were ever disturbed after th dissolution. They should have been permitted to remain, furnishin another grand portrait of an early religious brotherhood in ol Lancaster. Several *Angel* coins of the periods of Edward IV., an Henry VI., I may add, were also found in this locality in 1849.

St. Nicholas Street Chapel.

The Chapel was built in 1787 by Mr. Thomas Taylor on th site of a former one. William Stout mentions the original structur as a Presbyterian Chapel and states that in 1688, the Mayor o Lancaster, John Greenwood, attended this place of worship, th mace being carried before him by his officers. It was singular tha in this very year the Toleration Act was passed.

The *Lancaster Gazette* of August 23rd, 1890 says :—Th Chapel was originally built in 1662, re-built in 1780, and enlarge in 1874. The work of decoration has been executed by Messr Eaton and Bulfield of this town. The Chapel ceiling, which i

tely panelled out in plaster work, is treated in a warm tint, the various parts being picked out in suitable colours. ılls are painted in two shades of soft green, divided by te lines ; and the architraves round the windows have been to match. The chancel or apse ceiling is divided into eight on a ground work of deep blue, with a large stencilled nt of gold colour in the Italian style, relieved with outer white ; whilst the cornices, &c., round the same have been ɔut in soft colours as a relief."

n the beautiful apse of this Chapel are three stained windows, re one being a memorial to two worthies whose names will ɔ forgotten by the Lancaster Unitarians. On a brass plate, base of the window, you perceive that the same is in of William James Lamport, who died on the 14th Novem- 4, aged 59, and Daniel Gaskell, who died on the 20th ɔer, 1875, aged 93. After the date of decease of the first gentleman is the text, " He that overcometh shall inherit all '—*Rev. xxi. chap., 7th verse ;* and after the date of decease second gentleman comes the appropriate quotation, "At time it shall be light."—*Zech. xiv. chap., 7th verse.*

ıt the north east end of the Chapel is another monument in of the Rev. William Lamport, twenty-five years minister of pel, born at Uffculme, Devonshire, in 1772, and ordained at 1796, removed to Lancaster in 1804, resigned his ministerial ı 1829, and died at Manchester, July 14th, 1848, aged 75. ı is recorded the decease of Frances, his wife, daughter of Noble, Esq., who died October 30th 1865, aged 76 ; and of James Lamport, their son, born June 28th, 1815, died ɔer 14th, 1874, and buried at Park Chapel, Liverpool. On h west is a tablet in memory of Robert Gawthorpe, born at on the 15th February 1754, died at Lune Villa, on the 22nd 1844, in his 91st, year. " The hoary head is a crown of it be found in the way of righteousness."—*Proverbs xvi.* Another inscription, in marble, is in memory of the Rev.

Franklin Baker, M.A., born at Birmingham, August 27, 1800, died at that place, May 25th, 1867. The tablet sets forth the excellent character of this minister, who was thirty-nine years pastor of the Unitarian Chapel, Bank Street, Bolton. He was an "uncompromising advocate of civil and religious liberty." During the last three years of his life, he resided at Caton, and joined the religious society who worshipped in this Chapel. His death produced a common feeling of sorrow in the town where he had spent the active and matured years of his life. This memorial is at the south east end of the edifice. The sister of the Rev. Franklin Baker married Edward White Benson. and so became mother of the present Archbishop of Canterbury. Sir Thomas Baker, mayor of Manchester, was also a brother of the Rev. F. Baker. At the south west end is another marble in memory of John Armstrong, Esq., only child of James Armstrong, born 10th October, 1749, died 13th April, 1829; then follows the name of Deborah Anne Armstrong, the dear and beloved daughter of the said John Armstrong and Deborah Ann, his wife, fourth daughter of Robert Baynes, Esq., of Cockermouth, born 16th February, 1783, died June 21st, 1861. Beneath is recorded also the death of Richard Baynes Armstrong, fourth son of the above, who was born March 2nd, 1789, and who died February 18th, 1867. At the east end is a tablet in memory of Hannah Armstrong, who died March 28th, 1837, in her 9th year.

James Noble, I may remark, established the silk industry at Galgate.

In the Churchyard is a very old impaled tomb, but unfortunately the stone is so much broken up and defaced, that the surname is entirely gone. The Christian name, Richard, is very plain. This stone is said to be the oldest in the yard, and I hear that the Rev. D. Davis, late of Lancaster, who kept the Chapel Register, could not find out by searching the entries of deaths whose remains this damaged slab covered. Near the north side of the Chapel lies Alice, widow of Abraham Crompton, Esq., of Chorley Hall, and Lane Villa, Lancaster, who departed this life, Febru[illegible]

th, 1853, in her 90th year. Not far away rest the remains of ames Cassells, Esq., M.D., who died November 14th, 1822, aged 9. Also those of James, Walton, and Mary and Anna, his children. nother stone bears this inscription :—"P. Milne obiit 1mo May, 794. Anno Ætatis suæ, 75." On the next tomb I read, "Here eth the body of Jno. Gaskell, who departed this life on the 21st of eptember, 1747, aged 37. To whose memory his son-in-law, Jas. Noble, set up this stone. Near this place also lie the bodies of Esther and Hannah, children of the above Jas. Noble and Jane, his ife, who were born and died ye 12 of April, 1746. Esther Gaskell, who departed this life, July 7th, 1765, in the 86th year of her age." Then there is another stone erected to Hannah Gaskell, relict of Daniel Gaskell, of Clifton Hall, near Manchester, who died August 28th, 1801, aged 48, and also to the memory of the two sons of the above-named Daniel Gaskell and Hannah, his wife, daughter of Jas. Noble, Esq., to Benjamin Gaskell, of Thornes House, Wakefield, born February 28th, 1781, died January 21st, 1856, and to Daniel Gaskell, of Lupset Hall, Wakefield, born September, 11th 1782, died December 20th, 1875, both of whom are buried in the vaults of Westgate Chapel, Wakefield. Another quaint looking memorial states that "Elizabeth Daye caused this stone to be placed over her respected grandmother, Elizabeth Roscoe, who departed this life November 26th, 1746, aged 73. Here also lie the remains of Elizabeth Daye, who died January 23rd, 1829, in the 96th year of her age." There is a stone in memory of Thomas Holt, watchmaker, who died March 20th, 1775, aged 53, and one to Captain W. Dalrymple, who died June 25th, 1789, aged 43. On the west side of the yard lies the wife of the Rev. Benjamin Hill, who died 12th May, 1796, aged 67, and likewise one Eliza Harrison, daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Harrison, who died September 21st, 1796, aged 83 years. On the east wall is an Ionic pediment with two fluted columns. Beneath the pediment on a brass, covered with plate glass, is this tribute to departed worth, "Here lies interred the Rev. James Daye who ministered about thirty-four years to the Society at this Chapel with fidelity and acceptance, for he discharged the duties of the pastoral office with the united aids

of genius, piety, and learning, enforcing his instructions by the exemplary virtues of his life. Well instructed himself in the several branches of science, he was assiduous and successful in his endeavours to improve the minds of youth. He was an affectionate relation and a warm and steady friend. His sentiments on religion were warm and generous, his benevolence universal and truly Christian, and his integrity without reproach. Having lived esteemed, he died lamented by all who knew him, July 9th, 1770, aged 70 years." Beneath are the names of Sarah and Ebenezer, offspring of James and Sarah Daye, and the body of Sarah, his second wife, also reposes here. There is this couplet at the end of the brass—

"These dearer lov'd as smiling days return'd,
Through sorrowing years are still more deeply mourn'd."

The names Christopher Sherson, Rowlandson, and Bond are met with in this yard.

Baines (1870 edition) says that :—

John Greenwood, who was Mayor of Lancaster in 1687-8, founded the Presbyterian Meeting-house according to William Stout's *Autobiography*. He died in 1701. His widow is said to have "granted the Meeting-house freely without rent." She died in 1725. Whether the St. Nicholas Street Chapel was the Meeting-house founded by Mayor Greenwood is not absolutely certain, but it is very probable that it was, since in 1784, we learn that it was so dilapidated as to require rebuilding. The present edifice was therefore erected in 1786.

LIST OF MINISTERS OF THE ST. NICHOLAS STREET CHAPEL.

ROBERT CHADDERTON, Temp. James II. died 1687.
JOHN CARRINGTON, died in March, 1701, aged 48.
JAMES GRIMSHAW.
JOHN BENT, died about 1736.

IES DAVE, died July 9th, 1770, aged 70.

SJAMIN HARRISON, died May 12th, 1781, aged 67.

N HARRISON, interred at Kendal.

ICEL GIRL.

LLIAM LAMPORT, minister from July 1804, until 1829. Died July 14th, 1848.

ORGE LEE, established the *Kendal Mercury*.

NRY ALEXANDER, born about 1810, resigned 1840, died at Newry in 1868.

MILTON HUNTER, minister from 10th September, 1840, until September, 1841.

HARD SHAW, minister from 1842 until 1845.

LLIAM HENRY HERFORD, (brother of Mr. Herford, coroner of Manchester), minister from 1845.

N HOPE, minister from November, 1846, resigned at the end of 1847. He was the brother of George Hope, of Fenton Barns.

LLIAM HENRY HERFORD, minister from 1848 until 1854.

VID DAVIS, B.A., assistant minister to Mr. Herford from 1850 to 1854.

ODWYN BARMBY, minister from 1854 until 1858.

NRY SULLY, minister from July 1858, until 1862.

N GALBRAITH LUNN, minister from 1853 until 1878.

LLIAM MCQUHAE AINSWORTH, minister from 1877 until 1883. Brother of David Ainsworth, M.P.

WARD P. HALL, minister from 1883 until 1887.

N CHANNING POLLARD, present minister (from September, 1888).

From the observations found in the "Church Guide and ngregational Handbook, 1861," it appears probable that the first ree or four ministers were Presbyterians or Congregational Dis-nters whose first place of meeting is said to have been in Moor ne, on the site of the two houses opposite St. Anne's Church. r. Molyneux has given me considerable assistance in regard to e above list.

BAPTIST DENOMINATION.

The Lancaster Baptists first met together in St. Nicholas reet, though it does not appear that they went by the name of ptists, notwithstanding their services being after the manner the Scotch Baptists. It was in 1862 that a body of Baptists t for worship in the Assembly Rooms, the Rev. S. Todd officiat-g as minister. In 1872 the White Cross Street Chapel was ened. The minister at the time of writing is the Rev. J. xendall.

Primitive Methodists.

We have to go back to the early years of the present century to trace the rise of Primitive Methodism in Lancaster. From what can be ascertained this denomination first met in Under Gardens, Damside Street, and then about 1836 they established themselves in Bridge Lane in the building now occupied as a warehouse by Messrs. Mansergh. There is a tablet over the front, but what it bears is no longer decipherable. It is said that one George Herrod was the first preacher. The Moor Lane Chapel was erected or instituted in or near the year 1857 and renovated in 1869. The present minister is the Rev. R. Church.

United Methodist Free Church.

The Rev. H. Umpleby says that:—"The originators of the Free Methodist cause in Lancaster united for worship in an upper room in Mary Street, about the year 1861, and in the same year identified themselves with the denomination. They afterwards removed for a time to a room in Friars' Passage, after which they entered the present Chapel, erected in the year 1868, and seating 550 persons. The Rev. James Jones was the first minister of the Chapel.

Catholic Apostolic Church.

The Catholic Apostolic Church was established in or about 1872-3. The congregation first met in Fryer Street; then they bought the Wesleyan School in Edward Street, where services were first held on Sunday, November 17th, 1875, and thence removed to the present edifice in Mr. Clarke's grounds, behind the Palatine Temperance Hotel. Past ministers:—Charles Cartwright and R. Simpson. Present minister, Geo. Walden. One thing I may remark deserves to be mentioned in connection with the members of the Catholic Apostolic Church, that is their abhorrence of bazaars as a means of raising money for religious purposes.

Lancaster Assembly.

The Lancaster Assembly of "Christians unattached" dates
ɛ to 1872-3. They first met at the British Workman's Rooms,
ı at the Palatine Hall, and subsequently at the Corn Market
et Coffee Room, where they still meet every sabbath. Mr.
ıc Nelson has kindly supplied the following card which indicates
r the unsectarian character of this body, who do not recognise
term "Plymouth" brethren, though their tenets do not greatly
ːr from the "brethren" so designated :—"The Lancaster
embly. Upper Room, Market Hall Coffee House. Meetings:
d's day—Breaking Bread, 10-45 a.m.; Gospel, 6-30 p.m.
dnesday—Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m. Motto for 1891. 'Contend
ıestly for the faith which was once for all delivered unto the
ıts.'—Jude 3. Motive. 'For the love of Christ constraineth
2 Cor. v. 14." There seems to have been a Society of unde-
ıinational christians existing in Lancaster so far back as 1843,
ging from the "Letters and Extracts from Letters addressed
ı time to time to certain Members of the Household of Faith,"
Robert Fletcher Housman. This work was published in 1860
Messrs. Milner of the *Lancaster Guardian*.

Plymouth Brethren.

Another Society, meeting regularly in the neighbourhood of
Dock (Wolseley Street), and denominated, by those not belong-
to it, as a fraternity of the Plymouth Brethren, was established
ıt September or December, 1873, their first place of meeting
ıg Castle Hill House.

Lancaster Lyceum Spiritualists.

Mr. M. Condon writes to say that in 1881 a few inquirers met
ıe house of a Mr. Llewellyn, in Skerton, to investigate certain
ıomena. The first public meeting was held in the latter end of
ı, in the Assembly Room, when Mr. R. A. Brown, of Man-
ter, addressed those present. The Spiritualists now meet at
Athenæum Lecture Room.

Friend's Meeting House.

Unfortunately, the ancient deeds of the Friends' Meeting House cannot be consulted. A gentleman, ever ready to impart information, informs me that years ago, about 1846 or 1850, the deed box was broken open and the documents were maliciously burnt.

George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends, was imprisoned in Lancaster Castle, in 1664, having been committed at the March Assizes of the year named, for refusing to take the oath and for holding illegal meetings. His fellow prisoner was Mrs. Margaret Fell, of Swarthmoor, a very pious lady, who, subsequently, married George Fox. It is believed that Fox's place of immurement would be the Dungeon Tower. In 1665 Fox was removed to Scarborough Castle, and released in September, 1666.

The Rev. Sidney Faithorne Green, B.A., late of St. John's, Miles Platting, Manchester, was placed in the Great Keep of the Castle, on the 19th March, 1881, for the contempt of a judgment given by Lord Penzance, in the Court of Arches. The reverend prisoner had the rank of a first-class misdemeanant, and could receive letters, visitors, and, generally speaking, employ his time as he chose. The old Shire Hall formed his chamber of confinement. He was released November 4th, 1882. George Fox was very rigorously treated and almost starved to death in his prison. The difference between the treatment of the two preachers in this same Castle for religious beliefs must strike every one as not only very great but most anomalous.

"In Lancaster," says William Stout, "in the closing years of the reign of Charles II., the mayor of the town ordered the Meeting House door to be locked, and set a guard upon it, on the first day weekly, to prevent a meeting; yet the Friends met in the lane before it, at the usual hour, without disturbance for some time." Vicars Garforth and Fenton appear to have been persecutors of the Friends, while Seth Bushell was a moderate man who [illegible] discouraged persecution.

South of the row of houses which form what is known as otha, is the ancient Moorside burial ground surrounded by walls. Here was the ancient Quaker place of sepulture.

Some time ago I was permitted to enter the same with the ɔt of inspecting it thoroughly, and, of course, of copying the epitaph there is in the whole enclosure, which is cut out of a ɛ somewhat elevated from the ground. The epitaph is as ws :—

HERE LIE
TH THE BO
DY OF IOHN
LAWSON
OF LANCA
STER WHO
DEPARTED
THIS LIFE
ON THE 18
DAY OF SE
PTEMBER
IN THE SE
VENTY FO
VRTH YEA
R OF HIS AG
E ANNO
DOMINO
1689.

stone is in a fair state of preservation, and the raised letters are ily deciphered. The person whose remains it covers was the who succoured George Fox after he had been maltreated and ed out of the churchyard of St. Mary's Church, on the second of his mission in 1652. He is mentioned in the last edition of ıe Autobiography of George Fox," published in 1886, and ɔd by Henry Stanley Newman, of Buckfield, Leominster, on ɔs 55 and 64. In this work there are many matters concerning nore distingui ed Quakers and the religious spirit of those of persecution in which they lived. For instance I found by

perusal of it that the Chief Constable of the county in 1666 was one Richard Dodgson. Whether the "petty constable" named Mount, whom Fox speaks of in no very flattering terms, was the Chief Constable of the Borough of Lancaster cannot easily be determined, but since he is mentioned it is not improbable that he held a superior office. The keeper of the gaol at the same period was "a wicked man," called Hunter. Before alluding further to this valuable work, let me just state that the burial place I have been treating of has not been used for many years, though it could be re-opened at any time, and probably would be if the place of interment in connection with the Meeting House were closed. The capacity of this old yard is 26 feet by 16 feet, and it is said that the Society of Friends had many of the stones that once covered the remains of their dead, removed by the desire of a yearly meeting committee. The more austere Friends believed not only that "praises on tombs are vainly spent," and that "a man's good name is his best mounment," but that memorials to the dead in the shape of tombstones are altogether out of place. Things have, however, changed somewhat during the last forty years, and rigidity in style of dress, address, and funeral arrangements has been allowed to lapse with many, since by such lapsing no violation of sound principle has been involved. The John Lawson who received George Fox into his house was no stranger himself to persecution, for we find that for preaching to the parishioners in the Churchyard of Malpas, Cheshire, he was imprisoned 23 weeks in the county gaol. At Lancaster, he was once fined £200, for non-payment of which amount he received twelve months' imprisonment. In 1658, he was again arrested while going to a religious meeting, and had his horse seized, and on another occasion he and nineteen other persons were arrested by the Mayor of Preston, and detained twenty-four hours without any cause being assigned. In 1660, a company of soldiers with swords drawn and pistols cocked, went to the meeting in Lancaster and apprehended all whom they found there, John Lawson being one of the number. This occurred about the 27th of January in the year named.

George Fox was born at Drayton-in-the-Clay, Leicestershire, i the year 1624. By trade he was a shoemaker. According to e end of the "Autobiography" he died on the 13th of November, 90 (the beginning of the book gives 1691), and was interred in the iends' burial place, near Bunhill Fields. His father's name was hristopher Fox, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary ago, "was of martyr stock" says the editor.

There seems to have been a rough time of it for the Friends" from 1652 to 1664, and it is only too apparent that eorge Fox met with as harsh treatment in Lancaster and district s anywhere else he ever visited; and he travelled much both on e continent of Europe and in America. Between 1661 and 1697 o less than 13,362 Friends were imprisoned, and in 1682 even the ildren who kept up the meetings in Bristol while their parents ere in gaol were unmercifully belaboured with twisted whalebone icks. "Land of the brave and the free!" Too oft thy liberty as been a mock moon and thy theology a cat of nine and thirty ils wielded by a spirit of coercion. If better times have dawned e have only to be grateful to Heaven for the same, since narrow-inded dissemblers "dressed in their little brief authority" would ve hindered the dawning if they could. Those who maintained e flag of independence and liberty to live, move, speak, and have influential originality, would be sinners indeed were they to be teful to the adamant creatures with "faces harder than a rock," n whom they wrung nothing more nor less than their rights—in ord their birthrights.

The burial ground at the old meeting house reveals names noured and esteemed to-day by people of all political and religious linations, for lealness and willingness to suffer, marked the men d women of whom the tombstones speak. I carefully surveyed h tiny record, and in one part of the yard I counted no less than nty stones in a row, each of which bore the name of Barrow. re are also many to the memory of members of the Binns ily. William Stout, author of the "Autobiography," is buried

in this Friends' Cemetery. He was born in 1665, and died January 15th, 1752. The site of the premises he occupied I cannot definitely ascertain.

Another garden of death, now no longer used, is still to be noted within the enclosure belonging to the County Lunatic Asylum, while a few yards from the flag-staff is the site of a third burial place of far greater antiquity than the others. This spot is the ancient British place of interment. "Here," as an able writer words it, "not less than 2,000 years ago, the remains of many of the aboriginal inhabitants of this district were deposited, amidst the wail of sorrowing friends and the dirge of Druidical priests." I can safely assert that none of our English moorlands commands a sublimer prospect than Lancaster Moor does, and our forefathers, far more in touch with nature than we are, with all their Pagan errors, had a true poetic eye and knew where to select lands to be consecrated to the solemn rites of funeral services more or less impressive.

Geologists have conclusively proved that ages ago Lancaster Moor formed an ocean bed. An examination of the rocks reveals the substance of the sedimentary and stratified character, and the ripple marks caused by the sandy bed of the sea being left high and dry by the receding tide, were baked hard by the heat of the sun before another layer of sand was deposited by the next tide. A new layer was added by every tide, and every layer bore upon it the impress of the wave which last passed over it.

Dr. Prosser's "Rambles by the Lune," published in 18[illegible] gives excellent antiquarian, chemical, and geologic explanations of the millstone-grit formations round about Lancaster.

CHAPTER XIII.

ASTER DISPENSARY AND INFIRMARY—LIST OF SURGEONS AND APOTHE ES CONNECTED THEREWITH—COUNTY ASYLUM—LIST OF PAST ICAL SUPERINTENDENTS, CHAPLAINS, AND STEWARDS—THE ROYAL ERT ASYLUM—THE RIPLEY HOSPITAL—THE WORKHOUSE—THE ETERY—THE LUNE FISHERY—SEATS ROUND LANCASTER—ASHTON L—THE LOCAL PRESS—THE GREEN LANE MURDER—LOCAL CEN- ARIANS—CURIOUS NAMES OF PERSONS IN LANCASTER—LOCAL ROVEMENTS.

HERE is evidence that about one hundred and ten years have elapsed since the establishment of the Lancaster Dispensary. It was first founded in a room on the Green Ayre, and ultimately it was removed to Castle Hill, and thence to its present quarters in Thurnham Street. From the Dispensary was evolved the idea of an Infirmary, and shortly we hope to see an Institution of the latter character entirely in keeping with the growing demands and well-being of the county town.

ıe past Dispensary and Infirmary physicians and surgeons establishment of the Institution are not easily obtained. Dr. Mc.Culloch was appointed physician. About this ·. Johnson became house surgeon, and held the post until 2, when he retired.* Dr. Thomas Howitt, jun., succeeded ıon. Dr. De Vitré was chosen physician to this valuable ar this date (1832). There appear next the names of Mr. J. S. and Mr. Henry Bradshaw, surgeons of this place in 1835. Ir. A. Merryman was house surgeon, and in 1838 Mr. J. ın, followed by Mr. Ricketts. How long Mr. Ricketts I cannot ascertain, nor can I find anything concerning ıintments as those now under consideration until 1847,

* Mr. James Winder, who died January 7th, 1831, is said to have been ıome time.—*Lancaster Gazette.*

when Dr. Arnott is reported as resigning the post of physician on the 17th of April in that year. In 1862 there came Mr. Alexander Ellis Colquhoun, who, according to the memorial over his tomb, was house surgeon seven years. He died December 2nd, 1867, aged 27. He appears to have been succeeded by Dr. W. Armistead (1868), and then come the following names down to the present time:—1869, Dr. R. Lowther; 1870 to 1872, Dr. R. Atkinson; 1872, Mr. William Berry; 1873, Mr. John M. Scott; 1874, Mr. John Todd; and about this period a Mr. Preston. Mr. Todd relinquished the office in 1877, and was succeeded by Dr. Collis; 1879, Dr. H. C. Moore; 1881, Dr. H. J. Gilbert; 1883, Mr. W. M. Storrar; 1884, Mr. C. W. Dean; 1890, Dr. H. C. Evison, present house surgeon. Drs. Whalley, Cassells, Christopher Johnson and Baxendale are all named as members of the Infirmary medical staff in the year 1814. The Dispensary and House of Recovery dates from 1781. The locality of the Dispensary was originally Castle Hill, and prior to this the Green Ayre. The Dispensary supplies the sick poor with medicine, and affords to them gratuitously the best medical advice and assistance. A lying-in charity was established in the year 1807, and according to the original rule subscribers of 3s. and upwards were entitled to recommend one person as a fit object to be relieved by this society. The Benevolent Society extends relief to poor women in child-bed, to whom a sum of 10s. was allowed at each birth; also to the industrious poor during sickness, and occasional donations were made to the old and infirm of whatever religious body.

From January 1st, 1784, to January 1st, 1785, there were admitted 516 patients; 396 were restored to health, 54 relieved, varied in condition, and 17 died; 48 remained on the books. The subscriptions and gifts received amounted to £125 10s. 0½d. The amount paid for medicine and to the Apothecary as salary was £118 3s. 5d., the balance left in the hands of the Treasurer being £7 6s. 7d.

The present accommodation at the Infirmary consists of

beds including some children's cots. The average weekly number of beds occupied in 1887 was 25 1-3 ' in 1878, the average number was 8 1-3: in 1879, 9¾ ; in 1880, 18 ; in 1881, 19½ ; in 1882, 19½ ; in 1883, 22 ; in 1884, 15¾ ; in 1885, 16 ; in 1886, 21¾. The beds cost on an average £51 15s. each per annum. The total number of out-door patients in 1888 was 2,832, and of in-patients 391. The total expenditure of the Institution in 1887 was £1,665. Dr. Campbell was among the first of his profession to come forward and offer his services as a physician gratis. The first Treasurer of this Institution was Mr. John Barrow, whose successor in 1786 (when the dispensary was completed) was Mr. Richard Walker. The name of a Mr. Paget appears as apothecary in 1789, also that of a Mr. Bell, after whom came Mr. Parkinson, who died June 16th, 1801. Then we have Mr. J. H. Dawson apothecary until 1824, succeeded by a Mr. W. L. Cock. Readers may wonder why I have given so much attention to the old Hospital or Infirmary of Lancaster. My answer is, because this Institution of the county town has not only done excellent service, but has numbered amongst its officials some very able representatives of the therapeutic art, and because, as before remarked, we hope to see a structure worthy of Lancaster ere long erected in our midst. Our honourable member, always giving, has set the philanthropic ball rolling, and we hope other friends of the poor and the afflicted will come forward and follow his benign example. Wednesday, the 5th of December, 1887, will long stand out as a prominent day in the annals of Lancaster, for at the public meeting in the Council Chamber a sum of about £10,000 was subscribed to the new Infirmary, the site of which is Springfield Park. The consummation of this work devoutly to be wished, will rejoice the hearts of the people of Lancaster.

The County Asylum.

The County Asylum is a very large building, or pile of buildings, containing upwards of 1,000 patients. The original Institution was erected in 1816, opened on the 28th of July, of that year, on a portion of the Lancaster Moor, generously given by the

Lancaster Corporation for the purpose, hence the abandonment of the intention to select a site in the neighbourhood of Bootle, Liverpool. Many persons thought that Cadley and Fulwood Moors, near Preston, would have been more central, but the munificence of the municipal authorities of Lancaster promptly decided the Asylum Committee to accept their offer, and so the first edifice was erected from the plan of Mr. Standen, architect, of Lancaster. A few years ago a second structure, a little beyond the first one, and on the opposite side of the road, was put up; and, therefore, the County Lunatic Asylum occupies fully fifty acres of ground. There is an underground passage communicating with the two buildings, and every latest improvement has been introduced both domestically, sanitarily, and medically. There are excellent pleasure gardens, walled fruit garden, and laundry attached, while within the buildings are spacious galleries enabling the patients to exercise themselves when the temperature without is unfavourable to health or mental condition. Almost every critical kind of derangement has been treated in this Asylum that one every heard of or could imagine, and a discriminating system is at all times used, which renders recovery most probable if probable at all. Here the obstinately taciturn, the melancholy monomaniac, and the periodically raving madman find a home; and the greatest kindness is evinced by all the officers and attendants from the worthy medical superintendent, Dr. Cassidy, downwards. The worst cases are generally those of the silent or quiet form, and their amendment is usually less easily accomplished than that of the raving lunatic whose strength during his dreadful paroxysms is such as to tax the ingenuity of the officials to overcome. The subjects of religious mania and over-study are often the most painful to witness, as the diseased imagination conjures up what I may pardonably describe as the antepast of perdition. The amusements at the Asylum are varied, many of them being such as have, or may have, a beneficial influence upon the unhinged mind. They are, therefore, selected with care, and such games as are most likely to combat the mental preponderance over the physical interests, or *vice versa*, are resorted to. In a word, everything is done that *can* be done for the welfare of the inmates. A

ıtiful chapel is attached for those able to attend, and a most ıcious theatre is formed of the dining-hall, the same having been ted to suit this double purpose. In the winter months, when ıer Christmas pays his annual call, the officers, medical and rwise, and ladies and gentlemen, directly or indirectly connected ı the place, give amateur performances in which not only is the ume good and appropriate, but the acting also. The stage is a fine one, and had the floor been sloped, and the acoustical ngements better, the histrionic element could not have boasted ore charming rendezvous in England. The management of this habitation of sick intellects is under the direction of a governing ; of visiting county magistrates, and there are physician, super- ıdent, surgeon, matron, treasurer, chaplain, and house steward, all fulfil their duties with the regular movement of a clock lulum, uninfluenced by any change of temperature. Permission iew the edifice may readily be obtained by communicating with superintendent. The officers are as follow :—Dr. D. M. sidy, superintendent ; Drs. Harbinson, Gemmell, C. Cassidy, and ton, assistant surgeons. The matrons are Miss Stacey and s Tweddell, and the clerk to the visiting justices is Mr. William Sharp.

The new annexe was completed in 1882, at a cost of £100,000. stately portion occupies a prominent position and the area belong- to it represents 41 acres. Mr. A. W. Kershaw was the architect his new part, and the Corporation received for the land required ,763 3s. 9d. The list of past superintendents of the County lum is as under :

Dr. Knight, who resigned on the 1st of July, 1824, and was ceeded by Dr. Davidson, appointed by the sessions at Preston, ing that year. Dr. Probyn, of London, appointed June 1, 1836, whose successor, in 1840, was Dr. Gaskell, at a salary £500 per annum. The next superintendent I notice is Dr. ardhurst, who resigned on the 31st July, 1876, and was followed Dr. David Mc. Kaye Cassidy, who commenced duties on the 26th

of July of the year named. In 1875, I find allusions to Dr. Russel and Dr. Moorish, who were on the medical staff of the Asylum. The names of Dr. De Vitre and Dr. James Cassels are inseparably connected with the inauguration of all tbat is good at this spacious Institute. Dr. Campbell, who retired at the end of 1831, and Dr. Whalley were visiting physicians whose memories still survive among us.

The present esteemed superintendent who maintains, if, indeed, he has not already extended, the high reputation of this Asylum, has now, at the period of writing this, 2,000 patients under his care, or close upon that number.

The following paragraph is taken from a Parliamentary report published recently. The items give the acreage of the land belonging to the Asylum—making a distinction between the land purchased and the land rented—the cost of land purchased, cost of original constructions, enlargement, expenses, &c. :—"Lancaster Asylum, opened July 28th, 1816; acreage of land belonging to the Asylum, 115 acres, costing £8,811. The site of the Asylum occupies 29 acres, garden and pleasure grounds 24 acres, kitchen garden 9 acres, farm arable 33 acres, pasture 16 acres, and orchard 4 acres. The expense of building was £347,774, making the total cost, with land, £356,585; accommodation, 900 males and 950 females. Expenses of medical staff: Medical superintendent, £1,000, with furnished house, coals, gas, milk, vegetables, and washing, of the estimated value of £200; first assistant medical officer, £250, with furnished apartments and board of the estimated value of £85; second ditto, £120, with apartments and board value £85; third and fourth, £110 each, and similar allowance. The average cost of maintenance for each inmate is 6s. 5d. per head." The matrons of the County Asylum have been, so far as I can gather, Mrs. Knight, appointed October 12th, 1815; Miss Eleanor Slater, who died in 1838, and was succeeded by Miss Mary Lambert; Mrs. Proctor, Miss Palmer, Miss Bishops, and Miss Sothcott, after whom came Miss Stacey, and Miss Tweddell, who are the present matrons.

From the *Lonsdale Magazine* of February, 1821, these particulars are taken concerning the Asylum. They were supplied by Mr. Paul Knight, who wrote a descriptive account of the Institution as it was in his time, and says:—There were two keepers to each gallery, but no watch to the female apartments, and the weekly food allowance at this period was as follows:—Men: beef, 35 oz.; bread, 45 oz.; flour, 12 oz.; oatmeal, 29 oz.; potatoes, 10 lbs.; milk, 7 pints; beer, 7 pints. Women:—beef, 35 oz.; bread, 52 oz.; flour, 12 oz.; oatmeal, 15 oz.; potatoes, 10 lbs.; milk, 4½ pints; beer, 5½ pints; coffee, 1 oz.; sugar, 2 oz., and butter, 8 oz. Since the 28th July, 1816, to November, 24th, 1820, the admissions were:—Men, 197; Women, 142; total, 339. Discharged cured—men, 61; women, 34; total, 95. Discharged by request—men, 9; women, 21; total, 30." The article is dated 24th November, 1820.

Chaplains of the County Asylum.

The Rev. David Umpleby, appointed on the 13th November, 1823. The Rev. F. B. Danby, appointed 26th January, 1846, died on the 1st October, 1857. The Rev. Thomas Clarke Onion, M.A., appointed in February, 1858, died on the 16th April, 1878. The Rev. E. P. Marriott, present chaplain, appointed July 6th, 1878.

Stewards of the Asylum.

Mr. Thomas Ripley, who died on the first of September, 1826, aged 41, and whose remains lie in Tatham Churchyard, appears to have been the first steward. Mr. John Shaw, appointed on the 17th of October, 1826, resigned on the 4th of May, 1852. He was succeeded by Mr. Henry Shaw, assistant steward, appointed assistant on the 5th of April, 1841, and steward on the 4th of May, 1852; resigned on the 11th of November, 1871. Mr. Shaw was succeeded by Mr. Peter Dutton, steward and treasurer, who still worthily fulfils the duties of the two offices.

The Royal Albert Idiot Asylum.

A stately edifice on the south side of the town is the Royal Albert Idiot Asylum for idiots and imbeciles of the seven northern counties. It is situated on what is known as the Cockerham Road, is in the Gothic style of architecture, and covers an area of about seventy acres. The Duke of Devonshire, of Holker Hall, Cartmel, Lancashire, formally opened "The Boys' Wing" on the 14th of September, 1870. In honour of the munificent gift of £30,000, towards the great fabric by Mr. Brooke, a Yorkshire gentleman, this portion is styled "The Brooke Wing." The Asylum was completed in the year 1873. It is a most imposing structure, standing in a thoroughly park-like enclosure, relieved by numerous beds of flowers. The building is constructed for the reception of 600 inmates, excluding resident officials, and there are now about 500 patients within its walls. There are two orders of patients—the paying patients and those admitted for seven years by the votes of the subscribers; 330 patients belong to this latter order, being dependent for support upon public philanthropy. "The cost of maintenance averages to nearly thirty guineas per head per annum; therefore, an annual income of £10,400 is necessary to aid these cases alone. Unfortunately, we learn that the yearly subscriptions only reach to about £4,000, and, were it not for the interest upon legacies and donations invested in railways and other securities, and the fact that the inmates themselves by their own labour contribute a considerable sum, the institution would be wofully short of funds." A donation of five guineas entitles the donor thereof to one vote for life, in the election of patients, and an annual subscription of a guinea entitles the subscriber to two annual votes. The vote increases in the same proportion for higher donations or subscriptions. The epileptic, paralytic, insane, or incurably hydrocephalic, are inadmissible, as also are idiotic children whose idiocy is complicated with blindness or deafness. Visitors, who may visit the Asylum on Mondays and Thursdays from 11 to 3, will be much interested in the various methods resorted to in order to infuse truer life and aimful attention in the poor idiot children who are here to be seen. "Bags of bea

thrown by a teacher at a boy who has no notion of catching
n until his hitherto vacant gaze becomes fixed upon the place
ence they are sent, then he raises his hands in self defence,
thus proves himself capable of attending to *some particular*
ement which has had effect upon him. Again, a girl whose
ers are crowded as if in a bunch is set to thread beads on a needle
il there is a like power of concentration, and in another direction
irl may be seen taught to walk, for she has had no knowledge
he art of walking or what feet were for, and so she is being
ructed how to place one foot before another, how to lift her feet
n one strip of wood to another, the strips being arranged in the
n of a ladder laid down upon the floor. She practises on these
ad strips until she can carry a cup of water from one end to the
er without spilling it. All the inmates are treated according to
r peculiar bias, and in some of them a spirit of inquiry and an
rgy is developed enabling them to take up with something which
cates the kind of labour they may ultimately be most adapted
Thus several young men become really good tailors, others
d gardeners, in a manual sense, and others, again, very fair
lmen and haymakers. "The baker and the butcher have their
t assistants, and the major part of the storekeeper's duties of
ghing out groceries and keeping an account are performed by an
t whose forte is calculation." Mat-making and hair-picking are
other branches of industry which are pursued by the inmates
h no small degree of excellence in many instances. Kitchen work
cleaning are the principal duties of the females when capable of
lertaking the same. We leave this wonderful Institution with
ny strange thoughts and picture in our minds the odd profiles
t have met our gaze within its walls.

From the *Bradford Weekly Telegraph* of December 26th,
6, the following extracts are taken in addition to other facts
plied direct to the author by the courteous Secretary of the
itution.

"It was in the year 1864 that the desirability of starting a
ll Asylum for idiots was pressed upon the attention of Dr. de

Vitré, an eminent physician in Lancaster, who, as consu physician to the Lancaster County Lunatic Asylum, and in g practice, had had much experience in the treatment of the in Mr. James Brunton, a quiet unpretending Friend of very mo means, with whom the idea appears to have originated, lo opportunity of talking over the subject with his acquaintance all looked to Dr. de Vitré, who was not immediately convinc the feasibility of the idea, to give the project definite forr earnest advocacy. Mr. Brunton offered a donation of £2, most munificent contribution for a person in his circumstances he thought that the pressing necessities of the case might b by renting a house and admitting some half-dozen patients comfortably taken care of. But this conception was altogeth limited for Dr. de Vitré, who made himself familiar with the work for ameliorating the condition of the idiotic and iml which was being successfully carried on at the Earlswood A Redhill, and at the Eastern Counties' Asylum, Colchester institutory meeting was held in the Shire Hall, Lancaster, 21st of December, 1864, when, with the late Sir J. P. Kay-Sh worth, as High Sheriff, in the chair, the project was fairly lau the resolution proposing its establishment having been mov the present Chairman of the Institution, Lord Winmarleigh Colonel Wilson-Patten, M.P.) A Central Committee was fo with Dr. de Vitré as its able and eloquent chairman. Mr. Diggens was soon afterwards appointed secretary. The business was to procure funds for the purchase of land and f erection of a suitable building. Public meetings were held local committees were organised in all the principal towns o seven associated counties. Pamphlets and other literature, se forth in an attractive manner the objects aimed at, were w distributed; and the newspaper press gave the proposed insti its earnest support. Many influential gentlemen joined the Ce Committee, which at first consisted of only ten Lancaster men whose hearty and self-denying interest, however, inspired dence. An estate of 42 acres was purchased from the Local Ch Trustees, and it has gradually grown into one of not less tha acres.

The Royal Albert Asylum is charmingly situated on an inence of about 150 feet above the level of the sea, and on a ght summer day commands some of the finest views and 'the plest range of unobstructed prospect' in this fair sea-girt isle. oking to the west in front of the building is the Irish Sea, with silvery bosom glistening in the sun; the lazy Lune in crescent m meanders seaward through rich pasture lands; and Morecambe y, with its glowing sheen and lovely shores, is like a splendid ion of beauty. To the north are the Coniston and Langdale ntains in soft purple haze, and Black Combe 'to far-travelled rms of sea and land, a favourite spot of tournament and war,' l overlooking the Ripley Hospital and John o'Gaunt's 'embattled e,' mighty Helvellyn lifts its lofty brow among the gigantic ntains. On the east are the high fells above the forest of lland; while southwards stretches the wide and well-cultivated lde district, with Fleetwood bounding the view. Here, then, ture lavishly displays charms of the most diversified scenery of and river, mountain and dale, meadow and grove.

> Of nature's works,
> In earth, and air, and earth-embracing sea,
> A revelation infinite it seems.

Standing above the mists of the valley, and with mountain and brisk sea breezes, weighted with ozone, blowing around it, hat situation could be more salubrious than that of the Royal Albert lum; and if the training of the imbecile consists 'in awakening dormant senses, in creating in him the seeing eye and the hear- ear,' surely here, amidst scenes of beauty and grandeur, are mulating influences capable of quickening intelligence and in- orating feeble muscles and enervated nerves! The Asylum tisfies the condition originally urged by the late Dean of York, of picturesque building on a picturesque site.' The Asylum was ginally designed for 400 patients, but the plans were revised and building extended, so as to provide ample accommodation for inmates. With admirable foresight on the part of the Committee, kitchens, laundry, stores, workshops, and other offices have

been erected on a scale to meet the requirements of 1,000 inmates, and the building is capable of easy and inexpensive enlargement. Messrs. Paley and Austin, of Lancaster, were the architects. The excavations were commenced in the summer of 1867, and much progress in building had been made, when on the 17th of June 1868, the foundation stone was laid, with masonic honours, by the late Earl of Zetland, Grand Master of the Freemasons of England. A portion of the building comprising about two thirds (including the Brooke Wing, called after the Rev. Richard Brooke and Mrs. Brooke, of Selby, the munificent donors of £30,000), was ready for occupation in the autumn of 1870, and, as before stated, was formally opened by the Duke of Devonshire, K.G. The completion of the Asylum was celebrated by a banquet on October 8th, 1873, at which the Earl of Derby presided and delivered one of his most thoughtful and masterly addresses. The style of architecture is domestic Gothic of an early type, the arrangements and details being devised to satisfy modern tastes and ideas and sound sanitary principles. There is no superfluous ornamentation about the building. It is elegant in its proportions, and combines a handsome general effect with comparative plainness of detail, convenience of appointments with fitness of accommodation. Eminent authorities have borne testimony to the excellence of the building and its appointments, and the late Dr. Seguin, the pioneer in the work of training imbeciles, regarded the Royal Albert Asylum as realising the dream of his life. In describing the building we may say that it is somewhat in the form of a letter H with the centre stroke elongated and crossed in the manner indicated. The greatest length from north to south is 471ft. 8in., and from west to east of the central block 340ft. The south wing is 184ft. from west to east, and the north wing 210ft. long. The two wings project 60ft., and the centre 40ft. in advance of the main line, and the total area covered is about 53,000 square yards. The principal entrance is in the centre, and is approached by a handsome flight of steps. Above the central block is a massive tower. Its present form is not that of the original design, but a deviation, which, after repeated and urgent representations, the Committee were induced to make. It ought to be regarded as

emorial of the munificence of Sir Titus Salt, Bart., whose splendid nation of £5,000, when the alteration was under consideration, termined the Committee to incur the additional expense, and, in e opinion of competent professional judges, thereby to improve e appearance of the building. With regard to the interior arrangeents, we must content ourselves with a very brief description. On e left side of the entrance hall is the waiting-room for visitors, and the right the door leading to the residence of the medical perintendent. Immediately in front of the hall door is a handme flight of stairs, leading to the board room and the Secretary's fices. At the back of this staircase are the main corridors of the round floor and first floor. The corridor of the ground floor vides the entrance hall from the dining hall, or rather the assembly om. This is a spacious hall 42 feet in height and 70 feet long by 5 feet wide. The roof timbers are of Baltic deal. It is lighted by ve windows of the casement pattern on each side—north and south —and those on the south are of stained glass. These stained glass indows, which are of neat and appropriate design, have been serted by friends in memory of deceased benefactors. The room ill accommodate about 300 patients at dinner, and is called "The e Vitré Hall." At the east end is a sliding door communicating ith the crockery and serving room, at the back of the hall the kitchen, a lofty room, about 25 feet high, and 40 feet y 35 feet in area. The kitchen is fitted up with ranges of pproved construction, five large boilers, and a steam apparaus. A patent hoist communicates with the basement corridor herein are the various store rooms. In the adjoining scullery are a as stove, a potatoe steamer, and every appliance for preparing getables, &c. The servants' hall, cook's store, and other necesry rooms are in the same block as the kitchen. A short corridor nnects the kitchen block with the laundry and workshops. On e ground floor the space occupied by the workshops for carpenters, umbers, matmakers, upholsterers, shoemakers, and tailors, and by e engine house is in extent about 140 feet by 66 feet. Above the orkshops is the spacious laundry with its complete fittings. From e basement floor of the main building is a general staircase leading

to the upper portion of the building by the principal corridors. To the right and left of the main entrance are the 'Wrigley' and 'Asa Lees' corridors leading to the north and south wings, and in the north wing the 'Brackenbury corridor—all named after great benefactors. Along these corridors are suites of apartments for private patients, and at the end of them spacious schoolrooms and classrooms, with dormitories above. The south wing is occupied by boys and the north wing by girls. In honour of the munificent donors, as previously mentioned, the south wing has been called 'The Brooke Wing.' The building consists (1) of the basement floor, level with the ground; (2) the ground floor, level with the entrance hall; (3) the first floor; and (4) the second floor. It may be stated that the building is replete with every convenience suitable to such an Institution. There are numerous lavatories, several plunge and other baths, water closets, external dry-earth closets, &c. In additon to open fire places in nearly all the rooms, the Asylum is heated with hot water. An abundant supply of water of great purity has been obtained from the Corporation of Lancaster by a special service from a point about a mile distant joining the mains before they reach the town. Every provision has been made to meet the risk of fire, and the building is well fitted with hydrants, stand pipes, hand pipes, hose, &c. Gas is also supplied by the Lancaster Corporation. The building is of light-coloured freestone of durable quality, obtained from quarries about a quarter of a mile distant. The walling is of hammer dressed, broken coursed work, with chiselled bands of red St. Bees at intervals. The inside walls are lined with brick, with a small space between the brick and stone. The roofs are covered with green slates from the Duke of Buccleuch's quarries at Coniston. In addition to the Asylum building there are several lodges, also a set of farm buildings with a farm house and separate accommodation for a dozen patients who are employed on the farm. The entire cost of these buildings, including the architect's commission, clerk of the works' salary, &c., was about £80,000. The furniture and fittings have cost about £10,000. The estate, which has been increased to 105 acres, has cost, with the laying out of extensive grounds, £17,000. Besid[illegible]

outlay, the late able Chairman of the Cental Committee and promoter (Dr. de Vitré), built and presented to the Institute a k of cottages for trade attendants and others employed at the um, at a cost to himself of £2,375. And yet another munificent must be recorded. The patients having suffered from two or e epidemics of scarlatina and measles, the urgent need for a ched infirmary was felt by the medical staff; and as soon as the g up of the spare accommodation in the Asylum prevented er isolation, the Committee appealed for funds to erect an mary. In consequence of the kind advocacy of Dr. Hammond, ffer was received from Mr. Edward Rodgett, of Preston, to ay the entire cost of the erection of a complete and commodious nary somewhere in the grounds of the Asylum. The offer was efully accepted, and, as the result, the Institution can now t of possessing one of the best planned and most convenient and iently equipped infirmaries in connection with any public Insti- on in the country. Mr. Rodgett's contribution, with Mrs. gett's donation to defray half the expense of furnishing, unted to £5,000. The building has been gratefully and most opriately called 'The Rodgett Infirmary.' It was opened in ember, 1882, by the Earl of Lathom, and was received on lf of the Trustees of the Asylum by the Earl of Bective.

To complete the provision of accommodation for all classes Central Committee purchased the Quarry Hill property, com- ing a block of houses, with extensive grounds, charmingly laid in tennis lawns, ornamental plantations, gardens, &c., as a ne for Special Private Pupils attending the Schools and other pations of the institution. The object is to combine, for ate pupils paying remunerative rates, the seclusion and comforts private residence with the hygienic, educational, and training urces of a public institution under responsible management. property is in convenient proximity to the Asylum estate (with h it has telephonic connection) and is designated 'Brunton se.'

The following is taken from the pamphlet published just after the Quinquennial Festival was held, September 17th, 1888 :—

The donors and legatees include the Rev. Richard and Mrs. Brooke, Selby, £30,000 ; Miss Brackenbury, Brighton, £10,000; Mr. Asa Lees, Oldham, £10,000; Mr. T. Wrigley, Timberhurst, Bury, £10,000; Mrs. R. D. Dodgson, Blackburn, £9,000; Sir Titus Salt, Bart, £5,000 ; Mr. John Bairstow, Preston, £5,000; Mr. John Eden, Durham, £5,000 ; and the Very Rev. George Waddington, D.D. (Dean of Durham), £5,000. Mr. James Brunton of Lancaster, was the donor of the original gift of £2,000, and there has in his memory been named a suite of detached buildings, opened in June, 1887, as a home for special private patients, to which have been transferred from the Asylum those who could not be suitably associated. For the isolation of patients, an infirmary with 35 beds was provided by the munificence of Mr. and Mrs. E. Rodgett, of Darwen Bank, Preston. The estate, in which a farm, with excellent buildings, is included, embraces an area of 105 acres.

Notwithstanding its admirable equipment with all needful agencies and appliances for care and training of the patients, it has long been regarded as essential to the smooth and efficient working of the institution that there should be a recreation hall for large assemblies of the patients, combining a suitable and commodious hall for services and associated entertainments, as well as a spacious playroom for the use of the girls and junior boys in inclement weather. The provision of such an adjunct was one of the desirable objects constantly kept in view by the late Dr. De Vitré, the first Chairman of the Central Committee ; Dr. Shuttleworth, the medical superintendent, has repeatedly urged its importance as an agency of ameliorative influences ; and at the annual meetings of the Asylum supporters it has frequently been pointed out that hitherto the accommodation for systematic recreation has been limited and incomplete. Seeing, then, that a recreation hall was a consummation devoutly to be wished, the Central Committee appealed for funds and help in this direction, with the result that in 1886 the

sponse was sufficiently encouraging to induce them to obtain plans d estimates for a new building. Three donations of £500 each m Lord Winmarleigh, whose constant and devoted services had l to the new building being named after him, from Mr. William ttersall, of Quarry Bank, Blackburn, and from the Trustees of : late Mr. F. A. Argles, of Milnthorpe, acted as an incentive to ertion, and with other donations justified the commencement of ilding operations.

The plans submitted by Messrs. Paley and Austin were proved, and the work of erection was commenced in November, 86. The building is durable, handsome, lofty, and spacious. It situated at the north end of the block of offices, and connected th the main building by a covered passage, which gives access r all the inmates. In architectural style it harmonises with the joining workshop and laundry block. The hall is 79ft. in length the front of the orchestra, and 52ft. in width. It is divided into ntre and side divisions by four "bays" of light cast-iron pillars nning up to and supporting the roof. The central division rises an arched ceiling 40ft. high to the apex from the floor, and the de divisions have a flat ceiling 25ft. high. Four mullioned indows give light in each side. At the south end is placed a ised permanent platform, 21ft. 0in. deep and 38ft. wide, opening to the hall by a large arch. Various apartments and storerooms e placed under the platform. At the north end are placed the itside entrance and lobbies, with staircase access to a large llery accommodating 200 people. Altogether the hall will seat o persons. Ample exit is provided in case of emergency, and ecial provision has been made for the heating, lighting, and ntilation of the hall. On the ground floor, and under a portion the large hall, is a playroom for girls and junior boys (the senior ys having a room already provided) 51ft. wide and 73ft. long, vered with solid blocks, laid in asphalt, on a bed of concrete.

The work has been carried out under the supervision of the chitects by the following contractors:—Masonry, Mr. W. War-

brick; joiners' work, Mr. W. Huntington; slating and plastering, Messrs. R. Hall & Son; plumbing and glazing, Mr. W. Huthersall, painting, Mr. Thomas Standen; heating, Messrs. Seward and Co.; whilst the building has been fitted throughout with patent ventilators by the Æolus Water Spray Ventilating Co., London. Mr. J. Combe, the permanent clerk of the works at the Asylum, acted as clerk of the works in the erection of this building. The cost of the new structure reached £6,300.

Lord Winmarleigh, in a few brief sentences, presented to Lord Herschell a richly-chased silver key, requesting him to open the door and invite the company to enter. On a shield in the centre of the handsomely-chased handle of the key was the following inscription:—"Winmarleigh Recreation Hall. Opened by the Right Hon. Lord Herschell, September 17th, 1888." The key, which was enclosed in a morocco case, was supplied by Mr. Bell, silversmith, Market Street.

The majority of the visitors having spent a pleasant hour in the inspection of the various departments of the Institution, at half-past one o'clock assembled in the De Vitré Hall, where the first ceremony in the day's proceedings—that of presenting the portrait of Mr. Diggens—took place. To the late Mr. J. P. Chamberlain Starkie, we believe, the credit is due for originating the idea of obtaining a portrait of Mr. Diggens and presenting it to the Royal Albert Asylum, and he was fortunate in securing the hearty approval and co-operation of Sir Thomas Storey. Both gentlemen had been connected with the Central Committee of the Asylum during the whole period of Mr. Diggens's secretariat, and as Vice-Chairmen of the House Committee, had had many opportunities of judging of his character and abilities.

The picture is an excellent likeness, and was generally admired by the visitors. It represents Mr. Diggens seated in an arm chair, with his legs crossed one over the other, and his right elbow resting on the corner of a desk, upon which lie a minute book

a bundle of papers. On his knee is an open pamphlet which he :rusing, and if one might judge from the well known deep blue :r, this item in the picture is meant to represent one of the ıal reports of the Institution. The portrait is enclosed in a ıble frame, at the foot of which is inscribed :—" James Diggens, secretary of the Royal Albert Asylum, Lancaster. Appointed . Presented by the members of the central committee. Painted ydney Hodges, 1888." During the ceremony Lord Winmar- ı, as Chairman of the Central Committee, presided, being mpanied on the platform by the Right Hon. Lord Herschell, Right Hon. Lord Egerton, of Tatton, the Right Hon. J. T. ert, Sir F. T. Mappin, Bart., M.P., Sir James Ramsden, Mr. G. Ainslie, M.P., the High Sheriff of Lancashire (Mr. Oliver wood), Sir A. Fairbairn, Sir T. Storey, Mr. W. H. Higgin, Q.C., Archdeacon Hornby, &c.

The second feature in the day's proceedings was the unveiling e statues of Her Majesty the Queen and the late Prince Consort, h have been presented to the Institution by Mr. James Harrison, ornden, Tunbridge Wells. The figures, which are placed in :s over the massive arched doorway at the main entrance, have sculptured in Longridge stone by Mr. Bridgeman, of Lichfield. ceremony of unveiling the statues was performed by Mr. ison, who made a very brief speech, requesting Lord Egerton atton to accept the present on behalf of the Central Committee.

From the speech of Lord Herschell, I extract these interesting rvations :—" During the seventeen years the Royal Albert um has been in operation, 1,151 patients had been cared for: : had died, and there were now 553 inmates. There had been arged from the Institution 424, and of that number four were arged absolutely cured, retaining no trace of imbecility. That a remarkable result, and one which not long ago would have deemed impossible, and if the Institution had done no more it d alone have justified its establishment, and the time and money t upon it. But, in addition, 110 had left greatly improved; 120

moderately improved; and 125 slightly improved. There were only 65 in whom no improvement had been traced. If we reflected for a moment on what that gradual improvement meant, one might see how much had been done by that Institution, not only to add to the happiness of those unfortunate inmates, but also to that of the numbers which constituted the families to whom they belonged. They had taken from those families the burden of watching over those for whom they were ill-fitted to care. For every one whom they thus benefitted, they cheered and brightened the lives of three, four, five, half-a-dozen others. He could not but think that that record of 1 per cent. absolutely cured and 84 per cent. improved was a matter upon which they might well be congratulated. It might be interesting to enquire what had been the future life of those who had enjoyed the benefits of that Institution. The career had been traced of 176 who left there after completing their full term. Of these 18 or rather more than 10 per cent., were now earning wages; 9 were employed in remunerative work at home; 6 more were in a position to keep themselves by earning wages, although at that moment out of work; 38 were more or less useful in their own homes: 39 remained at home and were not quite the burden that they formerly were. The great object of that Institution was, as Dr. Shuttleworth, the medical superintendent, had stated, to try and find out what was the particular faculty which might be developed and turned to account. That work was often one of great difficulty, but it was not insuperable, and it was by specially cultivating these faculties that such great results could be achieved.

It was estimated that in the Seven Northern Counties, from which that Institution drew its inmates there were, under 20 years of age, 4,800 imbeciles. In the country as a whole, the number under 20 years of age was something over 18,000. Yet in all the Institutions of the country, provided for the reception of such cases, there was only room for 2,400 inmates. It was obvious, therefore, that there were multitudes who were year by year still being deprived of the possibility of future happiness and usefulness which might be theirs if funds were provided to enable these Institutions to do

rger work than they were at present doing. Even the Institution der whose auspices they met that day could accommodate 47 ore patients if there were only funds to support them. This extra ovision would entail the contribution of £1,480. Surely there uld be,no reason, considering the wealth of the seven northern unties, for the continuance of this state of things. The Institution ould not be prevented from doing the work for which it was pable ; and he hoped that by the next time they met all the vacant om would be usefully occupied. The ladies had done much for e Institution. The annual subscriptions amounted to £4,500, and that sum the ladies had collected £2,000. (Applause.) He pealed to them to add to the obligation by collecting the additonal 1,480. The ladies had a happy audacity which did not characterise e other sex when seeking to replenish the empty coffers of a rity, and he hoped they would still further usefully exercise this luable faculty. The Recreation Hall to be clear of debt required 1,533 to be raised, besides the modest sum of £150 for the supply furniture ; and there was another deficit in connection with the ovision of two large boilers, a new boiler house, and certain im-ovements in the laundry and the heating apparatus, which left 1,165 to be raised to fully pay for what had been done. The bare ital of the facts he had detailed was far more eloquent than words uld be, and if it did not dispose them, or those who would learn facts, to aid the Institution more in future, no eloquence the st bewitching could do so. In asking them to drink to the pros-rity of the Institution, he called upon them to resolve to do all in eir power, by the assistance they were able to render, to ensure e prosperity they so heartily desired."

The general Secretary is Mr. James Diggens, Royal Albert ylum, Lancaster. Offices :—Royal Albert Asylum, Lancaster ; Exchange Chambers, Bank Street, Manchester.

The Ripley Hospital.

Earlier on we alluded to the tomb of Julia Ripley, relict of mas Ripley, a native of Lancaster and a Liverpool merchant, as

one of our old city's chief benefactresses. Here, then, are we great orphanage, built in the early pointed style of the century, called "The Ripley Hospital." This Hospital was by the said lady at a cost of £25,000 for the education and m ance of three hundred orphan and fatherless children of La and Liverpool, special preference being, of course, given children born in the former. Candidates must be natives caster, or within a radius of fifteen miles thereof, or nat Liverpool, or within a radius of seven miles of that port an in each case within the County of Lancaster only. The Inst was erected in the shape of the letter E, so as to form two of equal proportion; in the one there is accommodation f hundred and fifty boys, and in the other accommodation same number of girls. Candidates for admission must be b the age of seven and eleven, and may remain—boys unti fifteenth year, girls until their sixteenth year. In the cent jection is the main entrance, and beneath the tower, which i high. There is a clock in the tower, and the latter is pierce three tall lancet lights on each side. Each wing is 130ft. lo 68ft. high. The principal is the Rev. W. L. Appleford, M.. matron Miss McLeod. The Trustees are the Lord Bishop diocese, the Lord Bishop of Liverpool, the Vicar of Lancast Allen), Sir Thomas Brocklebank, Bart., Liverpool; Sir T Storey, Knight, Lancaster; the Rev. C. Twemlow Royds, He and the Clerk to the Trustees is Mr. G. W. Maxsted, sc Lancaster.

Messrs. Paley and Austin are to be congratulated erecting such an excellent chapel in connection with the Hospital. It is thoroughly in keeping with the hospital bu generally, and reflects credit upon architects and builders ali one of the local journals the following description of the new appears, and will doubtless be read by friends of the Hospit others with interest: -The Chapel forms the completion scheme of addition and alteration which was commenced in t 1885, and which with the exception of the chapel was complet

ago. As accommodation for 100 additional children was red, the old school buildings have been adapted and added to omestic portion of the Hospital, giving additional dormitories, robe-rooms, lavatories, &c., and new schools with class-rooms built as one-storey wings on each side of the main front, and a ous covered play-ground was provided both for boys and girls. ie rear of the main building there have been built a large ming-bath, and a complete washhouse and laundry block with sary boilers and other fittings. The carpenters' shop and the en-offices have been enlarged and refitted. The Ripley ital Chapel is of the decorated style of architecture, and sts of a nave, chancel, and south aisle, with vestry on the side of the chancel, over which is the organ gallery opening ches with corbelled balconies into the chancel of the south

The chancel, 26ft. wide by 34ft. long, has a stone-groined g 35ft. high at the crown, divided equally into two bays by a red shaft on either side, which branch at the springing into the ing ribs. The stonework between the ribs is relieved by s of red Runcorn stone. The diagonal ribs at the four corners n shafts which are supported by corbels richly carved with oliage. The choir stalls, prayer desks, lectern, and pulpit oak richly carved with tracery and leaf foliage. The chancel nent is of encaustic and plain tiles divided by strips of stone. ave, 72ft. long, is divided from the chancel by a chancel arch, high to the apex. Ample accommodation is provided in the for the inmates, who enter this Chapel by a covered way cted with the main building. The seats are terminated at the end by a panelled oak arch, 9ft. high, across the full width of ave and 9ft. out from west wall. In the south aisle, which is ed from the nave by an arcade of three bays with clustered s and capitals, accommodation is provided for 150 adult ippers, and these sittings are approached by a door to be used e public at the north side of the chancel arch. The nave is ed by a massive pitchpine roof of eleven principals with ied spandrills. The roofs of the aisle and organ chamber are f pitchpine. The floors under the seats are of solid wood

blocks, and the aisles are flagged. The outside stonework, for dressings and walling, is of Lancaster stone, and the inside dres and walling, which is ashlar throughout, is of Stourton (Ches stone. The roof is covered with Westmorland slates from Longridge Fell Quarries. The chancel roof is surmounted tall octagonal flêche, the lower part of which contains a which formerly belonged to the Parish Church peal, and r which runs an over-hanging gallery of oak. The total height the top of the flêche to the ground is 100ft. The Chapel accommodate 300 children and 150 adults. It contains a three-manual organ, built by Messrs. Wilkinson & Sons, of Ke opened in 1890. The edifice was erected in 1888. The res Principal and Chaplain, the Rev. Walter Langley Appleford, M was appointed in 1882.

The orphan boys and girls who compose the congreg proper are extremely well behaved during the hours of d service. Some of the older boys are annually chosen to fil positions of "churchwardens and sidesmen," and very creditab they perform their official duties. The Chapel is open t general public, who thoroughly appreciate the order, hearti and melody characterising the Sabbath worship of the F children. Great credit is due to the Head Master, Mr. C. G and to the Head Mistress, Miss M. Snalam, together with able staff of assistants, for the excellent training—moral, relig and secular which under the supervision of the Rev. W Appleford, they daily endeavour to impart to their juvenile cha

In its object and intention the Ripley Hospital is very si to the famous Christ's Hospital (Blue Coat School), London. foundation stone was laid on July 14th, 1856, and the opening mony took place amidst much public rejoicing on Nov. 3rd, the anniversary of the birthday of the foundress. Mrs. Ripley for many years to carry on the work of the Institution, and a death in 1881, the charity was vested in the seven Trustees t named.

The Workhouse.

The old Workhouse of Lancaster originally stood near to the ite Cross. It was deemed too small, and in June, 1787, it was ided by the Council to erect a more commodious building on a tion of the Moor.

The following is a copy of the agreement which was made ween William Watson, Esq., Mayor of Lancaster, Robert lison, and John Warbrick, the bailiffs, and Edward Batty, rchwarden, and John Shaw, Robert Inman, Joshua Robinson, Thomas Barrow, overseers :—

"Whereas the present house for the reception, maintenance, and residence e poor of the Borough and Township of Lancaster is too small and inconvenient :

It is become highly necessary to build a poor-house, and the Churchwardens Overseers have applied to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty as Lords of the or.

And the Mayor, &c., are willing and did represent the propriety thereof to ldermen and Council in Council assembled 21st June, 1787.

And it was unanimously resolved that a convenient quantity of ground on aster Moor should be enclosed under 43 Elizabeth.

These present witness that in consideration of the comfortable provision and ence that will be made for the poor

The Mayor, &c., do give and grant liberty to erect a proper and convenient house on a piece of common ground on Lancaster Moor, betwixt the two high- there, near to the stone quarries; and also to enclose from the waste or mon 30 customary acres of 7 yards to the rood.

Witnesses, THOMAS SHEPHERD.
THOMAS EDELSTON."

The present Workhouse, certain portions of which were uilt in 1889-90, was erected in 1787-8, at a cost of £1,050, ch Clarke says was borrowed. Ten acres of land were enclosed n the common for the use of the poor. In 1841-2 the Poorhouse enlarged at a cost of £4,000. The Union embraces 24 town- s, covers an area of 57,141 acres, and contains a population of 51,987 people.

Among past governors of the Lancaster Workhouse, one hundred and two years old, I may mention the following in tion, as far as possible, according to an aged informant's staten Mr. Nicholas Robinson (1788); Mr. James Rothwell, Mr. Crays Mr. Thomas Watkinson, who in 1840 was fined £5 and 19s. for brutally assaulting Mary Dixon, a pauper. Then came Hughes, appointed 1843, succeeded by Mr. James Stringer, 22nd, 1845. After him came Mr. Blezzard, Mr. Edmondson, Mr. Smith, appointed 1866, and governor 21 years. He followed by Mr. Roach, and Mr. Flowett, and then cam present master, Mr. W. Wells, who conducts the house efficiently and is ably seconded by Mrs. Wells, the matron.

The Chairman of the Poor-law Board is the Rev. C Twemlow Royds, M.A., Rector of Heysham, and the cl Joseph Ennion, Esq.; auditor, Percy J. Hibbert, Esq.; medical officer, Dr. Johnson, St. Leonardgate; Union reli officer, J. R. B. Pilkington, Dalton Square. Mr. James Gran clerk to the Union many years, and prior to his appointmer post was held by Mr. S. Simpson, appointed in December, In 1806 the poor rate was 2s 8d. A few years before it was 5

There used to be a windmill on the moor behind the V house. One or two persons were killed when it was blown The late Mr. William Cleminson spoke to having seen the and an "Old Inhabitant" confirmed the statement. It ap that it was a square mill removed from St. Michael's and above the gate on the Quernmore Road from the Poorhouse, 40 yards from the road. It never got to work, but was down and killed a man whose name the "Old Inhabitant" be was Herdman.

The Cemetery.

The Cemetery, with its three neat mortuary Chapels, i to the Park. It was opened in 1855, and in it are many adm memorials of gilded marble and granite, and many a local w

has his virtues and talents unostentatiously alluded to upon the same, as likewise upon many less imposing leaves which form this large library of stone volumes. The terraces are well arranged, and the undulating character of the "plots of death" makes the idea of a gloomy side scarcely admissible. The registrar is Mr. John Barton. This garden of death is well worth a visit on account of the vast expanse of country you gain from its more elevated or centre points. Its area is 21 acres.

Among many beautiful memorials is one :—

"IN MEMORY OF
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
MATTHEW TALBOT BAINES,
BORN FEBRUARY 17TH, 1799,
DIED JANUARY 23RD, 1860;
ALSO OF
ANN,
WIDOW OF THE ABOVE,
BORN NOVEMBER 17TH, 1798,
DIED JUNE 22ND, 1874."

Mrs. Baines was the daughter of Mr. Lazarus Threlfall, of Lancaster. This lady met with her death owing to a railway accident at Scorton.

In this cemetery lie the remains of the Rev. Joseph Rowley, the Rev. Dr. Hathornthwaite, the Rev. George Morland, Captain Hansbrow, Dr. DeVitré, Dr. Broadhurst, and many other local celebrities. The grounds are kept in excellent order by the registrar and his staff.

THE LUNE FISHERY.

The Lune Fishery demands a few observations. Everyone familiar with Lancaster history must know that the Lune salmon stands high in the estimation of every judge of good river fish. The Lune Fishery is very ancient. It extended from Denny Beck to

Scaleford, a little below St. George's Quay, and previous to the Reformation belonged to the Abbot and Convent of Furness, subject to a claim to a third draught, in part of the fishery called St. Mary's Pot, and to an alternative draught in all the other parts of it, claimed and established by the Priory of the Church of St. Mary in Lancaster, in virtue of an ancient deed made by the Abbot of Furness. Upon the surrender and dissolution of monasteries, Beaumont Fishery, as it was called, became vested in the Crown, and was subsequently held by Francis Mustall, George Southworth, and John Ayliffe successively, as lessees, at an annual rent of £12. In the fourth year of Charles I. it passed by patent, along with other possessions, under the great seal of the Duchy of Lancaster, to Edward Ditchfield, Richard Dalton, and others, and to their heirs and assigns. It afterwards passed by demise of Thomas Foster and others, and in 1759 was conveyed in fee by purchase to the ancestor of the Bradshaws, of Halton Hall, who enjoyed the right of the Lune Fishery exclusively upon payment of a fee farm rent of £12 to the representatives of George (Monk), Duke of Albemarle, to whom the possessions, of which this fishery formed a part, were granted by Charles II. soon after the Restoration. The river has always been famed for its salmon fry or smelts, and in 1825 the estimated value of the fishery was £500 per annum. There is now, and long has been, a Lune Fishery Board, the chairman of which is Mr. Fenwick, of Burrow Hall. The Secretary, Mr. W. T. Sharp, has kindly forwarded the following information:--The Lune, Wyre, Keer and Cocker Fishery Board was established under the provisions of the Salmon Fisheries Act, 1865. The certificate of the district, signed by the Home Secretary, bearing date the 18th January, 1866. The Halton Fishery is now held by Mr. Edmund Sharpe, and the Skerton Fishery by Mr. T. Thompson.

Seats Near Lancaster.

Aldcliffe Hall (the seat of Mr. E. B. Dawson), Ashton Hall (formerly the seat of Thomas, first Lord Gerard, and afterwards

the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon), Bare House, Beaumont Cote, Bolton Lodge, Carnforth Lodge, Cawood (where the North family once resided), Crow Trees, Dalton Hall (the residence of Edmund Hornby, M.P., 1807), Ellel Grange, Ellel Hall, Gunnerthwaite, Hall Garth, Kellet (now vacant), Halton Hall, Halton Park, Heyning Hall, Hilderstone Hill House, Hornby Castle (formerly the seat of the Monteagles, and now the stately abode of the representative of the Fosters, of Queensbury, Yorkshire), Hornby House, Kier Bank Hall (a seat of the Martons), Leighton Hall (where reside the Gillows), Lune Bank (Mr. Housman's), Lunefield (a delightful spot, once the residence of the Carus family), Melling Hall, Newland Hall, Polefield, Quarnmoor Park (formerly the dwelling place of the Clifford family, and now of a branch of the very ancient family of Garnett), Starbock Lodge, Stodday Lodge, Swarthdale House, Thurland Castle, Thurnham Hall (the old home of the Daltons), and last, but not least, must be mentioned Holker Hall, the favourite dwelling of the Duke of Devonshire.

Lune Villa was erected by Mr. John Cumpsty, of the old firm of Bradshaw and Cumpsty, drapers, Market Street. Mr. Cumpsty died on the 8th of October, 1815, aged 47 years. He was the son of William Cumpsty, who died September 26th, 1803, aged 69.

Scale Hall was the property of the Rev. Geoffrey Hornby, Rector of Winwick. It was occupied by the Rev. James Stainbank, Rector of Halton, and perpetual curate of Over Kellet, and also by the Higgin family. Beaumont Hall was the seat of Edward F. Buckley, Esq. The Cole family resided here in the seventeenth century. Stodday Lodge was for some years the home of the Arthingtons who came from Leeds. Thomas Arthington, Esq., father of John Arthington, Esq., of Arthington Hall, was High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1767. He died in 1801. He was one of the founders of the Old Bank, Leeds. Ashton Hall demands a special notice since it has long been the seat of seats, as one may say, in the neighbourhood of Lancaster. There are about 21 Ashtons in England, according to Carlisle's Dictionary, Lewis gives 18; and

the suburbs of many places in this county boast their Ash-tons or tuns (aesc an ash, and tun a town), as a reference to a comprehensive chart will at once show. The real name of this place or full name is Ashton-cum-Stodday, the stodday denoting "the stud of wild horses on the wood sheltered shaw or shay." In the *Coucher Book of Furness Abbey* we meet with stodfaldwra, which means "stud of wild horses with fold near the angle of the field." Anglo Saxon, stod a horse, *fald* a fold, *vra* or *wra*, an angle or corner. The old chronicles inform us that Ashton Hall, Lancaster, "was the ancient seat of the De Couceys, out of which family it passed by marriage to Sir John de Coupland, the hero of Neville's Cross. In 1445, it became the property of Sir Robert Lawrence, knight, who received his titular distinction at the hands of Lord Stanley, at Huttonfield, in Scotland. From the Lawrences the Manor and Hall passed to the Radcliffes, through the Butlers, and from them by marriage to Sir Gilbert Gerrard, ancestor to Lord Gerrard, of Bromley. Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress, of Digby, Lord Gerrard, having married James, Earl of Arran, created fourth Duke of Hamilton in 1679, it thus came into the Hamilton family. The ancient owners of the Hall, the De Couceys, where the family who enjoyed what has long been known as the De Coucey privilege, which consisted of standing before the sovereign covered, was granted by King John in 1203, under the following circumstances:— King John and Phillip II. of France agreed to settle a dispute respecting the Duchy of Normandy by single combat. John De Coucey, Earl of Ulster, was the English champion, and no sooner put in his appearance than the French champion put spurs into his horse and fled. The King inquired of the earl what reward should be given him and he replied: "Titles and land I want not, of these I have enough, but in remembrance of this day I beg the boon for myself and successors to remain covered in the presence of your highness and all future sovereigns of the realm." In 1853, the Starkie family of Huntroyde Hall, Padiham, purchased the Ashton Manor estates, and Mr. J. P. Chamberlayne Starkie, J.P., resided there until his sudden decease in 1888. This gentleman was brother to Col. Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie who is descended from

Hugh Starkeye, Esquire, gentleman usher to King Henry VIII. whose tomb is to be seen with effigy thereon in the church of Chad, Over-cum-Delamere, Cheshire. About six years ago on Hall became the property of Mr. James Williamson, M.P., paid £100,000 for it.

LE OF THE DUKE OF HAMILTON AND BRANDON'S LANCASHIRE ESTATES IN 1853.

The Hall and estate were bought by the Starkie family for ,000. The estate contained 1,540 acres of land. The Scotforth e of 117a. 2r. 13p. was reserved; the reserved price, £9,600, not g bid. The Holleth and Forton estate of 361a. 2r. 8p. was hased by Mr. Gardner, of Liverpool, for £9,400. The Nateby erty, comprising 1,802a. 2r. 28p. was bought by Mr. William iall, of Farrington Lodge, for £45,700. The Barnacre estate 341a. 3r. 32p. was bought in at £104,000, the highest bid having £90,000. The Nether Wyresdale estate of 4,027a. or. 21p. bought by Mr. Ormerod, of Bolton, for £110,500. The eley estate of 693a. or. 14p. was also purchased by Mr. Ormefor £35,100. as well as the Cabus property of 1,359a. or. 6p. £54,100. The total price realised for the estates sold was 9,800, and the computed value of the estates reserved £113,700. ether the Duke of Hamilton's Lancashire estates were reckoned e worth £443,500, the total acreage being about 13,243 acres. rage price per acre, including buildings, &c., would be about 10s. od. The land generally, realised about 32 years' hase." Archibald, Duke of Hamilton, died at Ashton Hall, on 16th February, 1819, in his 79th year. He was succeeded by ander, his son.

Ashton Hall contained the following pictures which it is ved were removed to Hamilton Palace, Scotland: Portrait of abeth Gerard, Duchess of Hamilton, the Marquis of Douglas Clydesdale, and Lord Archibald Hamilton, by Gainsborough; Duke of Bedford; a Head, by Rembrandt; Clelia escaping from

the Roman camp, by Raphael ; a Boar Hunt, by Snyders ; a large Landscape by Berghen ; and Original Cartoons, by Leonardi da Vinci, from his celebrated painting of the Last Supper.

Another matter I may just as well allude to. "You have never said anything about Cromwell and Cromwell's Steps," say some. I have not, and for the very best reason, viz., that I have not been able to find anything indicative of the Lord Protector's presence in Lancaster, and as far as the "steps" are concerned, I believe fancy rather than fact has given them their noteworthy name.

The Local Press.

The *Lancaster Gazette* commenced June 20th, 1801. On Aug. 9th, 1834, Mr. William Minshull disposed of the *Lancaster Gazette* to Mr. C. E. Quarme. Miss Minshull gave up her interest in the *Gazette* in August, 1834. Mr. Minshull died on the 19th May, 1833. Mr. Quarme ceased to be proprietor of that journal on the 30th of September, 1848, when Mr. G. C. Clark became owner of the plant, &c. In 1874, Mr. William King acquired the property and still retains it. Mr. Quarme died August 16th, 1879, aged 84. The *Gazette*, originally *Gazetteer*, until 1st of January, 1804, was started in Benson's Court, (Mansergh's yard). The office was subsequently removed to Great John Street, and in 1842, to Market Street, where it still remains. The *Lancaster Guardian*, was established in 1836, by Mr. A. Milner, and the Messrs. Milner are still proprietors of this weekly journal. The *Lancaster Observer* was founded in 1860 by Mr. Thos. Edmondson, who sold it to Mr. T. C. Bell in 1874. The first supplement of the *Lancaster Gazette* appeared on the 18th of April, 1812.

The Green Lane Murder.

About two miles out of Lancaster, going south, towards Galgate, is a very secluded lane called Green Lane, a lane like many others in this part of the country, thoroughly rural, and far from

an dwelling. A stranger would scarcely find it, and few he agricultural community have any occasion to find it or ng it. Prior to January 11th, 1866, this isolated bye-way notoriety, but was one of those peaceful poetical spots "far madding crowd," and full of beauty in the beautiful seasons ar. But let a stranger pass along it now, and he will be l to find a small tombstone, upon which appears the g inscription :—

IN MEMORY OF
ELIZABETH NELSON,
OF SKERTON, SPINSTER,
AGED 31,
WHO, AT THIS SPOT,
N THE EVENING OF THURSDAY, JANUARY 11TH, 1866,
BARBAROUSLY MURDERED, IN DEFENCE OF HER CHASTITY.
LORD THOU HAST SEEN MY WRONG; JUDGE THOU MY
—*Lam. c. III., v. 49.*

he poor woman was discovered early on the following morn- y covered with a shroud—a natural shroud of snow, typical, of all that is chaste and pure, by a man going to his work. y was fearfully bruised, and showed signs of a terrible with her vile murderer or murderers, who have never to been discovered. It has been remarked by some of the perstitious that there has always been a downfall of snow nniversary of the dreadful tragedy; but this assertion is . There is still a brother of the victim residing in r, and other relatives. The stone mentioned above hmoor blue stone, and was erected by public subscrip- r. John Thompson, of Penny Street, was the engraver, at first refused to make any charge for the memorial, being pressed to accept payment, he generously offered a stone over the young woman's remains at Aughton, large. On behalf of the family of the victim subscriptions n from rich and poor, and a general feeling of sorrow

pervaded the whole district. The lane in which the murder took place leads from Burrow to Hazlerigg, and the man who found the victim was Thomas Wilkinson, of Burrow Beck.

CENTENARIANS.

There have been during the century two centenarians in Lancaster, one John Berry, who died on the 4th December, 1807, and a woman named Bainbridge, who lived in St. Leonard Gate, and died on the 1st of April, 1873.

There have been some curious names in our town and such are still extant, as for instance, those of Physick and Pharaoh.

In 1783, there was married to Mr. Samuel Brian, cabinet maker, a Miss *Repentance* Walmsley. Both parties belonged to Lancaster. Brian, whose name means "voice of thunder" certainly took Repentance to Church ("Repentance not to be repented of," surely) and married her. To-day a name no less strange is that of the chief resident officer of the Castle—William Repulse Shenton, but Mr. Shenton was born on her Majesty's ship "Repulse" about 1842, hence the name, not unwisely given, in such a case.

Two or three years ago Mr. Justice Wills was sitting at the Lancaster Assizes, and just over a hundred and four years ago from that period, a Mr. Justice Willes sat at the Lancaster Assizes, in April, 1784.

The Lancaster Quarter Sessions are held on the first Monday after the 31st of March, 24th of June, 11th of October, and 28th of December. The chairman of the Quarter Sessions is John Fell, Esq., the magistrates' clerk, Mr. H. J. J. Thompson. The County Petty Sessions are held every Saturday at the Crown Court.

The Judge of the County Court is Millis Coventry, Esq.; Registrar, Mr. W. T. Sharp.

A decided improvement has been made in what may justly be med the boulevard of Lancaster, namely, the Victoria Avenue, which the public are indebted to the present Mayor, Mr. Charles ades (brother-in-law of the Jubilee Mayor, Sir Thomas Storey). e allude to the planting of trees on each side of the road for up- ards of a mile, and the placing of comfortable seats at certain ints, at a cost of something like £700. Lancaster has for many ars possessed a few lovers of nature and art also, and possibly society, established in the year 1820, for promoting the fine arts s done a little towards implanting in the breasts of a succeeding neration an honest regard for nature as well as for the canvas d the brush.

The Lancaster brogue is what may be termed a transition ogue. It differs much from the vulgar tongue of the average uth or West Lancashire man's, and is largely made up of West- rland and Yorkshire modes of pronunciation. For "I am," the ncaster person usually says "I is." "I is well," or "I isn't well" a sample, as also is—"If thou is ready, let's ga t'at fair, it's nae er fur, an' lile Jacky ul luk efther t' bee'as while we git back. ere's nat ower mitch wark just now an' it'll be a gert tre'at fur e, I's sure." (Sure is sounded as sewer). There is a strong ttural sound increasing very much as you get out into the sur- nding villages, northward especially. There is very much Norse the Lancaster dialect.

The Lancaster people may be fairly enough marked off as ewd, cautious, slow but sure, very conservative, and particularly erse from strangers for a long period. Inquisitiveness is a ncashire trait, not so remarkably indulged in, be it said, in the nty town, as in places further south. Their business system and mptitude, whether of an agricultural or commercial nature, will k with those of denizens in any of the larger centres of industry.

There is a spirit of enterprise apparent to-day, certain to der the town distinguished as a commercial centre as well as for

its grey antiquity. The only danger is that commerce will obliterate the few public memorials of the past yet remaining amongst us.

The fairs held in the town are as follow :—Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, before the first Sunday in the new year, horses ; May 1st, cattle ; May 2nd, horses, and sheep ; May 3rd, toys ; July 5th, cattle, July 6th, wool, horses, and sheep ; July 7th, toys ; October 10th, cattle ; October 11th, horses and sheep ; October 12th, toys. Cheese fairs first Wednesday in February, May, July, August, October, and December. The hirings are held at Whitsuntide and Martinmas.

CHAPTER XIV.

BOWERHAM BARRACKS—THE FIRST ROYAL LANCASHIRE REGIMENT OF MILITIA—"KING'S OWN"—LANCASTER KINGS OF ARMS AND LANCASTER HERALDS—LIST OF PAST KINGS-OF-ARMS AND HERALDS—LANCASTER COINS AND TOKENS—LANCASTER PROBATE COURT—LANCASTER POST OFFICE—BOROUGH WAITS—BELLMAN'S PARROCK—OUR OLD HOUSES—CASTLE HILL HOUSE—FENTON-CAWTHORNE HOUSE—AN OLD TOWER—OLD WELLS—HOTELS.

T Bowerham are the Head-Quarters of the 4th Regimental District, commanded by Colonel Middleton. The Barracks was erected in 1876-80, the price for the land being £7,300, bid by Messrs. Myres, Veevers, and Myres, of Preston, on behalf of the War Office. This was at the rate of £433 per acre, or 1s. 4d. per yard. The estate was originally charity land, and formed part of the endowment of Penny's Hospital.

There are two portraits of considerable interest in the Mess m of the barracks. The first is thus inscribed :—

MAJOR GENERAL CHARLES TRELAWNEY.

n the original painting by "Kneller." He obtained a command 672, and served under Turenne ; was appointed Major in the 2nd giers Regiment, now the King's Own, in 1680, and Lieut-Colonel ommand the Regiment, shortly afterwards. In 1682, he was inted Colonel of the Regiment.

He commanded a Brigade at the Battle of the Boyne, and ed from the Regiment in 1691, on promotion, and being inted Governor of Plymouth. He died in 1731.

The second, and almost opposite the first, bears the follow inscription :—

GENERAL HENRY TRELAWNEY.

From the original painting by "Kneller." He obtained a comm as Captain in the 2nd Tangiers Regiment, now the King's Own 1680. He was at the Battle of Sedgemoor. He was promoted Lie Colonel in 1688, and was Colonel of the Regiment in 1692. retired from the Regiment in 1702, and died shortly afterwar He was M.P. for Plymouth from 1700 to 1702.

In another part of the room is a framed Certificate of Fr manship of the City of Cork. Here is a copy of it :—

"BE IT REMEMBERED that on the eighteenth day of Ma One thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven, Lieut-Gener Studholme Hodgson was by the unanimous consent of the may sheriffs and common council of the City of Cork admitted a enrolled a Freeman at large of the same. IN TESTIMONY where the common seal of the said city is hereunto ffixed the day and ye aforesaid."

The County of Lancaster has distinguished itself in arts a arms generations ago and its sons have ever been men who did n believe in doing things by halves, in fact, in half-hearted schem or projects or in half-hearted work, Lancastrians never did believ To do what requires doing heartily, thoroughly and well, leave it alone altogether is a true trait of Lancashire men. If the is work to be done, if it is absolutely necessary to do that wo then a prompt beginning is half of the turnpike to completio The history of the 1st Royal Lancashire Regiment of Militia prov the Red Rose spirit to be no less plucky in deeds of peace than deeds of war. The history of the 1st Lancashire Militia shows through that this same spirit permeates every capacity in the be of life, and I need not therefore apologise for venturing to incl

brief sketch of the "King's Own," in obedience to the suggestion ade by a gallant officer whose interest in the Regiment is well nown.

The oldest standing national force of these realms is the Militia, established by the father and brothers of Alfred the Great, etween the years of 872 and 901. In 1172, a commission of array as issued to raise a Militia—a term which by the way is the Anglised form of the Spanish *Milicia*, Latin *Miles*—and fifty-four years fter Henry II. revived the commission, and it was again revived in e reign of Mary I., 1557. This military force is said to have mounted to 160,000 men in 1623. The present Militia statutes date om 1661 to 1663. In 1796, a supplemental Militia Act was passed, d in 1802, a General Militia Act for England and Scotland was ssed, that for Ireland being passed seven years later. Acts to conlidate the Militia laws date from 1852-4. Owing to the prevailing inion that it was necessary to strengthen our defences against the ssibility of a French invasion, the act empowered Her Majesty to ise a force not exceeding 80,000 men, of which number 50,000 ere to be raised in 1852, and 30,000 in 1855; the quotas for each unty or riding to be fixed by an order in council. The Militia eserve Act was passed in 1867. Grose's "History of the British rmy" published in 1801 shows clearly the great utility of such a anding force as the Militia. But of these general observations ough. By the courtesy of Colonel Middleton and Colonel halley, J.P., I am able to place before my readers a very pleasant etch of the career of the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment, e depôt of which has been stationed since 1880 in our midst. An teresting summary by Colonel Middleton was written at Colonel halley's request for inclusion in this work.

In 1878 the territorial system was introduced into the British my; that is to say, each Regiment was given a certain area or trict in the country from which to obtain its recruits. Each giment was to consist of two Regular Battalions, one or two Militia Battalions, and one or more Volunteer Battalions.

One of the Regular Battalions was always to serve abroad, eith in India or in the Colonies, whilst the other was to be quartered Great Britain or in Ireland. A depôt was formed in a cent position in each district where the recruits both for the Regular Militia Battalions are drilled, and where the clothing and equipm are kept for Militia and Reserve men of the Regular Battali The town of Lancaster was selected as one of these depôts, wi Regimental District extending from Cockerham and Dolphinho to the north of the County of Lancaster. The Regiment post this district was the 4th Foot, and the district was accord numbered the 4th Regimental District. At this period the consisted of two Battalions, and with the two Battalions o 1st Lancashire Militia and the Volunteer Battalion then exi within the area assigned, there was thus formed the terri Regiment—now called The King's Own (Royal Lancaster) I ment.

It may not be uninteresting to those who are connected the County if a brief history of this distinguished Regiment is at this point, since it is one of the oldest Regiments in British Army. It was raised in 1680 by King Charles II., for vice in Tangiers. In 1684 it returned to England. It was eng at the battle of Sedgemoor, in 1685; at the battle of the Boyn 1690; and in 1692 it embarked for the Netherlands, and for part of the Army commanded by King William, in person. It present at the battle of Steinkirk, the relief of Furnes, the batt Landen and the sieges of Huy and Namur. In 1702, it for part of the expeditionary force to Cadiz, under General the D of Ormond. In 1704, it was engaged in the capture of Gibra and afterwards in defence of the fortress.

In 1715, this Regiment was selected to furnish the Guar Windsor Castle, on the accession of King George I., and for service His Majesty was graciously pleased to confer upon it title of "The King's Own," which honorary distinction it bear the present day. In 1745, it was sent to Scotland and was pre

battles of Falkirk and Culloden. In 1751, a warrant was to the Regiment styling it "The King's Own Royal Regi- ' and authorising it to wear as a badge, the "Lion of nd." It was in consequence of this distinction that in 1878, egiment was selected to form its Head Quarters in the Pala- of Lancaster, which also has for its arms the Royal Badge. In it served in the defence of Port St. Philip, in the Island of ca. In 1758, it proceeded to the West Indies, and took part attack on Martinico, the capture of Guadaloupe, Dominico, da, St. Lucie, St. Vincent and Havannah. In 1774, it em- l for North America, and was present at the actions of rd and Lexington, and at the battle of Bunker's Hill and engagements. In 1799, it embarked for Holland, and was t at the battle of Egmont-op-Zee. In 1807, it proceeded with peditionary force to Copenhagen, and in 1808, it embarked rtugal, advanced into Spain with Sir John Moore, took part retreat to Corunna, and at that battle greatly distinguished by defeating a flank attack made on the British Army by the h. In 1809, it formed part of the force under General the f Chatham, which was sent to Walcheren. In 1810, it again ded to the Peninsula, and took part in the defence of the lines res Vedras under Lord Wellington. In 1811, it was engaged battle of Sabugal, in the skirmish near Barba-del-Puerco, at ge of Ciudad Rodrigo, the storming of Badajoz, the battle of anca, the siege of Burgos, and the skirmish near the River . In 1813, it was present at the battle of Vittoria, the siege Sebastian, the passage of the River Bidassoa, the battles of e and Nive, and at the blockade of Bayonne. In 1814, it pro- l to America, and was present at the battle of Bladensburg, pture of Washington, the expedition against Baltimore, and ttle of Godly Wood—the expedition against New Orleans, e capture of Fort Bowyer. In 1815, it was present at the of Waterloo, advanced on Paris and formed part of the army upation in France, until 1818. In 1854, the Regiment em- l to take part in the Eastern Campaign, landed in the a in the September of that year, and was present at the

battles of Alma and Inkerman, and served in front of Sebastopol during the entire siege. In 1857, it took part in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny. In 1868, this same Regiment was engaged in the Abyssinian Campaign, and in 1879, in the Zulu War. Few Regiments in the British Army can show such a record of active service. The Barracks on Bowerham Hill was completed in June, 1880, and has since that time been occupied by the Depôt and Militia Staff of the Regiment. The following is a list of the Colonels who have been in command of the Regimental District since its establishment:—

Colonel A. C. K. Lock, (late 50th Regiment), from 1880 to 1884.
Colonel C. Eccles, (late King's Own), from 1884 to 1888.
Colonel O. R. Middleton, (late King's Own), from 1888 to the present time.

From Colonel Whalley's interesting book "Roll of Officers of the First Royal Lancashire Militia," I take the following items:—

Titles of the Regiment.

1642—Lancashire Regiment of Militia.
1761—Royal Lancashire Regiment of Militia.
1799—1st. Royal Lancashire Militia.
1831—1st Royal Lancashire Militia (The Duke of Lancaster's Own).
1881—3rd and 4th Battalions The King's Own (Royal Lancaster) Regiment.

Colonels Commanding the Regiment.

William ffarington, 1642.
William George Richard, 9th Earl of Derby, 1689.
Sir Henry Houghton, Bart., June 1st, 1715.
Edward, 11th Earl of Derby, October 25th, 1745.
James Smith Stanley, Viscount Strange, July 15th, 1760.
Edward, 12th Earl of Derby, February 14th, 1772.

nas Stanley, October 28th, 1783.
r Patten-Bold, January 18th, 1817.
ı Plumbe-Tempest, November 4th, 1819.
ı Talbot Clifton, October 8th, 1852.
iam Assheton Cross, December 8th, 1870.
ert Whitle, May 31st, 1872.
. Frederick Arthur Stanley, June 23rd, 1874. A.D.C. to the Queen.
nas Dawson Sheppard, September 26th 1877, commanding 2nd Battalion.
ge Blucher Heneage Marton, Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, commanding 3rd Battalion, March 20th, 1886.
ph Lawson Whalley, commanding 4th Battalion, November 26th, 1887.

It may here be interesting to note a few of the leading events ıe history of this, one of the oldest and most distinguished iments in the Militia service. The following facts are therefore n from the "Records of the Regiment," compiled by a local er, and partly from "Her Majesty's Army," by Walter ards :—

We find an honourable incident connected with it so early 542, when King Charles I. summoned to his Headquarters at t, Colonel and Captain ffarington, both officers of the Regiment. latter subsequently took an active part in the defence of Lathom se, and was named by Charles II. "Knight of the Royal Oak."

In the library of the House of Lords there is a Roll of Officers ıe Regiment called for by Parliament, and supplied by the Lord ıtenant of the County, This Roll is dated 1680. It was one of many demanded by the government of the day in order to ascer- the names of those officers who were Papists. This Roll I am to publish since a transcript of it has been kindly lent by nel Whalley, who obtained it direct from the House of Lords.

To the Right Honble. the Earl of Sunderland, one of His Ma'ties. principal Secretaries of State at Whitehall, London.

Knowsley, 28th Nov., 1680.

My Lord,

In obedience to His Ma'tie's commands contained in your Lo'pp's letter of the 19th, I have enclosed two Lists of the names of all the Deputy Lieutenants and the Officers of the Militia under my command, and am, my lord,

Your Lo'pp's most humble servant,

DERBY.

LANCASHIRE. NOVEMBER 28TH, 1680.

DEPUTY LIEUTENANTS.

William Spencer, Esq.	Alexander Rigby, Esq.
Sir Charles Hoghton.	Richard Atherton, Esq.
Sir Robert Bindlos.	Tho. Norris, Esq.
Sir Ralph Ashton.	Christopher Bannastre.
Sir Roger Bradshaigh.	Tho. Greenhalgh, Esq.,
Sir Peter Brooke.	Lawrence Rawstorne, Esq.
Richard Legh, Esq.	Miles Dodding, Esq.
Richard Kirkby, Esq.	Thomas Braddyll, Esq.
Roger Nowell Esq.	Daniel Fleminge, Esq.
Edward Fleetwood, Esq.	Curwin Rawlinson, Esq.

FOOT OFFICERS.

COLONELS. } The Earl of Derby, Roger Nowell, and Richard Kirkby, Esquires.

LIEUT.-COLONELS. } Sir Ralph Ashton, Lawrence Rawstorne, and Alexander Rigby, Esquires.

SERGEANT MAJORS. } Henry Farrington, John Parker and William Fleminge, Esquires.

CAPTAINS.

Sir Richard Standish, Thomas Ashurst, John Risley, John Ashton, Alexander Nowell, William Hulme, Robert Nowell, Adam Byrom,

mas Preston, Curwin Rawlinson, Ralph Longworth, James Morian, and Christopher Parker, Esquires.

LIEUTENANTS.

ry Slaughter, Esq.; John Widdowes, Richard Houghton, Peter dish, Thomas Gilliburne, Jeoffrey Holcroft, John Linnaker, iam Clayton, Samuell Bamford, Christopher Smith, Thomas worth, Robert Hough, Edward Cockshutt, William Cosill, iam Waller, John Kitchen, Randall Hunter, Nicholas Atkinson, ı Veale, Henry France, Peter Wall, and Richard Hudson, Gentlemen.

ENSIGNS.

ıaby Hesketh, Robert Moor, William Farrington, Robert kland, Hamblett Ashton, John Wilme, John Wright, John ıgh, Henry West, James Starkey, Symon Blakoe, John Lord, ı Heape, William Ashton, William Hoghton, Ralph Woodhouse, ı Dawson, Walter Chorley, William Higginson, Thomas Swarbrick, Robert Fisher, William Thompson, Gentlemen.

RTERMASTERS. } Thomas Moorcroft, Thomas Burne, and John Ryley.

HORSE OFFICERS.

TAINS. } The Earl of Derby, Thomas Greenhalgh, and Edward Rigby, Esquires.

TENANTS. } Henry Hoghton Ralph Eggerton and Thomas Lacy, Esquires.

NETS:—John Crosse, Ralph Browne, Alexander Johnson, Esqrs.

RTERMASTERS. } Richard Hodgson, William Tomlinson, and Hugh Bradshaw, Gentlemen.

TERMASTER:—Robert Roper, Gentleman.

At the period the roll refers to there was only one Regiment h was divided into Battalions, and the Officers were called ı to serve just as emergencies demanded.

It does not appear what part the Regiment took in the Revolution, but in 1690 we find it actively employed under King William III., in his Irish campaign, fighting at Carrickfergus, the Boyne and Athlone. At the Jacobite rising in 1715, the Regiment took part in "Preston Fight," losing no fewer than eleven officers and a hundred and five rank and file. Some of the Rebel Pikes taken on that occasion are in the Museum at Lancaster Castle.

The Regiment was again actively employed in "the 45," when the Lancaster Company under Captain Bradshaw, of Halton Hall, was attached to a Regiment of Volunteers called the "Liverpool Blues," had several engagements with the enemy, and was present at the capitulation of Carlisle.

In the year 1759, it was again embodied, and two years later, furnished a guard of honour to receive the Princess Charlotte when King George III. presented new colours at Warley Camp Essex: his Majesty directing that the Regiment for the future should be termed "His Majesty's Royal Regiment of Lancashire Militia," that the Colonel's company should be termed the "King's Company." The Regiment was again embodied from 1778 to 1783; and in 1794, on the occasion of a review at Brighton, supplied by special order, the body guard to the King. After service in various parts of England, the Lancashire Regiment, in 1798, volunteered for Ireland, and the following year was remarkable for the great number of volunteers furnished for the line; Captain Williamson, two Officers, and the whole of his Company joining the 36th Foot. Later on in the same year in consequence of the Supplementary Regiments being raised it was ordered to be called the 1st Royal Lancashire Militia. In 1803, it was again embodied, and received the order to wear the Lancastrian Red Rose on its colours. During the residence of the King at Weymouth, in 1805-1806, the Regiment was quartered there as a guard of honour. In the former year the King presented *Colonel Thomas Stanley and the Officers o

* His portrait now adorns the Shire Hall.

e Regiment with a pair of "Kettle Drums," which still adorn the ficers' Mess Room, and the following year Her Majesty, Queen iarlotte, presented new colours. In 1811, they were employed in e suppression of the Luddite Riots, at Nottingham, and in 1814, lunteered for Ireland, where previous to their departure for ngland in 1816, the Lord Lieutenant presented new colours, upon hich the Harp of Ireland was displayed.

In 1831, the title of "Duke of Lancaster's Own" was added the former designation of the Regiment, and for many years— t, indeed, till 1852—were they called out. In 1853, new colours ere presented by Mrs. Clifton, wife of Colonel John Talbot ifton, the old colours together with those of 1806 and 1816, were en to Colonel Plumbe-Tempest, the late commanding officer, who d served in the Regiment for the long period of 56 years. At the ne of the Crimean War they volunteered for foreign service, and oceeded to the Ionian Islands, being quartered at Fano, Paxo, nta Maura, and neighbouring Islands, in recognition of which rvice the word "Mediterranean" was ordered to be borne as a dis- ıction on their colours. In 1870, Mrs. Clifton again presented new lours, the previous pair being given to Colonel Clifton. They ain volunteered to serve abroad, in 1876-7, when relations with ıssia assumed a threatening aspect; an offer which was again made ring the Egyptian complications of 1882, and which obtained for e Commanding Officer, (Colonel Stanley, M.P.), the well merited mpliments of the then Secretary of State for War in the House of mmons; during that year the Regiment was quartered in ston. A second Battalion of the Regiment having been formed 1877, in 1880 Lady Constance Stanley, wife of Colonel Stanley, sented them with their first set of colours.

In 1889, the Regiment celebrated the bi-centenary of the edition to Ireland in 1689, under William III, when the Officers mmemorated the event by a large Ball, at Morecambe, where over friends of the Officers congratulated them upon the auspicious iversary. During the present year, the Regiment was aug-

mented by two more companies to each battalion; it now consists of 16 companies, with a strength of one thousand, seven hundred Officers and Men.

Pages 505-9, Volume ii, Macfarlane and Thompson's "History of England," give the fullest accounts of the battle in Parliament over the Militia Bill, in the time of Charles I.

On the most elevated part of the Lancaster Cemetery is a large Monument, which is inscribed thus:—

CRIMEA.

TO

THE IMPERISHABLE MEMORY OF

THE BRAVE

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS,

NATIVES OF LANCASTER AND THE NEIGHBOURHOOD,

WHO FELL IN THE RUSSIAN WAR,

A.D. MDCCCLIV.V.VI.

THIS MONUMENT

ERECTED BY PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTIONS

IS DEDICATED.

PRIVATES MATTHEW FELL, 23RD ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS; ROBERT KIRK, 44TH REGIMENT; W. H. L. QUITTENTON, 49TH REGIMENT; RICHARD BROWN, 55TH REGIMENT; RALPH BLEZARD, 72ND REGIMENT; WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, LAND TRANSPORT CORPS; SEAMAN EDWARD PARKINSON, H.M.S. VALIANT; GUNNER WILLIAM VERE, ROYAL ARTILLERY; PRIVATES WILLIAM LUND, STEPHEN HAYHURST, WILLIAM GRIME, THOMAS MILLER, 3RD BATT. GRENADIER GUARDS; PRIVATE DANIEL THOMPSON, SCOTS FUSILIER GUARDS; LANCE-CORPORAL JAMES WATERHOUSE, PRIVATE WM. LEADBETTER, 17TH ROYALS; PRIVATES WILLIAM DAWSON, GEORGE NIMMO, WILLIAM RABY, 4TH FOOT; PRIVATE ROBERT GARDNER, 21ST N.B. FUSILIERS.

IE LANCASTER KING OF ARMS and THE LANCASTER HERALD.

The former title was originally granted by Henry VI., the Herald "King of ms" being anterior to that period "Anjou King of Arms." The Cottonian MSS. itains a record of the alteration, and history generally, gives information concerning : marriage of Henry VI. to Margaret of Anjou, daughter of Reguier, titular King of cily, Naples and Jerusalem. It appears that when the French province of the aine, was ceded to Charles, uncle of Margaret, Henry VI. "by a singular incidence changed the title of 'Anjou King of Arms' in the Heralds' College to that LANCASTER *King of Arms.*'"

In a list of new years' gifts presented by Henry VI., A.D. 1436, to the ncaster Herald, as well as to a person who was then created "Poursuivant of Arms" the title of *Collar*, there is a silver bell for each, but the object of this is not idily discerned. The change occurred at "the Feast of Allehallowene," when the ng "gaf to an Heraude King of Arms, afore that tyme called Aunjoye, and there that fest his name changed and called Lancaster j belle of sylver, weying xvi. c., and another belle of sylver at that tyme delv'd to one that was *pursevant*, and nce called *coter*, the which weyed viii. unc. Cotton MSS." This quaint record igned "W. Philyp Chamb'lein." The office of Lancaster Herald has been held many centuries, but much difficulty has been experienced in distinguishing those o were actually Kings of Arms from those who were Heralds under the same signation. The styles of Lancaster and York Heralds are supposed to have been rived from the Dukedoms of York and Lancaster enjoyed by two of the sons of ward III, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and Edmond of Langley, Duke of rk. The following is a list of persons who have held the office of Lancaster raid from the time of Henry VIII.

Thomas Wall, Bluemantle Pursuivant, appointed Lancaster, by patent, ed 3rd April, 1st Henry VIII., 1510. Promoted to Norroy, May, 1516.

William Jenyns, Guisnes, Pursuivant, appointed Lancaster, by patent, 22nd ıy, 8th Henry VIII., 1516. Died circa, 19th Henry VIII.

William Fellowe, Portcullis Pursuivant, created Lancaster, Allhallows Day, November, 19th Henry VIII.. 1527. Promoted to Norroy, July, 1536.

Thomas Miller, Rouge Dragon Pursuivant, created Lancaster, 9th July, h Henry VIII., 1536. Died 30th Henry VIII.

Fulke ap Howell, Rouge Dragon Pursuivant, appointed Lancaster, by patent h April, 31st Henry VIII., 1539.

Nicholas Tubman, Rouge Croix Pursuivant, appointed Lancaster, by ent, dated 22nd of November, 1st Mary, 1553. Died, 8th January, 1st Elizabeth, 9.

John Cook, Portcullis Pursuivant, appointed Lancaster, by patent, dated March, 1st Elizabeth, 1559. Died at Amsterdam, 17th March, 1585.

Nicholas Paddy, Rougue Dragon Pursuivant, appointed Lancaster, by patent dated 7th June, 30th Elizabeth, 1558.

Francis Thynne, appointed Lancaster by patent, dated 24th October, 44th Elizabeth, 1602. Died Circa, 1608.

Nicholas Charles, appointed Lancaster, by patent, dated 19th November, 6th James I., 1608. Died 19th November, 1613.

William Penson, appointed Lancaster, by patent, dated 29th April, 15th James, 1617. Died 20th April, 1637.

Thomas Hampson, Rouge Dragon Pursuivant, appointed Lancaster, by patent, dated 17th May, 1637. Died in December, 1641.

William Riley, Bluemantle Pursurviant, appointed Lancaster, by patent, November, 17th Charles I., 1641. Died in July, 1667.

George Barkham, became Lancaster, during the usurpation.

Robert Chaloner, Bluemantle Pursuviant, created Lancaster, 14th November, 1667. Died, 16th November, 1675.

Francis Sandford, Rouge Dragon Pursuviant, created Lancaster, 16th November, 1675. Surrendered soon after the Revolution. Died 17th January, 1694.

Gregory King, Rouge Dragon Pursuviant, appointed Lancaster, by patent, dated 7th July, 1689. Died 29th August, 1712.

Ronald Fryth, Mowbray, Herald Extraordinary, appointed Lancaster, by patent, dated 14th November, 11th Anne, 1712, and died 7th December, 1712.

John Hesketh, Portcullis Pursuivant, created Lancaster, by patent dated, 4th June, 12th Anne, 1713. Surrendered 18th May, 13th George I., 1727.

Stephen Martin Leake, appointed Lancaster, by patent dated 1st June, 13th George I., 1727. Promoted to Norroy December, 1729.

Charles Greene, Arundel Herald Extraordinary, appointed Lancaster, by patent, dated 18th December, 1729, 3rd George II. Died 14th January, 1742 or '43.

Thomas Browne, Bluemantle Pursuivant, appointed Lancaster, by patent, dated 5th of May, 17th George II., 1744. Promoted to Norroy May, 1761.

Isaac Heard, Bluemantle Pursuivant, appointed Lancaster, by patent, dated 3rd July, 1st George III., 1701. Promoted to Norroy October, 1774.

Thomas Lock, Rouge Dragon Pursuivant, appointed Lancaster, by patent, dated 10th November, 15th George III., 1774. Promoted to Norroy November, 1781.

Charles Townley, Bluemantle Pursuivant, appointed Lancaster, by patent, dated 24th December, 22nd George III., 1781. Surrendered 14th July, 33rd George III., 1793.

Edmund Lodge, Bluemantle Pursuivant, appointed Lancaster, by patent, dated 29th October, 34th George III., 1793. Promoted to Norroy June, 1822.

George Frederick Belz, Portcullis Pursuivant, appointed Lancaster, by patent, dated 4th June, 3rd George III., 1822. Died 23rd October, 1841.

Albert William Woods, Esq., (Norfolk Herald Extraordinary), Portcullis Pursuivant, appointed Lancaster, by patent, dated 9th November, 1841.

Sir Albert William Woods, F.S.A.R.H., was Garter King of Arms from to 1842. He was born in 1816, and married Caroline, daughter of Robert Cole, therfield, Sussex. Lancaster Herald up to 1869; Registrar of the College of , from 1866 to 1869; Garter Principal King of Arms from 1869; Inspector of nental Colours, from 1842; Registrar and Secretary of the Order of the Bath; trar of the Order of the Star of India; and King of Arms to the Order of St. ael and St. George.

Present Lancaster Herald, E. Bellasis, Esqre.

"In A.D. 1412, Henry V. granted to Henry de Percy, Earl of Northumber- in fee, the Island, Castle, Lordship, &c., of Man, together with all Islands, rs, &c., and the patronage of the episcopacy of the said Island, with full liberties e service of carrying, on the days of the coronation of the Kings and his heirs, e left shoulder, or shoulder of the King, by himself or a sufficient and honourable y, that his naked sword with which we were girded when we went into the of Holderness, called 'The Lancaster Sword,' during the procession, and during hole time of the coronation aforesaid." From *Purs. Pat. Rot de Anno 1st V. m.* 35.

An Ancient Mineral Spring.

On page 305 of Simpson's "Lancaster" allusion is made to the mineral g situated on the north side of the road leading from Moor Lane, below 'oor House, and said to have been known to the Romans. It is a chalybeate lightly saline. Dr. Charles Leigh, in his works on "The Natural History of aster, published in the year 1700, states that "near to a noble seat called Ashton about two miles from Lancaster, which seat is now in the possession of the Honourable the Lady Gerrard, of Bromley, from a white marle issues a pleasant mooth water, remarkable for its agreeable taste and lightness. This water is r by an ounce in a pint than any I have seen in these parts. Now, all waters ining more or less earthly particles, and the various consistences and quantities se differing from one another in gravity, it may be imagined that this water es its oily taste and lightness from the white marle, that being an oily and light , and the best tillage this country affords."

* Royal Visits.

In regard to Royal Visits, we find that in 1200 King John his court in Lancaster Castle and received the French ambas- rs at the same; and, likewise, the homage of Alexander of land for a portion of his territories held under the English wn. Henry IV., as we have seen, also held his court at

its during time of war not included here. (*Vide* Civil Wars and Rebellions).

Lancaster August 12th, 1409. Coming to 1617, we learn that King James visited the town and castle, and released the prisoners therein. In 1803 (September 21st), Prince Frederick William visited Lancaster from his Liverpool residence, St. Domingo House, and paid a second visit in the September of 1804, accompanied by his father, the Duke of Gloucester, brother of George III. On the 8th of October, 1851, Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, with several of their family, were entertained at Lancaster, and in the Castle received a presentation of the ancient keys of this ancient stronghold of their ancestors. Visits of foreign potentates and other distinguished persons will be given elsewhere.

Jubilee of Queen Victoria

The Jubilee of Queen Victoria was marked by a display of enthusiasm unsurpassed by any city or borough in the three kingdoms. Banquets, amusements, and pyrotechnic devices caused the whole town to be be alive until midnight for three nights, and a torchlight procession, in which the royal and other characters connected with Lancaster and its history were admirably hit off. There was high festival on every hand; the poor were not forgotten, but well entertained, both in the Market Hall and at home, and everything went off as merrily as could be desired; very little abuse occurring in the shape of noise and intoxication.

Lancaster Coins, &c.

History and antiquity can boast few richer fields than "Time-honoured Lancaster," for in every department the old city stands right out to the front. We learn that even in numismatology the town has no mean rank. Among the coins struck in Lancaster were a penny of Ethelred II. with the letters "Lanstf" thereon; and one of Cnut bearing the abbreviation "Lan." A penny of Henry II. which reads "Lanss" on the reverse also indicates an issue from the Lancaster mint. About 5,700 coins of Henry II. were discovered at Tealby, in Lincolnshire, in 1807, many of which bore the letters

nst," and these coins form the earliest record of a mint in aster.

Many coins have been found in the neighbourhood, some so ı defaced as to be incapable of being made out. One however lver, of the time of Antoninus, was thus inscribed :—*Obverse* NTONINUS AUG. ARM. PARTH. MAX. *Reverse* QTR. XXP. II. IMP. COS. III. the coin is supposed to date from the year 169. It in the possession of Mr. Shepherd.

A copper coin in good preservation was also discovered ibed "FAVSTINA AVGVSTA," on the reverse side was a figure ding with this legend "IVNONI REGINAE S. C."

A coin was found in the churchyard inscribed :—"CONSTANTIUS CHES." A silver piece of the time of the Emperor Otho was unearthed in the garden of Joseph Dockray, Esq., below St. y's Church, in 1834. The legend round the bust of this eror, who reigned A.D. 69, is thus:—"IMP. M. OTHO. CÆSAR. TR. P." On the reverse side :—"SECVRITAS. P. R.," surding a figure, bearing in the right hand a chaplet, and in the a spear. The inscriptions on this coin are :—"IMPERATORE CO OTHONE CÆSARE AVGVSTO TRIBUNITIA POTESTATE" and "SECURPOPULI ROMANI."

Mr. John Dickinson, a stonemason, found an ancient ıan coin in our old churchyard about this time. The coin one of Licinus Valerius, A.D. 307. An ancient coin of the : of the Emperor Domitian was discovered in June, 1844, near ıe Castle. Domitian died A.D. 96. In October 1847, a Roman rary was found in Queen's Square, made of unburnt clay, and nches in height. It contained burnt bones and the skull of a l. It was long in the possession of Miss Heaton, who resided to the place of its discovery. In 1840, while digging the ıdation of St Thomas's Church a similar urn was found, and in), an iron-spear head, while digging for the junction of the

North Western and Carlisle Railways at thé point where they meet in Marsh Lane. Several gold coins of the reigns of Henry IV. and Edward VI. were discovered in the gardens of the Silk Mill on the 22nd of March 1849.

Lancaster Tokens.

From the reign of Queen Elizabeth to that of Charles II. the Lancaster tradesmen were in the habit of coining small money or tokens for sake of convenience. The materials of which they were made consisted of lead, tin, copper, and brass; the figures and devices were various. "Every community, tradesman, or tradeswoman that issued this useful kind of specie was obliged to take it again when presented for payment, and therefore in large towns where many sorts of them were current a tradesman kept a *sorting box*, into the partitions of which he put the money of the respective tradesmen, and at proper times, when he had a large quantity of one person's money, he sent it to him and got it changed into silver, and in this manner they proceeded until the year 1672, when Charles II. having struck a sufficient quantity of halfpence and farthings for the exigencies of commerce, the *memmorium famuli* were superseded, and those practices of the tradesman were no longer useful or necessary," This statement is from the "History of Knaresboro," by Hargrove. The *Lancaster penny* is thus described: Obverse, a view of the Gateway Tower of Lancaster Castle; legend "Lancaster Castle." Reverse, a view of the Bridge; legend, "Lancaster Bridge." In the exergue (or lower part of the side of the coin) is the name, "A. Seward," with date "1794."

Amongst *Lancaster Halfpennies* we find about twenty of them described, and notes as to those issuing them. The first contained on its obverse a head in profile, legend, "Daniel Eccleston, Lancaster." Reverse, a ship, plough, and shuttle; legend "Lancaster Halfpenny" Exergue, "Agricut. Manufact., and Commerce." Edge, "Payable in Lancaster, Liverpool, and Manchester." The second represents on its obverse a coronetted head in profile, a small star

ler the head; legend "John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster." erse, the Arms of Lancaster; legend, "Lancaster Halfpenny, 91." Edge, "Payable at the warehouse of Thomas Worswick d Sons." Mr. Blaylock, of the Lancaster *Observer* Office, has a ge collection of coins, chiefly English, many of which are luable in antiquarian and other senses. Mr. John Atkinson, of e *Lancaster Gazette* has an excellent "Eccleston token."

The Probate Court.

The District Registrar of the Probate Court is Mr. J. ouglas Willan, who suceeded Mr. H. W. Lord in the early part f 1891. The oldest wills in this office of the archdeaconry only go ack to 1673, and appertain to Halton. Other documents date iefly from 1748. The Richmond Wills, originally kept at Rich- ond, dated from 1457 to 1748, were transferred to London some ears ago.

Post Office.

The Lancaster Post Office, deserves some attention, At one me (1825) the office was under the control of Miss Elizabeth Noon, hose mother, a widow, had a straw bonnet shop fronting the arket-place, the Post Office being behind her premises and under e road to the Shambles. Miss Noon managed the office for about ghteen years. After her time the office was removed to the corner Sun Street, and the post mistress was Mrs. Glasson, widow of a val officer. Again the office was removed to Market-street, near Alderman Seward's premises, which have been greatly altered nce that time. After Mrs. Glasson, Mr. L. Hewitt was appointed ostmaster in 1853, and his retirement near the year 1880 was ecessitated by ill health. During Mr. Hewitt's time the office was nce more removed to its present location—New-street, and on the 9th May, 1880, Mr. Thomas Murgatroyd Priestley was appointed ostmaster. This gentleman, the present master, has introduced any beneficial changes, and has always studied the public

requirements in every possible manner so far as his powers allowed, and it is only just to state that he is deservedly esteemed. A new post office, or premises more suited to the evergrowing demands of the postal business, will shortly greet the eye, negotiations now being in progress in order to realise this desideratum. Mr. Priestley has twenty-nine suburban offices under his control, some of which extend into Yorkshire. It may be added that most, if not all, of the Lancaster branch offices and pillar boxes have been established during the present postmaster's *régime*.

In 1647, James Hardman, an innkeeper, was postmaster of Lancaster. He was also parish clerk. *(Register, St. Mary.)* The following is taken from the records of St. Martin-le-grand. It is an official list.

POSTMASTERS OF LANCASTER.

John Tarlton, appointed in 1690; John Powell, 1695; Christopher Hopkins, 1717; Ann Hopkins, 1722; John Mc Milan, 1739; Jane Mc Milan, 1764; John Mc Milan, 1769; Barbara Mc Milan, 1776; William Yarker, 1788; Thomas Noon, 1799; Elizabeth Noon, 1810; Mrs. Glasson, 1833; Lawrence Hewitt, 1853; Thomas M. Priestley, 1880.

When Mr. Priestley came in 1880, there were only five letter carriers, now there are twenty, independent of rural posts. The Post Office has been in Church Street, at the corner of New Street, where the old Amicable Library used to be, since November, 1868.

Owing to Mr. Williamson's exertions the postal and railway facilities of Lancaster have been increased, and now letters, not many years ago despatchable only from the principal office, can be posted in all the suburbs of the town, for there are now branch offices and pillar or wall boxes in all parts. Cheap market trains have been running for some time at reduced fares for distances of ten miles north and south of Lancaster. But perhaps the greatest benefit to agriculturists particularily, consists of the purchase of the

ılls, which amounted to a large sum, in order that Lancaster ıight be approached on the part of farmers free from toll expense.

The Lancaster Borough Waits, established in 1856, deserve ention. Their notices bear upon them the arms of the borough, ith the words in Roman capitals, "By your kind permission," and en follows the couplet—

> Underneath my window where the snow lies white,
> I can hear sweet music playing in the night.

At the foot are the words—

Flute, violin, concertina, violoncello.

Bellmen of the Century.

Of the century's town criers or bellmen, I give this list:— ımes Dixon, died 1798. William Naylor, who was a fine portly ıdividual with as much sense of dignity as if he had been mayor. e held office 28 years, and died April 6th, 1828. After him came braham Hodgson, appointed about October, 1831, or then officially ɔted in the local press. He held office 50 years, I am told. e was succeeded by Thomas Jennings. Then there came Philip oodburn; followed by Edwin Hall, who did not hold office long. ımes Dunderdale was next. He had also a short "belling" career, ıd was succeeded by George William Fardo, resigned November, 388. The present street orator is William Dawson.

A word concerning "Bellman's Parrock." The origin of ellman's Parrock is thus given in "Gleanings in Local History," ıne 10th, 1882. It seems to have been the practise for each free- ıan entitled to a marsh grass, who did not require it for his own se, to let it privately. The grasses which were not disposed of ere afterwards let by auction to the bellman, who had the parrock ɔcorded to him for his trouble.

Our Old Houses.

Many of the old houses in Lancaster are well worth a visit, t only by the antiquarian and historically-minded individuals, but

by that body of strange latter day tradesmen known as jerry builders. Apart from the old-fashioned luxurious adornment, which in the shape of fine mahogany doors and carved lintels and wainscoting characterised some of the habitations of the past, there is the strongly common sense quadrangular style, indicative of comfort and convenience, deserving of the greatest commendation. Here is the old home of Mr. Satterthwaite, in Castle Park, near to that of Mr. Edmund Rigby; while adjacent are the houses once occupied by the Tathams, Sandersons, Rawlinsons, Buckleys, and Jacksons.

There is one house in Church Street which has interested me beyond all others on account of the prominent coat-of-arms which is let into the wall over the fireplace of the first room, in the front office of Mr. Councillor Molyneux. It is on a board, and the framework round it is, like the painting, a fixture. Beneath is a representation of some abbey which many have considered was that of Furness. I have made inquiries with the view of supporting or contradicting my belief in the arms being those of either Thomas, second Lord Monteagle, K.B., June 1st, 1533, who died August 18th, 1560, and was interred at Melling (page 95, Seacombe's *House of Stanley*), or of James, tenth earl, who married Mary, only daughter of Sir William Morley, of Halnacar, and an heiress, born September 8th, 1667, by whom he had one only son, named William, born 31st January, 1709-10, who lived but three months, dying of smallpox on the 4th of March. The earl died 1st February, 1735.

The house is the property of Mr. Molyneux, and was first erected according to an old date once discovered (but ruthlessly removed) in the year 1513. Formerly all the panelling bore paintings, but modern vandalism has obliterated them almost entirely, the only two portraits remaining being one at the top of a cupboard, and a large one, that of a lady, at the foot of the staircase. Fortunately, Mr. Molyneux is a virtuoso himself, therefore the fragments that remain are not likely to meet with further damage or molestation. The arms are as follow:—

1. Argent, on a bend azure, three bucks' heads cabossed, Or; for *Stanley*

2. Or, upon a chief indented az., three plates, for *Lathom.*

3. Gules, three legs, coupled and conjoined at the thighs, in armour argent, for the *Isle of Man.*

4. Checky, or and azure, for *Warren.*

5. Gules, two lions passant, in pale argent, for *Strange.*

6. Argent, a fesse and canton gules, for *Woodville.*

7. Or, a cross engrailed sable, for *Bohune.*

8. Azure, a lion rampant argent, for *Montalt.*

And upon an escutcheon of pretence, sable, a leopard's head jessant, a fleur de lis or, for *Morley.*

Crest: On a chapeau gules, turned to ermine, an eagle or, preying upon an infant in its cradle proper, with wings expanded.

Supporters, on the dexter a griffin, and on the sinister a buck, both or and gorged with plain collars and chains, azure reflected over their backs.

The motto of the Stanleys is *Sans Changer.*—Without change; but here is a change which is considerably puzzling, not less so than the political vicssitudes through which the noble house of Stanley has passed. In this instance the motto is *Dominus quis prohibet sperare meliora adjutor.* (The Lord is the upholder of those who hope for the best). James, tenth Earl, was Earl of Derby, Lord Stanley, Lord Strange, Baron of Weeton, Viscount Kinton, Lord Mohun, Lord Barnwell, Lord Basset and Lacy; Lord Chancellor and Lord Leiutenant of the Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster and vice-Admiral of the same. Lord Chamberlain of the city and County Palatine of Chester; captain of the yeomen of the guards; one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and Lord of Man and the Isles.

The history of the Stanleys is half the history of England.

The Earldom of Derby is derived, not from the county town of Derbyshire, but from the Hundred of West Derby in Lancashire.

There have been Lords Stoneley or Standley from time immemorial. My own belief is that the present aspect of the house in Church Street in which the armorial insigina appear, is little to go by, for it was doubtless re-built at the close of the seventeenth century, and greatly altered since. The arms may be those of Thomas, second Lord Monteagle.

As for the sketch of the ruins beneath, they may be those of Furness Abbey. If the sketch is of the same period as the arms, and it appears to be, it coincides with the possible suppression of this abbey, though hardly with its ruined appearance. But only here and there are there any signs of demolition in the picture. The present Lord Derby knew nothing whatever about these interesting features, and on all hands I find only conjectures more or less credible. The figure at the foot of the stairs is a large painting on the wall of a lady whom some have supposed to be the heroic defender of Latham, Charlotte de la Tremouille, countess of the unfortunate James, seventh Earl of Derby, beheaded at Bolton-le-moors, on the 15th October, 1651. October has ever been a critical month for the Stanleys, death and disaster having generally occurred to the members of this distinguished family in that month. It was in 1485, at the battle of Bosworth Field, that the father-in-law of the first of the Tudor line of Sovereigns was created Earl of Derby, in the month October.* The late Earl of Derby died October, 1869.

Then, again, a little farther, observe the house of a somewhat Spanish style, with the date 1684 thereon, erected by the ancestor of Sir Ughtred Kay Shuttleworth, and some really good builders' work greets you. Most of the older houses are dated. The offices of Messrs. Maxsted and Gibson, solicitors, are part of the house erected by Lord Fauconberg, while another house hard by was built by one of the Wilsons, of Dallam Tower. Rowland, Lord Falconberg, died on the 30th of November, 1810, and was succeeded by his brother Charles Bellasis who became eighth Baronet and seventh Lord Viscount Fauconberg. At his death the title became extinct.

* It was in October, 1651, that James, seventh Earl of Derby, was beheaded.

Here is the announcement of the last Lord Fauconberg's h:—"On Wednesday, June 21st, 1815, the Right Hon. and :rend Charles Lord Fauconberg died, at his house in Thurnham et, aged 65. His lordship was formerly Chaplain to the uguese Ambassador. On his decease the title became extinct." house in which his lordship died is now the Dispensary, located since 1834.

The old sugar house in St. Leonardgate, was formerly the of Mr. George Crosfield, a West Indian Merchant, whose ıe was very prominent in the early years of this century. Behind house there was once a fine garden. A fire took place at these nises in 1801, doing much damage. Mr. Crosfield died October ı, 1820, aged 66.

The old house, one of a few cottages with steps in front of ı, where John Lawson resided, no longer exists. Upon its site ıds a portion of the Centenary Schools. It was John Lawson) sheltered George Fox, after he was stoned out of St. Mary's ırch-yard. When the old premises were demolished two stones e taken away from them. One bears this inscription:—

DISTRIBUENDO SUUM CUIQUE
NEMINEM TIMEAS.

The above is on a door lintel. The second stone which is of ıglar form, bears the date and initials as follow:—

L.
R. I.
1756.

letters stand for Robert and Jane Lawson, great great grand- er and grandmother of J. Rawlinson Ford, Esq. The stones e conveyed to Morecambe Lodge by the late Hutton Rawlinson d, Esq. The first was placed over a side door of the house, and second has only recently been fixed over a garden gate by the hew of the latter named gentleman, Mr. J. R. Ford.

the Centenary Chapel, a portion of which stands over the r
of the mansion of George Burrow, Esq., a West Indian Mer
and more recently by Thomas Winder Faithwaite, Esq. Th
still some old arches beneath the Chapel, and in the cellar or
like apartment, herein, George Fox and his host often n
devotional purposes. In Mr. Burrow's time a large garden ex
from this point –Phœnix Street—as far as Mr. Crosfield's pr
It is said that when Mr. Fox was a prisoner under the ga
Lancaster Castle, he was occasionally permitted to walk
parolê, and that once having been away at his friend's abod
longer period than usual, he felt that he had better g
immediately to his immurement, lest the keeper should th
had abused the licence granted to him, "to go about in
town." It turned out that messengers had been sent for hi
when they arrived at his host's dwelling they were informe
their prisoner had gone back of his own accord. Afterwar
greatest faith was placed in him and he could walk about th
with freedom.

The Judges used to lodge at Cawson's, in St. Leonar
where the Centenary Chapel now stands. The house was after
converted into a factory, which belonged to one of the Albrig
a sail-cloth factory. The Judges also had lodgings in a hous
standing on the site of the County Club, in Church Street.
present Judges' lodgings was the first house in Lancaster
had shutters; and they were put up by one John Chaffers.
premises formed the Old Hall of Lancaster, and the seat
Covells. About 1662, the Cole family bought the property,
it, and called it New Hall.

e wall at the trough joining up from the toll-bar, there gravestone with a cross, which was taken out while hill, the Priory of St. Leonard having been a little field to the south. Where is the relic now?

ıouse in Castle Park occupied by the famous ecclesias-:ts, Messrs. Paley, Austin and Paley, was the old home ;ht, a well-known medical gentleman, who died at the ıry, 1797, aged 80. About ninety years ago this abode ıt £2,000, but was afterwards sold for £500.

e Hill House, once the residence of Mr. Gardner ·as for many years the house occupied by the Sheriffs of during the Assizes. A much smaller dwelling near to he Sheriffs' lodgings in the last century. The premises Messrs. R. Hinde and Co., Wine Merchants, were for-ief offices of the Pusey Hall estates. The old roof of the ·as composed of flags, and on their removal, some years ›ofing, the timbers supporting them were found to consist ıck oak, which probably belonged to the hull of some ıdian ship. On the wall-plate the figure-head of the liscovered and it is now carefully preserved by Messrs. :o., as a memento of the past. The premises date from the 20th of September, 1837, died Sarah, relict of 'hitaker, Esq., of Townhill, Yorkshire, mother of Dr ·icar of Blackburn, aged 77, at Castle Park, Lancaster.

ınd old dwelling, a stately home of England in truth, is wn to us all as "Fenton Cawthorne House." In the ı are two very large oil paintings by Romney, the one the late John Fenton Cawthorne, Esq., M.P., and his n they were boys, and the other represents their mother. ›rne was the son and heir of James Fenton, Esq. By :e he assumed the name of his mother, Elizabeth Fenton, rne, on the 22nd May, 1781. He first offered himself as for the representation of the borough of Lancaster

in Parliament in April, 1802, but did not become member for Lancaster until 1806, when he was returned with John Dent, Esq., for his colleague. At the election of June 1818 he was defeated, General Doveton and John Gladstone, Esq., being returned as members. A petition to unseat these gentlemen was presentd to the House of Commons in February, 1819, but was dismissed as "frivolous and vexatious" on the 2nd of the ensuing April. In 1820 Mr. Cawthorne was again returned with Colonel Gabriel Doveton. In 1824 he was returned, having for his coadjutor T. Gregson, Esq., who took the place of Colonel Doveton deceased. From 1826 to 1831 Mr. Cawthorne and Mr. Greene continued together as members for the borough. In August, 1775, Mr. Cawthorne married Frances Delaval, daughter of *Sir John Hussey Delaval, Bart. of Seaton, Delaval, Cumberland. He died at his residence in London, on the 1st of March, 1831, in the 79th year of his age.

The ancestors of Mr. Cawthorne are said to have held a portion of Wyersdale for six or seven hundred years. Mrs. Cawthorne was related to the Earl of Tyrconnel. Her niece, the Lady Susan Carpenter, married Lord Waterford. The father of Mr. Cawthorne, James Fenton, Esq., died in November, 1791, in his 76th year. Dr. Fenton, vicar of St. Mary's, was his brother. James Fenton, Esq., Recorder of Lancaster, died in December, 1797, aged 79.

John Fenton Cawthorne, Esq., gave the ground upon which the Charity School was erected in August, 1813, supplementing this gift with a subscription of one hundred guineas. In 1818 he gave another piece of land for the purpose of building the National schools for girls. So popular was Mr. Cawthorne that on the 17th of April, 1820, a dinner was given in his honour by his friends and admirers in Preston, at the Old Red Lion Inn, James Pedder, Esq., being chairman on the occasion, and Mr. Jonathan Lodge, vice-chairman. On the same evening the Freemen of Lancaster resident in Preston were entertained at two hostelries by the promoters of the dinner to Mr. Cawthorne.

* Afterwards Lord Delaval.

George III. once contemplated the revival of the Barony of ersdale in the person of Mr. Fenton Cawthorne, whom he ended to create Lord Wyersdale. Wyerside is an elegant nsion, now the seat of the Garnett family.

Fenton-Cawthorne House is more like a country hall. It itains some excellent rooms, most elaborately adorned with frieze l sculpture work. The mantel-piece of the drawing-room reveals ne fine carving in wood, and the centre piece of the ceiling is ewise worthy of observation. Below and adjoining the cellars a passage called the "Cloister," leading to the garden. It is hed and has the appearance of an ancient subterranean pathway. is house of the Cawthornes was frequently visited by the best ilies in the country. The Prince Regent has on one or two occans sojourned here. In the days gone by this house projected o the thoroughfare to such an extent as to make it impossible more than one vehicle to pass between it and the end of the chanics' Institute. But it was put back when the road was aightened and improved, and so carefully was the work done t all the original features of its front remain intact. The es contain some fine specimens of wrought-iron ornamentan. From an old window that stood out very much after the le of the front window of the Merchants' Newsroom, a window ich has long ago disappeared, Mrs. Cawthorne used to address freemen and burgesses of Lancaster at election times on her sband's behalf. Indeed, it is said that Mrs. Cawthorne secured husband's return to Parliament by her persuasive powers of gument and good ringing eloquence. Dr. Wingate Saul, a scendant of Colonel Saul, who fought in the Civil Wars, and o belongs to an ancient Lincolnshire family, settled near to oyland Abbey, is the present occupant of this historic abode. s collection of old oak cabinet ware and military weapons, tures, &c., is a collection of a highly interesting character.

Dr. Saul possesses an official copy of the "Proceedings of a Court Martial len for the trial of John Fenton Cawthorne, Esq., Colonel of the Westminister giment of Middlesex Militia," which was ordered to be printed, 8th April, 1796.

The trial was held at the Horse Guards, and lasted from Friday, 27th of November, 1795, until the 30th of January, 1796. The officers constituting the court were:—"Colonel George, Earl of Powis, of the Montgomery Regiment of Militia, president; Colonel George, Earl of Euston, of the West Suffolk Regiment of Militia; Colonel Lord George Henry Cavendish, of the Derbyshire Regiment of Militia; Lieutenant-Colonel John Scudamore, of the Hereford Regiment of Militia; Major John Bevan, of the Radnorshire Regiment of Militia; Major John Keeling, of the West Essex Regiment of Militia; Captain Bache Heathcote, of the Derbyshire Regiment of Militia; Captain Thomas Stanley, of the Royal Cheshire Regiment of Militia; Captain Thomas Smith, of the Herefordshire Regiment of Militia; Colonel Sir William Smyth, Baronet, of the West Essex Regiment of Militia; Colonel George Harry, Lord Grey, of the Royal Cheshire Regiment of Militia; Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Hughes, of the Royal Flintshire Regiment of Militia; Major Robert Barnston, of the Royal Cheshire Regiment of Militia; Captain William Morton Pitt, of the Dorsetshire Regiment of Militia; Captain Thomas Gardner Brainston, of the West Essex Regiment of Militia; Captain Daniel Dulany, of the West Suffolk Regiment of Militia; John Augustin Oldham, deputy Judge Advocate General. There were fourteen articles of charge. A summary of the series of indictments is as follows:—(1) Withholding the receipt of the Marching Guineas or some part thereof from the respective Captains and other Officers of his, Colonel Cawthorne's Regiment, and withholding (2) the receipts of the said money. Fraudulently obtaining receipts and agreements in respect of such Marching Guineas from several persons who had agreed to serve as substitutes; (3) pardoning deserters from the Regiment, in order to appropriate certain moneys to his own use offered by such delinquents; (4) discharging men from service without any lawful reason; (5) obtaining persons to serve for less money than the law directs shall be given to men in the service; (6) encouraging desertion; (7) embezzlement and procuring certain sums by false pretences; (8-9) charging more for clothing than he ought to have charged; (10) causing intense suffering during inclement weather to centinels who were "obliged to wear blankets when on duty, although money was intrusted or allowed to him by government for sufficient clothing and misapplying the said money; (11) keeping the regiment incomplete; (12) making a false muster including names of men not belonging to the Regiment; (13) reducing Sergeant Thomas Jackson to the rank of a private, for an offence of which he was on the 4th August, 1794, fully acquitted by Court Martial; (14) recommending to the deputy Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex, and to the Lieutenant of the said County, since the Marquis of Titchfield, men who were ineligible for service, and under age, and appropriating to himself their pay and allowances. Colonel Cawthorne admitted himself to be the Colonel of the Westminister Regiment of the Middlesex Militia, and in a speech commencing on page 9, urged his objections to certain charges, and declared his innocence and ability to give a satisfactory explanation of his conduct. The speech is a very able one and shows that the Colonel was well grounded in military knowledge and law.

John Copeland, Joseph Cock, Julian Rawlinson, Richard Yeates, and
um Caton, are names met with in the charges or articles of charge. The court
the Colonel guilty of the misdemeanours attributed to him especially in the
, fifth, sixth, seventh, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth charges, and he was
ced to be cashiered out of the service. On Saturday, 19th March, 1796, a
cate was handed in to the effect that the prisoner was by illness prevented from
ling the court. Owing to his continued illness as attested by Dr. Reynolds, of
d Square, the court decided to dispense with his personal attendance in order
r sentence. Lieutenant-Colonel O'Kelly appeared in the character of prosecutor,
ertainly seems to have been very anxious to prove the guilt of the accused.
eport of the trial contains 435 pages.

There used to be a house in Church Street, on the site of the
perative Stores, in which the Earls of Wilton dwelt. The house
ie corner of China (originally Keln) Lane, numbered 79, and in
occupation in 1891 of Mrs. Parkinson, furniture dealer, was the
ome of the grandfather of James Williamson, Esq., J.P., D.L.,
ber for the Lancaster Division.

In the time of the second rebellion the house dated 1683, now
usiness premises of Mr. J. S. Baxter, was visited by a number
bels, who were under the impression that the post-bearer who
ed the night at this house, bore Hanoverian despatches and
uctions in his saddle bags. But to their consternation the
derers found nothing except proof of the fact that they had been
ived.

The building now occupied by the Conservative Club is
ainly historic. Colonel Marton, J.P., states that a sword dis-
red in an upper room or in the roof of this house was left there
he Pretender or by some of his party. The Prince and his suite
ed at this house one night while on their way north. A pair of
s and some other small articles were also left. The sword is
at Capernwray Hall.

There is outside this house on the right of the door as you
r, an ancient torch extinguisher dating from the sixteenth
ury, which will be treated of on page 448.

An Old Tower.

By the kind permission of Mr. Abram Seward I been able to go through the old tower erected in days of yo the Rev. Dr. Marton in what is now known as Back Sun S The walls and ceiling of the room in the first storey are cc with excellent specimens of classic art in stucco, consisting of medallion representations of the nine daughters of Jupite twelve of the Roman Emperors. There are some beautiful f on the north and west walls, some of them unimpaired b ravages of time, and the more terrible ravages of machir smith work, while others show signs of damage caused b rearing of timber, pipes, and other bulky articles used in the to which the chamber has unfortunately long been devoted. are profiles of Calliope, the muse of eloquence and heroic ver Clio, the muse of history; of Erato, the muse of amorous p of Euterpe, the muse of music; Melpomene, the muse of tra Polyhymnia, muse of rhetoric; Terpsichore, muse of da Thalia, muse of comedy and lyric poetry; and Urania, the g of astronomy. Of the Roman Emperors I noticed the he Claudius, Nero, Otho, Caligula, Tiberius, Valerian, &c. O chimney-piece is a fine figure of Apollo, and in the centre ceiling is a smartly executed Ceres, goddess of agriculture. Seward informed me that the medallions were done by sculptors from Italy. It was with regret that I heard tha intended to scrape all these sublime symbols off at an early Alas! if the reverend founder could return and view the p state of his magnificent temple of the muses, would he not ex "Oh, what a fall is *here*, my countrymen!" Also, "Begone, your houses, Fall upon your knees, Pray to the gods to inter plagues That needs must light on this ingratitude." He wo Marcellus over again.

The Rev. Dr. Marton was vicar of Lancaster from 1 1794. For a time this vicar resided with his father at the known as the Conservative Club.

There is a tradition in the town to the effect that the old
:r just treated of was the Town Hall of Lancaster, but there is
ruth in it.

ES AT PRESENT OR FORMERLY TO BE SEEN ON OLD LANCASTER BUILDINGS.

1613 Cross Keys Hotel.
1625 Cross Keys Kitchen (over doorway).
1625 King's Arms.
1629 7, Market Street (back of house).
1636 16, Church Street.
1643 Bridge Lane (Church Street corner).
1664 Old Barn, South of Barracks.
1666 73, Castle Hill.
1669 Old Brewery.

C
T . T
1675.
ges' Lodgings, formerly Old Hall, in front of which stood the Covell Cross.)

one of the doors of the Vicarage Stables are the letters and date, thus:
S.B.D.D., 1683.

Over another we read:
SETH BUSHELL, D.D., 1684.
an of the old Vicarage still exists. The present Parsonage was erected in the time of the late Canon Turner.)

S
H
1683.
(74, Church Street.)

I . H
1686.
(Church Street).

F.
16 C . D 84.
(Church Street).

1684 Bridge Lane.
1687 West of Castle Park.
1688 Penny Street.
1688 Flag of weather-vane. (Castle).

16 Y 94
I. E.
(House in Bridge Lane. "Best London Porter" still to be over the door.)

16 Y 87
I. E.
(House formerly the Old Pilot Boat Inn, near to the "Soot-h

E. B.
(Date gone.)

P.
R. . A.
1700.
(North Road. Re-built 1845.)

1697 26, St. Leonardgate.
1706 Mr. Milne's cabinet shop, 28 Castle H
1714 Simpson's Yard, Cheapside.

L.
W. H.
1776.
J.S.R.B.
1877.
(North Road.)

I . T
1722.
:hers Hotel, formerly Masonic Tavern, and originally Coach and Horses.)

H.
R. A.
1726.
(St. Leonardgate.)

B.
W. E.
1724.
(Moor Lane.)

T.
R. A.
1739.
(Castle Hill.)

B.
W. E.
1740.
(Moor Lane.)

B. H.
A.
174J.
(Old Golden Ball Yard.)

J. G.
Philo.
1779.
ɔrth Road. "Philo," I am told, was the name of a vessel,)

H . I
L . I
(New Inn. No date discernible.)

L.
I. C.
1845.
(Castle Park.)

M.
J. M. N.
1848.
(Princess Street.)

Old Wells.

The following are the sites of the old wells in Lancaster :—

The Toll-bars, Castle Hill, bottom of New Road, Lawson's Spring at House (covered in by Dr. Bracken), Friarage Well. Well on the south side of Al Lane, Mineral Well on Lancaster Moor (not far from where the old gallows st The butcher from Manchester says, a writer in the local press washed his whittle after quartering the rebels in 1715, and it was not used for drinking purposes wards. In Stonewell were two pumps and a large trough at the north side, bu watering horses, &c. At the corner of Rosemary Lane, where the Centenary C now stands, was a dial post and a well of soft water. There was an old Roman in Messrs. Gillow's Yard, a Well in Meeting-house Lane, one near to the C Steps, a Well with steps (called Hodder's Well), near to the Castle, a Pump and in the Castle Park.

The old Stone Well was nearly in the middle of the square, and was i veniently placed for the traffic, as Nicholas Street was, for a long time, the main to the north from Market Street before North Road was opened out. In this s there used to be a trough with rails over it surmounted by an oil lamp. The s represents the old house that formerly occupied the site of Mr. Wolfendale's butc shop. The old well was covered and the ground in Stone Well elevated about th 1824, and a pump placed against Mr. Ireland's wall, which remained unti introduction of the water works in 1834-5. Previous to 1824 all the water from Lane, as far as the Park Gates, came running through Stone Well, and dur thunderstorm there was a great weight of water rushing into the open gutter o east side, then across from the smithy (now Mr. Kendrick's place), to the but shop, where stands the Centenary Chapel, and through Rosemary Lane. For the water from Stonewell flowed in an open gutter through Rosemary Lane, a to the dam. It was crossed by a bridge connecting Church Street and St. Le

in those days to which we refer. Stonewell, before it was raised, in 1824, was low and liable to damage by floods, for we read that in 1785 there was a great which filled the streets from side to side; about Stonewell it got in at the doors uses and windows and washed up the pavement. The Calkeld Well supplied a district. It was situate near the bottom of Calkeld Lane on the east side up a passage, with a turn to the right. The well was about three feet square, and lown a step or two at the south end of it. There was a good stream of water, and inkeeper, Betty Tatham, at the White Hart, had the stream running through her , and used it for brewing. The stream now runs through the White Hart and is for cooling purposes. There was also a small eye-water well just round the r, which was supposed to possess great virtue in curing persons afflicted with l eyes."

A stone is to be seen in the lower portion of the wall in Moor Lane on the ide, near the corner of Ulleswater Road. Traces of an inscription and figures isible. It is said to be an old Roman milestone, and that its site indicates the nce into or commencement of the once royal forest of Quernmore. A similar lies in a ditch not far from the Well House. In the interior of the Well House, he seat of the Coulston family, is a well called St. Mary's Well, said to be of a age.

The eminent lawyers, Scarlett, Brougham, and Pollock, urned in Lancaster when attending the assizes very near to each r and to the Castle. Scarlett lodged at the house now known he Temperance Hotel, Castle Hill; Brougham lodged just above Horse and Farrier, at Miss Heald's House, close to the Church s, and Pollock's apartments were in the premises now occupied lessrs. Holden and Whelon. Sir Creswell Creswell, first judge e Court of Probate and Divorce, lodged at a house occupied by Watkinson, New Street, and Mr., afterwards Baron Alderson, e house on Castle Hill, occupied by Mr. Harrison, dentist.

Some people have wondered where Thomas Tyldesley, dson of Sir Thomas Tyldesley, the royalist, lived when he e to Lancaster, about 1712. I may remark that he lived in a e house, formerly belonging to the Gibson family at the Stone- end of St. Leonard Gate. He was buried at Churchtown, tang, prior to 1715, according to the Churchtown registers. eft a son, James, who lived to be 99 years old, and who died ber 24th, 1800.

Comparatively few persons know of the torch exting in Church Street, which may be seen within the railings of the now occupied by the Conservative Club, and formerly the pr of the Marton family. It is 7½ inches in length and 4 inc breadth at the mouth. It would be placed there before the cabs and gas, and probably before Lancaster was lighted by When a lady went out to an evening party she was carried men in a sedan, and lighted on the way by a torch-bearer when he got to his journey's end, put out the light by push torch into the extinguisher. This is the only specimen in Lan and, indeed, this relic of the past era is only seldom seen any It is stated that Prince Charlie sojourned in the above hou the 24th to the 26th of November, 1745, when passing th Lancaster. The Scotch retraced their steps and passed t Lancaster again on the 13th of December, followed sharply Duke of Cumberland, who would most likely stop in the same There is a tradition that his horse, lest it should be mai poisoned by the disaffected of that day, was taken to the holme stables, where it remained all night, and the stall it oc on which a rose had been rudely carved, was known as the ' Stall,' until the stable was demolished in the year 1812.

The Sherburnes, of Stonyhurst, the last of whom w Nicholas Sherburne, a travelled scholar, who died at Stonyh 1717, used to have a residence in Lancaster known as 'M House,' from the fact that a mulberry tree grew behind the This house stood where Mr. Jemmison's Furniture Stores v St. Nicholas Street. Binns, in his map of Lancaster, indica residence of this ancient family.

Mr. Kirby Moore, grandson of Mr. William architect of the new Church Tower, of 1759, was living in La in 1820. He was a furniture broker, in Sun Street, and h wards rebuilt for his business purposes the shop now o by Mr. Mullen, pork butcher in Penny Street. Mr. V Kirby lies interred near to the tower.

The houses in Cheapside, formerly Pudding Lane, were at e period all covered or roofed with thatch, while Stonewell with quaint kind of paddock or pinfold, abutting on Moor Lane and "town-well," formed a pretty picture at the beginning of the esent century. Stonewell has been called St. Mary's Square in mer times, but Stonewell is the old and proper name.

The premises in Market Street occupied by Messrs. himpray and Cardwell, represented the old home of Robert inder, Mayor of Lancaster in 1726, 1737, 1745, 1754, and 1762.

The houses known so long as "Quakers' Row," were erected Mr. Joshua Whalley, great grandfather of Colonel Whalley, J.P.

The old Chemist's establishment formerly on the site of the rough Surveyor's Office, and long occupied by Mr. Edmund ckson, was the old home of Alderman Heysham.

Like other ancient towns Lancaster has had its haunted uses, and the following particulars respecting one in Penny reet, demolished only a few years ago, I received from a lady who d lived in the same from childhood. The lady informed me that they came so used to the appearance of a headless figure in their droom, which was at the top of the house, that if it had not own itself regularly they would have been as awe-struck as they re when they first beheld it. But the form never interfered with em; all it seemed to have deemed it necessary to do for its own isfaction was to show itself. Another haunted house is said to ve stood in Church Street.

Mr. J. B. Shaw, of Regent Street, has kindly lent me "a an of part of Green Ayre, as laid out in lots for sale in 1784." From is it appears that four new streets were contemplated, named pectively on this plan, Water Street, Antigua Street, Jamaica eet, and Barbadoes Street. Only one Street was made, viz: ater Street. The plan shows the river Loyne, Bridge Square,

Cable and Parliament Streets, the garden of J. Lawson, Esq., Sugar House, and the site of Mr. R. Addison's house. Skerton Bridge is marked "New Bridge."

In April, 1850, there was a stormy meeting of the Board of Health, respecting some streets leading to the river, which the North-Western Railway Company claimed to have been included in their purchase of the land on the Green Ayre, but which the board contended were only sold subject to "existing rights" of the public. The Railway Company, however, blocked up the roads designated "Antigua Street and Lawson's Quay."

Hotels.

The chief Hotels are the "King's Arms" and the "County." The former was erected in 1625, and re-built in 1879. The latter, about 1870, on a portion of old Kellet Croft. There are no documents available which give the name of the first proprietor of the King's Arms Hotel. A few names of the more recent proprietors I have secured from various sources. They are as follow: James Hardman, 1640, (descendants still living) used to have a pew in St. Mary's Church. *John Marshall, occupant in 1732; John Reynolds, occupant up to 1781; J. Coulthwaite, at the Hotel from 1781 until May 13th, 1802. John Pritt succeeded. He died June 29th, 1828, aged 59. Joseph Ladyman followed, and quitted the inn about 1835. After him came John Pritt, junior, who died at Buxton, May 6th, 1850, in his 57th year. Mr. Joseph Sly became proprietor on the 12th May, 1856, and his twenty-one years' lease expired 12th May, 1877. Mr. S. Ducksbury then entered upon the house and remained proprietor until his death, which took place on the 23rd February, 1890.

There is an old stone underneath a third storey window on the King Street side of the King's Arms Hotel, and the date there is 1625. On the facade of the hotel is engraved the word

*A Robert Paris followed John Marshall.

tablished 1625, rebuilt 1879." This old hostelry has been ortalised by Charles Dickens in his story of "The Lazy Tour e Two Idle Apprentices." It was during this distinguished or's first visit that he wrote the "Tale of a Bridal Chamber," gave his impressions of this "good old inn, established in a old house, an inn where they give you bridecake every day dinner;" where the visitor can "eat bridecake without the ble of being married, or of knowing anybody in that ridiculous ima." Charles Dickens stayed at the King's Arms in 1857 and in 1862, when he was accompanied by Mr. Wilkie Collins. of us will remember seeing the pamphlet published about n years ago giving an inventory of the antiquities this grand ouse contained. Among them was one of three "Franklin s," and one also more than two hundred years of age of English ; then there was the fine Gobelin tapestry valued at £6,500, estry which received its name from a house at Paris, formerly essed by wool dyers, whereof the chief, John Gobelin, in the of Francis I. is said to have found the secret of dying scarlet. s XIV. purchased the house for a manufactory of works for ning palaces (under the direction of Calbert), especially stry, designs of which were drawn by Le Brun, about 1666. e were also three large pieces of tapestry the borders of which designed by Reubens viz: "The finding of Moses in the Bul- es by Pharoah's daughter." Moses before the Burning Bush," "Moses striking the Rock.',

The Elizabethan staircase, the 15th century chairs, ancient kets, the 1540 bedstead, the old fireplace, antique needlework, sacred subjects,) china, venetian vases, &c., in the Dickens' , together with the Stanley oak bedstead, of near four hundred s of age; oaken chairs, to match in the Lonsdale and Brougham , as also the stately gothic four-post bedstead in Lord y's room, dating from 1646, and the like valuable sleeping rtenance in the chamber called after the Lady Burdett- ts, were all described some years ago. For the Derby bedstead, al firm offered 250 guineas. Nor must we omit the classical

tapestry and pastoral scenes by Hogarth. Then there was the "Crowned Heads of Europe Room," wherein the finest specimens of Gobelin Art were to be seen, specimens which the heir-apparent to the English throne would like to have secured for his Sandringham home.

Mr. Sly, the late proprietor, was intensely proud of his ancient house, and sought to make it a museum as well as a comfortable home worthy of the highest patronage. Alas, the old days are gone, yet many of us will not forget what Professor Ruskin remarked in his "Ariadne Florentina," concerning what he saw in the old King's Arms, nor indeed what the Rev. E. P. Rogers, D.D. said of the leading Palatine town hotel in the "New York Christian Intelligencer" of August 12th, 1875. Even though all things have been made new the old 'uns do not willingly eliminate from their minds the "things of beauty," which should have remained "joys for ever" in this right royal parthenon of relics once teeming with tales of long ago, and interesting to the artist, archæologist, and moralizer.

The Cross Keys is a very ancient hotel, and I verily believe would in its earlier days be the leading hostelry in our town. Any one looking at the exterior would never dream that its interior is so spacious. From the date on the facade, 1613, and the fact that it had originally a thatched roof, it is evident that the only other inn able to stand next to it in point of age is the Corporation Arms, respecting which, I have in vain applied for particulars, ancient deeds, &c. The front door of the Cross Keys is a very substantial one; it is said to have been made of wood taken from the best portion of the old door of the main entrance to the castle, a door which was partially burnt during the Civil Wars. Certain it is, states a neighbour, that there were traces of scorches found here and there on this door some years ago by the painters engaged in cleaning it and re-dressing it. Within the house I noticed some of the upper rooms were both quaint and large; the beams running across one bedroom are of oak, so hard says the tenant that it is impossible

knock a nail into them. The lights have been of the old-fashioned mullioned order, and one chamber in the back part has evidently had a wattled ceiling. The cellars are well worth visiting by the lover of antiquarian characteristics in building. The chief cellar is arched, and though each end is now walled up it is said that from the one end there is beyond the wall a passage leading direct to the Castle, and that this passage was used in the days when prisoners were lodged in the cells, portions of which are still to be seen in this house. There is a date over the kitchen door, viz: 1629. I may remark that one of the old bedrooms is stated to have been haunted by the ghost of a woman who many years ago hanged herself therein. From an old writing dated 1652, it would appear that George Toulnson, Esq., J.P., was the owner of the Cross Keys Inn. There was a pew belonging this house in the south aisle of St. Mary's Church.

It is said that the Commercial Hotel was once a private house and the county town residence of the Molyneuxs of Sefton. I have been unable to verify this, but from a deed dated February 12th, 1785, between Francis Carter and William Carter, surgeons, of Lancaster, of the first part, James Carter, surgeon of the second part, Robert Tomlinson, ironmonger, of Lancaster, of the third part, and Corney Tomlinson, of Lancaster aforesaid, woollen draper, it is clear that Sir Charles William Molyneux, Baronet, Earl of Sefton, in the Kingdom of Ireland, had property in Lancaster, for he owned the Sun Inn, otherwise called Hoop Hall, with a close of land known as the Bowling Green, which he sold to James Carter. There is a plan showing Sun Court, Sun Street, the properties of John Dalton, Esq., Messrs. Gillow and Jepson's and other lands, including the Rev. Oliver Marton's, accompanying this deed. There are about thirty lots, some of which were purchased by Corney Tomlinson of James Carter. It is, therefore, quite likely that at one period the Earls of Sefton had a residence in Lancaster.

The Ship Inn, in North Road, is another old hostelry occupying the site of two licensed houses known respectively as

"The Cock," and "The Three Squirrels." The Ship Inn was so called owing to its being contiguous to the old ship yard. In 1889, this inn was renovated by Mr. Mitchell, the owner. It is stated that the old deeds of the original Ship Inn mentioned the "right of fishing in the dam." The old Fleece Inn was demolished in 1890, and the present elegant premises erected in its place. From the ancient deeds it appears that in 1764, the site of the Fleece was occupied by a house tenanted by the Threlfall family. The dwelling was transformed into an inn between 1764 and 1778. During the taking down of the old structure a secret chamber was revealed; and in preparing for the foundations of the new building, fragments of Roman pottery were found, one piece bearing upon it the figure of a deer. An ancient millstone was also discovered on the south west side, but it got broken. A halfpenny of George I. time, 1725, and a penny dated 1795 likewise came to light with some portions of metal, evidently bell metal.

Efforts have been made to obtain some historic knowledge concerning the Corporation Arms, and the White Cross Inns. But all inquiries meeting with no response from the likeliest quarters, I am unable to throw any light on the past of these two ancient inns.

The Green Dragon Inn long kept by Mr. Cartmel, used to occupy the site of Mrs. Simpson's establishment in Cheapside, and the Bull's Head, a well-known hostelry, was on the other side. The Feathers Hotel, in Market Street, is really the outcome of the old Coach and Horses Inn, which had its entrance in China Lane. But part of the present Feathers Hotel was a private house erected according to the facade figures in 1722. Subsequently the house was altered into a shop in which the elder John Pritt served his time to the saddle-making business prior to his taking the King's Arms Hotel. At one time, in the old West India days, there was a large export trade in saddles to Barbadoes, St. Bartholomew's and various other West Indian Islands. Mr. Cooper was a leading saddler for many years on the site of the present Feathers Hotel an hotel among whose first proprietors were Mr. C. Hind and Mr. Sly. This Inn was at one time the only *real hotel* in the town

ing no bar business whatever. As a licensed house it dates only n about 1820. Mr. John Pritt was apprenticed to Mr. Cooper who assed considerable wealth at this spot in his day. Some of his ily settled at Preston, where they became very influential. The de- e of the shipping trade in Lancaster caused old Mr. Cooper's sons eave their native town, and a general exodus of Lancastrians took ce owing to the same cause. Mr. Atherton appears to have ceeded Mr. Cooper in the saddlery business according to the ctories. The elder Pritt, alluded to above, died on the 29th of e, 1828, aged 59. Mr. Christopher Hind converted the old shop l hostelry into the Feathers Hotel. The Coach and Horses was head quarters of the Society of Druids at the beginning of s century.

By the courtesy of Edward Clark, Esq., I am in a position give some interesting items gleaned from a number of indentures l memoranda appertaining to the Blue Anchor and other property oining. From the oldest of these deeds, dated 17th March, ;1, it appears that the house known as the Blue Anchor was a vate residence, for there is no mention of an inn, and no tenant the two dwelling-houses and shop, close and meadow, except alter Borranskill. From the appearance of the house and its le within there can be little doubt that it was the palatine town idence of some good old county family, probably of the Hesketh Rufford.

The old brewery in Brewery Lane has the date 1669 on a stone er the entrance. Unfortunately, out of a score of documents, luding wills as well as deeds, no "ancient history" concerning : premises are obtainable. But from deeds dating from the early rt of this century it is clear that the old brewery was the property John Proctor; Dilworth and Hargreaves, bankers, and about 1803, . John Baldwin, solicitor, seems to have been the owner, and to re sold it in 1817 to the Walker family of Preston, and Mrs. nes Walker appears to have owned it from 1817 until the 8th of tober, 1833, when it was disposed of to a Mr. William Townley, of

Blackburn. In 1817 Messrs. John and William Jackson, were
The chief-rent consists or consisted of one pepper corn yea

If we could only catch a glimpse of the old days on
view some of the antique human specimens of our boroug
on the stone bench outside the "Horse and Farrier," ta
Richard Carr, the landlord, and quaffing the nut-brown dr
high noon in summer, what contrasts we could draw. C
could turn into "Old Sir Simon's" ancient precincts and h
again the local incidents discussed by the generations that h
ago passed away, how different would the Lancaster of
appear from the Lancaster of to-day. The Old Sir Simon h
originally a thatched roof and curiously shaped casement li
its signboard bore upon it the figure of a man smoking
clay pipe and looking as comfortable as if he had just re
fortune. That old signboard sold for a decent sum of mon
the quaint inn was demolished. There used to be a house a
the King's Arms known as the "brick house," because it
only brick built house in the street. When the King's Ar
rebuilt this old house disappeared and its site is now occu
the new and much larger hotel. A large quantity of salt m
sent out to the West Indies and Mr. Carr of the Horse and
was the leading salt merchant whose warehouse was the bui
Bridge Lane, ultimately used as a Wesleyan Chapel.

In the shipping days of eighty or ninety years ago, Lan
leading inhabitants were chiefly importations from the villag
the Sands, from Wyresdale and Cumberland and Westmorl
the old names themselves demonstrate. The Spink Bull
say, was once the vicarage, and that there was a road leadi
behind the inn to the church, a road done away with som
ago. In the Crooked Billet-yard, there is what many
believe to be an entrance to an underground passage, and it
possible after what has recently been discovered in Mary Str
the same is a portion of a subterranean path which led, app
from the friary to the church. That such a sub-road exis
been clearly demonstrated by workmen and others some ti

CHAPTER XV.

N O'GAUNT'S BOWMEN—MASONRY AND ODDFELLOWSHIP IN LANCASTER—LANCASTER BENEVOLENT BURIAL FRIENDLY SOCIETY—THE PHILIPPI CLUB—JOHN O'GAUNT'S CLUB, LONDON—LANCASTER AND ITS POLITICAL REPRESENTATION—LIST OF PAST MEMBERS FOR THE BOROUGH.

HE Society of John o'Gaunt's Bowmen is one of the eldest if not *the* oldest Society of Archers in the kingdom. It was revived in the year 1788, and again in 1820. It may be interesting to a few readers if I give a brief sketch of the origin and decline of archery since the practice of it was a pursuit followed by all the ancient nations, and was a prominent feature in the daily life of our own countrymen down to the close of what may justly be termed the mediæval era. hery has been ascribed to Apollo, who is said to have com-nicated it to the Cretans. Aster of Amphipolis, having been hted by Philip, King of Macedon, at the siege of Methone, shot arrow on which was written "Aimed at Philip's right eye," ich put it out. Philip drew back the arrow with these words: f Philip take the town, Aster shall be hanged," and he kept his rd. This took place in the year 333 B.C. Archery was intro-ed into England before A.D. 440. History informs us that hard I. revived archery in the year 1190, and was himself killed an arrow. A Royal Company of Archers was instituted by the rquis of Athol, as the king's body guard for Scotland in 1676. e *long bow* was six feet in length and the arrow three feet, and usual range from three hundred to five hundred yards. Robin od is said to have shot from six hundred to eight hundred yards. e cross-bow we read of was fixed to a stock and discharged with

a trigger. It may be mentioned that the Danes were particularly well skilled in the use of the bow and arrow. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries the village green was the rendezvous of the archers, and here stout yeomen strove to send their arrows right into the centre of the target, amid cries of "i' the clout! i' the clout!" By two statutes Edward III. encouraged and enjoined the use of the long-bow amongst his English subjects, and in the reign of Richard II. an Act was passed to compel all servants to practice with it on Sundays and Holy days. By the 7th of Henry IV., "the heads of arrows were to be well boiled or brazed and hardened at the points with steel, on pain of forfeiture of the arrows and imprisonment of the maker, whose name was to be stamped on every arow head. Henry V. ordered the sheriffs of the several counties "to procure feathers from geese, to the number of six from each goose, for the purpose of winging the missiles, often poetically called the "gallant gray goose shafts." Richard III. decreed that "ten bow-staves were to be imported from abroad with every butt of Malmsey or Tyre wine under the penalty of one mark (thirteen shillings and fourpence) for each butt that was not thus accompanied." This Act was framed by Parliament in consequence of the rise that had taken place in the price of bow-staves, so that those which had formerly cost only 40s. or 46s. 8d. per hundred at the utmost, "had now, as the Act declared, risen to the outrageous price of £8 the hundred," and all through the seditious confederacy of the Lombards trading to this country." In the same reign, 1482, it was enacted that from "the feast of Easter next coming no bowman should take from any of the king's liege people for a longbow of yew more than 3s. 4d. The wood of the stave was generally yew, this being the strongest and most elastic material. Sometimes elm, ash, or Brazil wood was used. The closest scrutiny was evinced in order to secure freedom from knot, warp, or any blemish. The "cord" must not be too soft or it would snap and leave the archer defenceless, nor must it be too hard or too fine or it would cut the wood, and so render the bow useless. The medium was a string of silk twisted with the utmost care so that it might be sound and equal throughout. To save

wood and string and have them ever ready for action the
on was usually carried in a sheath or case made of woollen or
as. At Agincourt the Genoese Archers were placed out of
n altogether owing to a shower of rain which rendered their
-bows useless, and also relaxed their bow-strings, strings
: of gut, giving the English every opportunity of defeating
, for their weapons had only to be unsheathed and were then
y for work under any conditions of climate. When the archer
no need of his bow and arrow he minded to lay it by in a place
ier too dry nor too damp, and he kept it well rubbed, oiled,
olished. Ascham, in his *Toxophilus*, enumerates fifteen different
s of wood. The asp was preferred for target-shooting and
ery competitions and the ash for warfare. Asp wood was deemed
ch importance that in 1416 Parliament passed a decree forbidding
n and clog makers from making their goods of this material.
as not until fifty years later that the patten-makers obtained
ission to use such asp wood in their craft as was unfit for
ery purposes. Arrows were often of different weight and thick-
to suit the distance of the mark and the changes of the wind
stling arrows were sometimes used in war for signalling in the
t.

On the village green over four centuries ago, you might have
the Archers in picturesque attire with all the village peasants
dames around them busy practising, each Archer having a
r laced on his left arm, and a shooting glove on his right hand.
bracer was made of hardened leather and so stiff that the motion
e arm did not wrinkle it, and so smooth that it did not arrest
ee motion of the string ; while the glove which protected the
rs from being chapped in drawing the "cord," had the leather
the forefinger thicker than the rest, as it was there that the
of the string was most felt. The Royal MSS., 14th Edward
and the Cotton MSS., Julius E. IV., both give figures of
nth century Archers. Specimens of arrow heads are to be
in the British Museum. They were found at New Farm,
heim Park, Oxon, on the field of the battle of Barnet, in the

neighbourhood of Friday Street, London, and near Salisbury. At the latter place a cloth-yard arrow head was discovered.

Great dexterity and a true eye were essential to the success of the bowman who "stood uprightly, his left foot at a convenient distance in advance on his right, holding the bow by the middle, with his left arm stretched out, and with the three first fingers and the thumb of the right hand upon the lower part of the arrow affixed to the bow-string. If the mark were a distant one, the arrow had to be drawn to the head, but the pull required to be steady and uniform, otherwise the string might snap, or the bow itself break."

The bow and arrow declined in Lancaster and district after the battle of Flodden where the quiver of England was well nigh expended. The hagbut and the arquebuse came in place of them, and thus the practice of archery is now nothing more than a sport or scientific amusement. The earliest Archer met with in the Bible is Ishmael who "became an Archer." (Genesis XXI. 20).

John o'Gaunt's Bowmen.

The members of the John o'Gaunt's Bowmen in 1788, 1789, and 1790, wore a dark green coat, plain yellow buttons, with a bow and arrow embroidered on a black velvet collar; white Kerseymere waistcoat and breeches, white stockings, and a black hat, with two feathers, one black and the other green. The members a hundred years ago, were as follow:—

Charles Gibson, Quernmore Park, elected March 17th, 1788.
John Ford, Morecambe Lodge, elected same time.
Thomas Rawlinson, Ellel Hall.
William Cotton, Lancaster.
Josiah Baxendale, Lancaster.
Benjamin Satterthwaite, Lancaster.
Edward Suart, junr., Lancaster.
Thomas Brayshay, Lancaster.
John Dodson, Lancaster.
James Noble, Lancaster.

David Campbell, Lancaster.
Edward Salisbury, Lancaster.
Daniel Wilson, Dallam Tower.
Edmund Rigby, Ellel Grange.
Edward Greenhalgh, Myerscough.
Abram Rawlinson, Ellel Hall.
Michael Jones, Caton, elected April 29th, 1788.
Bryan Greg, Lancaster, elected April 29th, 1788.
Edward Buckley, Beaumont Hall, elected June 13th, 1788.
William White, Lancaster, elected October 1st, 1788.
George Bigland, of Bigland, elected April 15th, 1790.
Thomas Harton, elected April 15th, 1790.
Robert Hesketh, Heysham Hall, elected July 8th, 1790.
John Dent, London, elected July 8th, 1790.
J. F. Cawthorne, Wyreside, elected July 29th, 1790.
Thomas Greene, Slyne, elected July 22nd, 1790.
William Dent, elected July 29th, 1790.
C. H. Rhodes, Barlborough Hall, Derbyshire, elected September 17th, 1790.
Wilson Braddyll, Conishead Priory, elected October 8th, 1790.
Bold F. Hesketh, Rufford Hall, elected April 29th, 1791.
Joseph Brookes, Liverpool, elected September 30th, 1791.

LADY PATRONESSES.

1788. Miss Wilson, Lancaster.
1780. Miss Maria Rawlinson, Lancaster.
1790. Miss Welch, Lancaster.
1791. Miss Jane Salisbury, Lancaster.

Between 1820 and 1860 the list of members represents 112, and the ...esses between the same dates, 41. The Secretaries have been from 1820 to ... Thomas Worswick, Esq.: 1822 to 1823, R. M. Arthington, Esq.; 1823 to ... A Kirkup, Esq.: 1824 to 1827, Joseph Dockray, Esq.; 1827 to 1830, Joseph ... Esq.; 1830 to 1836, Richard Hinde, Esq.; 1836 to 1842, John Sharp, Esq.; ...o 1853, John Kirkes, Esq.; 1853 to 1860, George Robinson, Esq.; 1860 to ... E. H. Satterthwaite, Esq.; 1866 to 1868, Henry Ball, Esq.; 1868 to 1872, ...m Ford, Esq.; 1872 to 1875, W. T. Sharp, Esq.; 1875 to 1876, B. P. ...on, Esq.: 1876 to 1881, W. T. Sharp, Esq.; 1881 to 1882, F. Sharp, Esq.; ...o 1890, B. P. Gregson, Esq.

The Treasurers from 1820 to 1890 have been: 1820 to 1822, Alexander ...dle, Esq.; 1822 to 1823, R. M. Arthington, Esq; 1823 to 1824, A. Kirkup, 1824 to 1827, Joseph Dockray, Esq.; 1827 to 1830, Joseph Seed, Esq.; 1830

to 1833, Richard Hinde, Esq.; 1833 to 1837, Henry Gregson, Esq.: 1837 to 1840, Thomas Baldwin, Esq.; 1840 to 1842, James Giles, Esq.; 1842 to 1845, John Bond, Esq.; 1845 to 1847, T. G. Dodson, Esq.; 1847 to 1853, John Kirkes, Esq.; 1853 to 1857, Henry Ball, Esq.: 1857 to 1862, Arthur R. Hinde, Esq.; 1862 to 1875, T. Mason, Esq.; 1875 to 1881, J. D. Moore, Esq., M. D.; 1881 to 1884, F. Sharpe, Esq.; 1884 to 1890, B. P. Gregson, Esq.

Since 1884 the Secretaryship and Treasurership have been combined and held by Mr. Gregson.

The challenge prizes shot for between the years 1821 and 1890 have consisted of a gold medal, a large silver arrow, a small silver arrow, and a small gilt arrow. There is a book of Rules and Regulations revised and reprinted in 1850, in 1861, 1869, and again in 1876. From the "Archer's Register, 1889," edited by Frederick T. Follet, archery correspondent to *The Field*, I take the following items relating to the John o'Gaunt's Bowmen :—

"The centenary of this well-known Lancashire Society, which was celebrated in 1888, was not the centenary of its foundation, but of its revival; for there is evidence that the society had been in existence for a considerable period prior to 1788, although before that date nothing is known of its doings, and no traces of its constitution remain. Its origin is a matter of conjecture, some Lancashire men liking to regard it as a growth of the Wars of the Roses; whilst others, less ambitious, would not go further back than Flodden Field. In 1788 the Society was limited to twenty-one members." A sketch of a John o'Gaunt's Bowman is included in the work quoted with a description of the uniform worn in that year, which I have already noticed. "After 1788," continues the 'Register,' "an interval of thirty-two years followed, during which the Society languished more or less, and its proceedings were imperfectly recorded; but in 1820 it revived once more, and since then has continued to grow and to flourish. Among the rules of the new *régime* there was one requiring a member on election or marriage to present a 'bishop' to the Society. This was a dozen of wine, and though that was a minimum offering, there appears to have been no limit to a maximum offering, for the old minute books tell of a member in 1838 giving his 'bishop' upon a sumptuous and magnificent scale. The custom has gradually fallen into disuse, and only two 'bishops' have been presented within the last 15 years."

The same authority also informs the reader how "members began to be elected by ballot, after due nomination, and it was necessary that two-thirds of the Society should vote. The target ranges were fixed at 13 roods (91 yards), and 9 roods

ards), the match shooting consisting of six rounds or twelve targets at each nce, the colours of the rings and the values of the hits being the same as now, pt that the inner white of that day has been replaced by the blue of ours. Altera- were also made in the uniform, and there was a ceremonial as well as a shooting rm. The former consisted of a dark green body coat, lined with white silk, the society's buttons, and a bow and arrow embroidered on a black velvet collar, e drill trousers, crimson military sash, and black neckcloth, or stock for full dress. shooting dress, a Kendal green frock-coat, with gilt buttons with arrow thereon, upright collar, with an arrow embroidered thereon, white drill trousers, a green ing cap, and black neckcloth, or stock. This has long been discontinued and a ber now wears what he pleases; but the rules require that at all club gatherings all display the society's badge, which is silver gilt, and has a design of three ws in the centre. The number of members, which had been limited to twenty- was subsequently raised to thirty, and in July, 1888, to forty-two. The Society ly supported the Grand National Archery Meeting when it was first organised at , in 1844, by guaranteeing the presence and subscriptions of twelve of its members; since then several—notably Mr. H. H. Palairet (five times Champion of All and), Mr. E. Mason, Mr. H. Garnett, Mr. W. Ford, Mr. E. Sharpe, Mr. gson, and Mr. Lloyd Evans—have secured good places in the score lists at the al National Meetings."

It may be remarked that Mr. H. H. Palairet has been National mpion of England in 1876, 1878, 1880, 1881 and 1882. Mr. gson held this distinguished position in 1889, and has likewise l the Championship of the Ten Northern Counties no less than times. Mr. Edmund Sharpe has been Northern Champion twice.

The Target Meetings are in Springfield Park, Lancaster, for the purpose by the Trustees of the Ripley Hospital, and e 1875 the York Round has been adopted for members of the class, whilst only the latter half of the York Round is shot by e of the second and third classes. Bye-laws regulating the sfer of members from one class to another, according to indi- al merit, and determining the assignment of prizes, have been d to work satisfactorily and impartially. It was decided early 888, that a special programme should be arranged to comme- ate the revival of the John o'Gaunt's Bowmen in 1788. This t the form of a Centenary Dinner, a two days' Archery Meeting, a Fancy Dress Ball. The Dinner was held on May 9th, in the

King's Arms Hotel, Lancaster, twenty-one members and seven guests being present. The Fancy Dress Ball was held on Thursday, September 13th, 1888, many of the members appearing in the costume of a century ago. The two days' shooting took place on September 11th and 12th, in the Giant Axe Field, a liberal supply of prizes being provided both for members and visitors, and the meeting proved a great success. There were 25 shooters, of whom five were visitors. Tuesday, the first day was fine, but it was cold, with a strong, gusty wind blowing throughout the round. At 80 yards Mr. C. E. Nesham and Mr. E. Sharpe were a tie, both in hits (36) and score (158), and at 60 yards there was also a close struggle between them, Mr. C. E. Nesham scoring 129 with 23 hits, and Mr. E. Sharpe 120 with 22 hits. Wednesday was fine, but the wind of the preceding day had dropped, and the shooting was continued under favourable conditions. There was a large attendance of spectators. Mr. C. E. Neshams's score at 60 yards of 162, with 24 hits (including seven golds), is the highest on record, the nearest to it being a score of 160, with 24 arrows, by the same gentleman a few years back, at the Crystal Palace Meeting.

After shooting, Mrs. Middleton presented the prizes. The First Class Challenge Prize for the greatest number of points; the Champions' Medal and Clasp was won by Mr. E. Sharpe. The Second Class Challenge Prize for highest gross score Large Silver Arrow, was won by Mr. H. E. Jones; and the Third Class Challenge Prize for highest gross score, the Small Silver Arrow, was won by Mr. W. A. Stackhouse. Mr. E. Sharpe won the Silver Cup and the Society's Medal and Clasp. In the prizes open to all classes Mr. Gregson also won the Gilt Arrow, and Mr. E. Sharpe secured the Centenary Challenge Jug. Mr. Gregson, Mr. Leigh Clare, Mr. Nesham, Mr. W. A. Stackhouse, Mr. H. E. Jones, Lieut.-Col. Barton, and Captain C. H. Garnett, also figured as prize winners in the Subscription Handicap Contest.

The Centenary Silver Challenge Jug (value £30) was procured to be awarded year by year to the maker of the highest gross

e at any of the Society's Target or Prize Meetings during the on. This prize is a fine old English Jug, plain in style, with led bands round the lower part : it holds about a gallon, and was e in 1792, and is therefore, most appropriate for the occasion. ands on a pedestal of solid ebony, the centre part having a 1 band of silver the full depth of the plinth, thus giving room ngraving the name of each year's winner. Upon the body of jug is engraved the badge of the club, a crown, and rose of caster, surrounded with the inscription 'John o'Gaunt's Bowmen tenary Challenge Prize 1788 and 1888.' Besides this recent isition the Society has other interesting challenge prizes. There the Champion Medal and Clasp, given by Miss. M. Rawlinson, y patroness, 1789,) a unique trophy originally shot for by the nbers in October, 1789 ; the large Silver Arrow given by Miss son (Lady Patroness) in 1788 ; the small Silver Arrow, given by . Harrison (Lady Patroness) in 1820 ; and the Gilt Arrow, ented to the society in 1829, by Mrs. Hesketh of Rossall Hall, twood.

It now only remains for me to add that the Society possesses legant silver snuff box, the interior of the lid of the same bearing inscription :—" Presented by the John o' Gaunt's Club, London, ohn o' Gaunt's Bowmen, Lancaster, 1832." Elsewhere will be d one or two notes on the above named club.

The book of Rules and Regulations kindly handed to me by ember of the Archery Society, has the following quotations on itle page, taken from Shakespeare's Henry IV. Act III. Scene II.

LOW.—Is old Double of your town living yet?

CE.—Dead, Sir.

ALLOW.—Dead! see, see, he drew a good bow, and dead, he shot a fine shot! OHN O GAUNT loved him well and betted much money on his head. Dead! he would have clapt it in the clout, at twelve score, and caused you afore hand shaft a fourteen and fourteen and a half, that would have done a man's heart good to see."

The members of the club number at the present time (June, 1891) forty-three; two of this number are however, honorary members. Here is a list courteously supplied for this work by the Secretary, Mr. Gregson, to whom I am indebted for information and corrections concerning the Society.

HON. MEMBERS.

S. H. Hinde, Windham Club, St. James' Square, London; Col. Garnett Orme, Tarn House, Skipton.

MEMBERS.

William Ford, Ellel Hall, Lancaster; E. Graham Paley, The Greaves, Lancaster; B. P. Gregson, Caton, Lancaster; T. F. Fenwick, Burrow Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale; Col. Whalley, Queen Street, Lancaster; W. T. Sharp, High Street, Lancaster; E. G. S. Hornby, Dalton Hall, Burton-in-Westmorland; Col. Marton, Capernwray, Burton-in-Westmorland; Francis Sharpe, Bowerham, Lancaster; H. H. Palairet, Chatley House, Norton St. Philip, Bath; Capt. Garnett, Wyreside, Lancaster; William Garnett, Quernmore Park, Lancaster; Edmund Sharpe, Halton Hall, Lancaster; W. E. M. Tomlinson, M.P., Heysham House, Lancaster; C. H. Bird, Crookey, Garstang; John Foster, Douk Gyhll, Horton-in-Ribblesdale, Settle; Charles M. Saunders, Wennington Hall, Lancaster; H. Dawson Greene, Whittington Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale; Major E. W. Stokes, Fairfield House, Lancaster; Rev. F. T. Royds, Heysham Rectory, Lancaster; Lt-Col. F. Cooper Turner, Inverbrae, Oak Hill, Surbiton; Dr. W. Wingate Saul, Fenton-Cawthorne House, Lancaster; Aymer Ainslie, Gawithfield, Ulverston; Launcelot Sanderson 2, Garden Court, Temple, London; Lloyd Evans, Grange House, Grange-over-Sands; F. N. Garnett, Glan Rhiew, Berriew, Montgomeryshire; W. G. Ainslie M.P., Grizedale Hall, Hawkshead, Ambleside; Rev. F. R. Preston, Ellel Grange, Lancaser; Captain J. D. Kennedy, Scarthwaite, Lancaster; O. Leigh Clare, Haverbrack, Milnthorp; C. B. C. Storey, Westfield House, Lancaster; Rev. H. Edward Jones, Hay Carr, Lancaster; W. H. Higgin, Q.C., Cloverley House, Timperley, Cheshire; Rev. G. J. Horner, Flaxton Lodge, York; Colonel Foster, Hornby Castle, Lancaster; J. Williamson, M.P., Ryelands, Lancaster; J. A. Openshaw, Beechfield, Yealand Conyers; W. A. Stackhouse, Stackhouse, Settle; Rev. A. F. Clarke, Cockerham Vicarage, Garstang; Charles Walker, Brettargh Holt, Kendal; Albert Greg, Escowbeck, Lancaster.

FREEMASONRY IN LANCASTER.

The history of Masonry is extremely interesting. The first Lodge formed in Britain was formed by St. Alban, in the year 287;

nry was known to the Mahometan Architects about the 9th ry, and many of our Gothic Cathedrals owe their existence st entirely to Masonry. So far back as the year 926 there was d under Prince Edward a Grand Lodge of York. Once ymmetrical brotherhood was interdicted, viz.: in 1424. It was ntil 1717 that the Grand Lodge of English Masons was estab- l. In 1730. the Grand Lodge of Ireland was instituted, and in the Grand Lodge of Scotland came into being. In 1738, Clement XII. excommunicated Freemasons, and in 1865, the was again condemned by the head of the Latin Church. ng remarkable occurrences I may mention the following:—

926. Grant of a Charter to Freemasons by King Athelstan.
1358. Revision of the Constitution by Edward III.
1450. Initiation of Henry VI.
1637. Regulation of the Lodges by the Earl of St. Allans.
1685. Sir Christopher Wren, G.M.
1690. Initiation of William III.
1720. Valuable MSS. burnt by unscrupulous brethren.
1737. Initiation of Frederick, Prince of Wales.
1781. H. R. H. the Duke of Cumberland elected G.M.
1787. Initiation of George IV. (then Prince of Wales).
1787. Initiation of the Duke of York.
1787. William IV (initiated when Duke of Clarence).
1790. Initiation of the Duke of Kent.
1790. Initiation of George IV. (then Prince of Wales).
1795. Initiation of Prince William of Gloucester.
1798. Initiation of H. R. H. Duke of Sussex.
1813. H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex elected G.M.
1813. Re-union of all the Lodges.
1868. Initiation of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.
1875. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, installed G.M.

There is an old warrant issued by the Provincial Grand ge, Liverpool, in 1789, to the Lancaster Lodge of Fortitude. document is suspended over the grand chair, and unfortunately, g to the dampness of the wall, it is much disfigured and mil- d on the left side.

Here is the copy of the warrant which has been *kindly* supplied to me by Mr. H. Longman and Mr. John Atkinson, and I feel sure that those readers who take an interest in Societies, especially in Masonry, will not think me out of place in including this old document.

THE SEAL OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MASONRY, ENGLAND.

TO ALL and every one Right Worshipful, Worshipful and Loving Brother, I, John Allen, of Clements Inn, in the County of Middlesex, Provincial Grand Master of the most ancient and honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons, in and for the County Palatine of Lancaster, under His Royal Highness, Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland and Stratheron, Earl of Dublin, &c., &c., &c. Grand Master send greeting.

KNOW YE that upon the humble petition of our right worthy and well beloved brethren, James Smith, Stephen Winder, Thomas Mackerall and others, and in consideration of the great trust and confidence reposed in them, *I have* constituted and by these presents *do* constitute them, the said brethren, into a regular Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, to be opened at the house known by the name of the Golden Shovel, in the town of Lancaster, to be distinguished by the name of the Lodge of Fortitude, being number 559 in the list of Lodges, to be thus formed and held on the second Tuesday in every month, until the time and place of meeting shall, with the concurrence of me or my successors, be altered, with such power, privileges, and advantages as of right belong to regular established Lodges. *And* I do hereby nominate, institute, and appoint our said brethren James Smith, Master; Stephen Winder, Senior Warden; and Thomas Mackerall, Junior Warden, for opening the said Lodge, and for such further time only as shall be thought proper by the brethren thereof. It being my will and intent that this appointment shall not in any way affect the future election of officers of the said Lodge as shall be consistent with the General Law and Constitution of our Ancient Society. *And* I do hereby will and require you, the said James Smith, Stephen Winder, and Thomas Mackerall, and your successors to take especial care that you and the rest of the members of the said Lodge do at all times observe, perform, and keep all and every the Rules, Orders, and Regulations contained in the Book of Constitutions, except such as have been or hereafter shall be repealed at any Quarterly or other General Communication, together with such other Rules, Orders, Regulations, and Instructions as shall from time to time by me or my Deputy, by my successors, the Provincial Grand Master for the time being, be transmitted to you or your successors; and that you and your successors omit not once in every year or oftener as occasion may be, to transmit to me or my Deputy or our successors copies of all such Rules, Orders, and Regulations

hall from time to time be made by your said Lodge for the good order and ernment thereof, together with a list of the members of the said Lodge, with their pective titles or additions, and the respective times of their several initiations or nissions. And that you do duly remit such sum or sums of money as shall from e to time accrue due from and be contributed to your said Lodge or the members reof to the Fund of Charity and other Grand Fund of the said Society. *And ally*, I will and require you the said James Smith, Stephen Winder, and Thomas ackerall, as soon as conveniently may be to send an account in writing of your oceedings under and by virtue of this my Warrant of Constitution. Recommending you and the rest of the brethren the cultivation of the Royal Craft, and your eping in view the three grand principles of our Order—Brotherly Love, Relief, d Truth.

Given at London under the Great Seal of Masonry, and also under my hand d seal the thirteenth day of November, A.L. 5789, A.D. 1789.

JNO. ALLEN, Pro. Gr. Ma.

WM. HALL, Dep. P.G.M.
WM. HISLOP, P.G. Sec.

From the *Lancaster Masonic Calendar*, for 1890, I glean the llowing interesting particulars:—"Before the Lodge of Fortitude as founded, the nearest * Lodges (Masonic) to Lancaster were the nion Lodge, Kendal, 1764, held at the White Hart, and the Amity odge, Preston, 1767, held at the White Horse. In 1789, the odge of Fortitude received its warrant. In 1795, the Chapter of niversality was attached to the St. John's Lodge, whose warrant ites from the 26th March, 1795. On the 17th July, 1822, the hapter of Universality, 527, was attached to the Lodge of Fortitude. became extinct about 1844.

On the 27th December, 1822, the Rev. Joseph Rowley joined e Lodge of Fortitude, and in May, 1824, Stewards were first pointed. On the 24th June, 1836, the first meeting was held of e encampment of the Red Cross Knights of Babylon, attached to e Lodge of Fortitude. (The last meeting held was on the 28th tober, 1841). On the 28th June, 1838, the Lancaster Brethren lked in procession to the Town Hall, in honour of Her Majesty's ronation. In September, 1838, the Lodge of Fortitude removed

* I am informed that there was a Lodge at Garstang older than these.

to the Sun Inn, and on the 10th of July, in the following year, Brother Barwick presented a copy of the Holy Bible to this Lodge. On the 10th February, 1840, the foundation stone of St. Thomas's Church was laid with Masonic honours. Next, I note that on the 10th October, 1849, Mrs. Hutton presented to the Lodge of Fortitude the portrait of her brother, Brother Foxcroft.

On the 3rd March, 1865, the Rowley Lodge was consecrated, and during the same year a Bible was presented to the newly established Lodge by Miss Rowley. In February, 1867, the apron worn by the late Brother J. Rowley, (at his death the oldest Mason in England), was presented to the Lodge, and it is now used at the installation of each W.M. On June 17th, 1868, the foundation stone of the Royal Albert Asylum was laid with Masonic honours, and in the October, of the same year, a silver snuff box was presented to the Lodge of Fortitude by Brother Lewis H. Isaacs, son of Isaac Isaacs. On the 18th December, 1868, the Red Rose of Lancaster Conclave, No. 12, was inaugurated, and on the 15th March, 1869, the Rowley, R.A. Chapter was consecrated. On the 9th November, 1870, Brother J. D. Moore presented to the Lodge of Fortitude, an Album to contain portraits of all the P.M's. of the Lodge. On the 16th March, 1871, the Duke of Lancaster Lodge was consecrated, and on the 26th of the following month, in the same year, Brother J. D. Moore, M.D. was appointed Grand Sword Bearer of England. Brother Prosser presented a pair of handsome Gloves to the Lodge of Fortitude, on the 3rd of December, 1871. On the 29th of December, same year, the Prov. G. Chap. R.A. was held in the Rowley Chapter, Lancaster, and on the 12th September, 1872, the Moore Mark Lodge was consecrated; and on January 2nd, 1874, the Philip's R.C. Chapter was consecrated. The Morecambe Lodge was consecrated on the 26th October, 1875. On August 9th, 1876, Brother A. K. Allanson was elected Tyler; and on the 26th March, 1878, a dinner was given in honour of Brother Moore, at which a handsome testimonial was presented to him in recognition of his services as Secretary to the Rowley Lodge. On the 29th December, 1879, Brother E. Cardwell presented to the

ge of Fortitude, a Silver Square and Compasses. On the 15th rch, 1880, Lord Stanley, of Preston (then the Hon. F. A. Stanley P.), was installed M.E.Z. of the Rowley Chapter. Three gilt otres for the use of the Principals were presented to this Chapter his gentleman on the 16th of August, 1880 On the 4th of ober, 1880, Brother J. D. Moore, P.M., P.G.S.B., England, sented a portrait of himself to the Rowley Lodge, and on the 1 of April, 1882, the portrait of the late Rev. J. Rowley was sented to the Lodge by Miss Rowley. On the 9th of January, 3, brother Hannah on leaving the chair of the Rowley Lodge sented to it a very handsome silver cup. On the 27th of Decem- 1883, Brother John Hatch retired from the Secretaryship of the lge of Fortitude, and Brother J. R. B. Pilkington was appointed is stead. On the 31st January, 1884, the first Masonic Ball was l in Lancaster, at the Militia Officers' Mess Room. On the 20th larch, 1884, the Garnett Council of the Allied Masonic Degrees consecrated. This council has the power of conferring four rees, viz:—St. Lawrence the Martyr, Knight of Constantinople, Cross of Babylon, and Grand High Priest. On the 25th of e, 1884, a handsome testimonial was presented to Brother John ch, P.M., by the members of the Lodge of Fortitude, in recog- on of his services as Secretary.

On the 30th March, 1885, the first meeting in the Masonic l, was held by the Moore Mark Masters' Lodge, and on the 15th il, 1885, the *first Craft Lodge* was held in the new Masonic Hall he *Duke of Lancaster* Lodge. On May 4th, following, the first ting of the Rowley Lodge, took place in the new hall, and on 13th of the said month (same year), the first meeting of the ge of Fortitude was held in the hall. On the 29th June, 1887, Masons of Lancaster celebrated Her Majesty's Jubilee by the lication of their Hall in Church Street, and by a combined quet of the three Lodges at the King's Arms Hotel. In the *caster Gazette* of July 2nd, 1887, a full report of the proceedings be found. The centenary of the Lodge of Fortitude, was held he 13th November, 1889, when Brother Fenton presented the

Centenary Warrant to the W. M., and Brother H. Longman gave a sketch of the progress of the Lodge. On the 11th of December, in the same year, Brother J. B. Shaw, W.M., presented to the Lodge of Fortitude a framed photograph of the Centenary Officers of the Lodge, and on the 8th January, 1890, this Lodge presented to Brother J. B. Shaw, J.P.M., (the "Centenary" W.M.) a gold centenary jewel. The new warrant bears the signature of the Prince of Wales at its head viz: -"Albert Edward." The Prince is Grand Secretary of England.

From the remarks of Mr. Longman at the centenary proceedings, many historic items respecting the Lodge may be quoted, with apologies to that gentleman. He states that "there is some slight evidence that the first meeting was held in 1790, but of the actual date of consecration, or who was present, there is no record. From the list of lodges 1781-91, we find we were not registered in the books of the Grand Lodge till 1790, and then evidently very late in the season, as ours is the last lodge named for that year, the number by which it is registered in Grand Lodge books being 575. This number we retain till 1792, when in the revision of the list of lodges in that year we got the number 484; then in the union of Grand Lodges of London and York in 1813, we were again changed, this time to number 527, and in the revision of 1840 this gave place to number 350; this again being altered in July 1863, to the present number 281. In a letter which I received from Bro. Hughan about a month since, on the subject of this discrepancy in the number, he says:—'I make no doubt that the Provincial Grand Secretary or some other local authority, is responsible for the number 559 being attached to the Provincial Warrant of the Fortitude Lodge, now number 281, Lancaster. It would have had about that number had the fees and particulars for warrant been transmitted to Grand Lodge promptly, on the charter being issued locally. Strange to say I can find no payment of warrant announced in the Grand Lodge proceedings, so apparently the Grand Secretary never received the fees. They must, however, have been paid locally, or the lodge would not have been inserted

e register. Ordinary payments by the lodge begin in the official ted reports from April 13th, 1791, when the sum of 10s. 6d. is ited to number 575, Lodge of Fortitude, Lancaster, for charity.'

But passing away from this to its place of meeting, the Lodge luring its 100 years had various homes. Its first meeting place in was the Golden Shovel; in 1807, the White Horse; in 1816, White Lion; in 1824, Bro. Seward's, Sun Street; in 1825, the len Shovel; in 1831, the White Lion; in 1836, the Freemason's rn; in 1838, the Sun Inn; 1849, the Old Sir Simon's; in 1855, Royal Oak; in 1859, the Assembly Rooms; in 1861, the næum, where it had the longest stay; and in 1885, to the onic Hall, in Church Street.

Its roll of honoured dead is very long—so long that again I only name the most eminent,—which includes Bros. John on Cawthorne, John Drinkwater, John Braithwaite, —Jackson, ael Harrison, Wm. Dewhurst, Joseph Rowley, John Daniel re, Edmund Simpson, John Lever Whimpray, and a host of rs eminent outside Freemasonry. Amongst its members it numbered fourteen (if not more), Mayors of the Borough of aster, viz., E. D. Salisbury, Thos. Howitt, E. D. de Vitrê, ard Hinde, Geo. Jackson, James Williamson, Rd. Coupland, . Storey, Henry Welch, Wm. Hall, Geo. Cleminson, Jos. on, Ed. Clark, and Jas. Hatch. The 13th January, 1795, is late of the first recorded meeting we have, and on this night irst initiate—so far as we can trace—was received into the e, his name was Edward Banton.

In 1884, in conjunction with the other lodges, it held its first and here its history merges a little into the other lodges, for in unction with them it purchased the old Queen's Head, in Church et, and converted it into a Masonic Hall, and here, on the 13th , 1885, it held its first craft meeting under its own roof. I e said enough to prove that during its century of existence s, I think, performed every function that could fall to a Free-

masons' Lodge; it has received Grand Lodge on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the Royal Albert Asylum in 1868; and Provincial Grand Lodge it has received on several occasions, notably on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of St. Thomas's Church, on the 10th February, 1840, the day on which our Queen was married. It has dispensed its hospitality to its members in all degrees, from the modest supper at 1s. 6d. per head to the excellent banquet; it has dispensed its charity generously, and at all times with prudence; and it has buried its revered dead with Masonic honours and services. In 1824, Bro. Bainbridge was so buried; in 1825, Bro. Jackson; and in 1889, Bro. Edmund Simpson. It has throughout its career upheld the dignity of Freemasonry, and performed unpleasant duties when forced upon it, by refusing to sanction anything hurtful to the craft; and by punishing when proved, the irregular and unmasonic conduct of its members."

Past Masters of the Lodge of Fortitude.

1858, Brother James Hatch; 1859, Brother Joseph Fenton; 1860, Brother William King; 1861, Brother F. Dean; 1867, Brother G. Kelland; 1869, Brother E. Storey; 1870, Brother John Hatch; 1876, Brother J. Atkinson; 1877, Brother R. Taylor; 1878, Brother J. Jowett; 1879, Brother E. Cardwell; 1880, Brother W. Warlrick; 1881, Brother John Atkinson; 1882, Brother J. R. B. Pilkington; 1883, Brother F. Gregson; 1884, Brother Thos. Bayley; 1885, Brother Richard Stanton; 1886, Brother A. Mc.Raith; 1887, Brother R. Nicholson; 1888, Brother James Heald; 1889, Brother James B. Shaw.

Past Masters of the Rowley Lodge.

1870, Brother W. Hall, M.D.; 1876, Brother H. Longman; 1879, Brother Norval W. Helme; 1882, Brother J. E. Hannah; 1883, Brother John Cutts; 1884, Brother J. H. Irvin; 1886, Brother A. W. Kershaw; 1887, Brother W. Drinkall; 1888, Brother A. Stanley; 1889, Brother W. Capstick.

Past Masters of the Duke of Lancaster Lodge.

1872, Brother J. Barrow; 1873, Brother J. Bell; 1875, Brother J. Acton; 1878, Brother R. Wolfenden; 1879, Brother J. Ellershaw; 1881, Brother H. Hartley; 1884, Brother J. E. Oglethorpe; 1885, Brother J. D. Bell; 1886, Brother C. J. W. Stork; 1887, Brother W. King; 1888, Brother D. Shaw; 1889, Brother P. Dutton.

Early in the year 1889, Brothers H. Longman, J. R. B. :ington, and W. King, as the Lodges' Charities' representatives P. G. L., thinking it desirable that an association should be ned for Lancaster, called a meeting of the Brethren of the ious Lodges to test their feeling in the matter. This meeting s fairly attended, and though not quite unanimious, it was ided by an overwhelming majority that such an association uld be formed, and that the subscription should be 5s. per ium. On the 4th October, 1889, the first meeting was held en 35 members were announced as having enrolled themselves.

On a brass plate in the Masonic Hall is this inscription :—

"This Masonic Hall was erected by thirteen Craft Lodges and the Royal Chapter of Lancaster for the purposes of Freemasonry, and was dedicated on Tuesday, June 29th, 1887, by W. Brother Charles Henry Garnett, of Wyreside, Captain 30th Regiment, P. Prov. G. Senr. Warden ; P. Prov. G. J. West, Lancaster. The brethren occupying the chairs at the time were :—Bro. R. Nicholson, L. Fortitude, No. 281 ; Bro. W. Drinkall, W.M. Rowley Lodge, No. 1,051 ; D. Shaw, W.M. Duke of Lancaster, No. 1,353 ; Comp. R. Stanton, M. E. Z. Rowley R. A. Chap., No. 1,051."

The order of the Lodges is thus :—

Lodge of Fortitude.
Rowley Lodge.
Duke of Lancaster.
Philip's Rose Croix Chapter.
Rowley Royal Arch Chapter.
Moore Mark Lodge.
Masonic and Military Order of Knights of Rome and Red Cross of Constantine.
The Red Rose Conclave of this Order, No. 12, is held at Lancaster.
Allied Degrees Garnett Council, No. 8, held at Lancaster.

The portrait of the Rev. Joseph Rowley at the west end of room is pronounced a very excellent one ; and the same may be of that of the late Mr. Foxcroft, presented to the Lodge in 9. The full masonical clad figure of the Earl of Lathom is also mart likeness of one of the most distinguished of English ions.

Obituary of Prominent P.M's.

1831. March 31st, Brother J. F. Cawthorne, M.P.
1864. January 4th, Brother Rev. J. Rowley.
1867. January, Brother Hansbrow, P.P.G.S.B.
1868. June 23rd, Brother H. Ball.
1869. June 27th, Brother Thomas Dewhurst.
1873. Lord Zetland, M.W.C.M.
1876. May 31st, Brother William Wearing.
1879. May, Brother W. Storey.
1880. December, Brother F. G. Dale.
1881. January 17th, Brother J. D. Moore, M.D., P.C.S.B.
1885. April 14th, Brother W. H. Bagnall.
1889. March 12th, Brother E. Simpson, P.P.C.P.
1889. July 22nd, Brother S. W. Wearing.
1889. September 23rd, Brother J. L. Whimpray.

Mr. A. K. Allanson, Tyler, died June 6th, 1891.

Lancaster Oddfellows.

Oddfellowship, the imitation of Freemasonry, which represents an upper ten thousand rank, is the rank representing every class, the rank that knows no distinction and will welcome either rich or poor with equal affection. The Order of Oddfellows is said to have existed among the Israelites while in captivity B.C. 1,000; and it is said they used signs, passwords, and degrees enabling them to communicate without exciting suspicion. It is stated that in the year 79 Titus Caesar gave certain Roman soldiers who imitated the Israelites the name of *oddfellows* owing to the singularity of their notions and for their knowing each other by night as well as by day. For valuable services rendered this same Roman leader gave the fellow-citizens or oddfellows a dispensation as a pledge of his friendship engraved upon a table of gold bearing the following emblems:—The Royal Ark of Titus and the Ark of the Covenant, the Golden Candlesticks and the Table weighing a great talent; the Sun for the Noble Grand, the Moon and Stars for the Vice Grand, the Lamb for the Secretary, the Lion for the Guardian, the Dove for the Warden, and the Emblems of Mortality for the

and Master. The excellent digest of history from which I quote timates that irrespective of the truth of the legend "it is a fact orth noting that several of the emblems on the dispensation are w in use among oddfellows with slight alterations.

Wales is said to have first received Oddfellowship principles, far as our own island is concerned, in the year 98. AGRICOLA roduced the Order so the story goes, and eventually a lodge was tablished at Mona. Modern Oddfellowship dates however, from out 1745, and in that year the *Gentleman's Magazine* alludes to e Order. DANIEL DEFOE made mention of it previously. The anchester Unity dates from 1810, and in 1822 the first meeting of e A.M.C. took place. The National Independent Order of Oddlows was formed of seceders from the Manchester Unity between e years 1840 and 1850. I have not space for more remarks on this teresting society, and content myself with stating that during 1888, e number of persons initiated into the Order in Great Britain, eland, and the Channel Islands, was 38,491, the increase in the lonies being 840, and 533 by re-instatement of suspended lodges, aking a total number of 667,458 members. During the last ten ars the Order has increased by 106,793 members. The mortality the year has been 1·35 per cent., the average rate for the last five ars 1·37 per cent. The number of members in the juvenile cieties reached (January 1st, 1889) 50,140, showing an increase of 372 on the year. Juveniles, transferred to adult lodges during the ar numbering 3,021, made the total strength of the Order 668,492.

The principles of Oddfellowship are the outcome of a masonry ich may be traced to the building of Solomon's temple.

From a perusal of Lujo Brentano's exhaustive work on the story and developement of gilds, published in 1870, it is evident at our modern friendly societies are the outcome on a worthier ale of the ancient religious and craft gilds which flourished largely the middle ages, and remained all-powerful in their effects dividually and nationally, until the Reformation struck them down d abolished their abuses for ever.

For many a long year Lancaster has taken a very active part in the inauguration and development of Friendly Societies. In 1811, there were 13 of these societies in our borough for men, and 4 for women, and in 1806, the number of members belonging to the former was 2,027. In 1820, the *Lonsdale Magazine* intimates that the number of these associations had dwindled down to three, viz., *The Good Intent*, *Friendship and Union*, and *The Samaritan*. Times have altered largely since the institution of these benevolent fraternities, the first of which according to notes made by the late Mr. Thomas Cleminson, in the order of age, is the *Samaritan*, instituted 17th December, 1787, and whose flag emblem was formed of the good Samaritan relieving the man who fell among thieves; the Levite passing by on the other side. The motto was "Go thou and do likewise." The meet took place at the Black Bull, Mr. James Holden's. The next, *The Good Intent*, dated from 3rd March, 1788, and its emblem consisted of Joseph relieving his brethren; motto: "Give us this day our daily bread." This society met at the White Lion Inn. *The Friendship and Union* was established 1st January, 1789, and bore for its device Christ supporting St. Peter on the sea; motto: "Wherefore didst thou doubt?" The rendezvous of this body was at Mr. Goth's, the Ship Inn. *The Friend in Need* society, established about 1832, *The Royal Foresters*, and the *Independent Mechanics*, have met respectively at the George and Dragon, the White Hart, and the Black Cat Hotels.

The Oddfellows' Hall was erected in 1844. Three lodges were formerly owners of the hall, viz., William IV., the Earl of Lincoln, and the Dalton Abbey.

No one can over estimate the value of Friendly Societies, for they are God's chosen levers for aiding the fatherless children and widows, the desolate and the oppressed. Not only have they been enabled to dispense timely assistance during visitations of sickness and death, but to contribute nobly to numerous institutions, such as infirmaries and asylums throughout the land. In our own town some twenty-two years ago, when the Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots and Imbeciles was about being erected, the local Oddfellows resolved to contribute 100 guineas towards the building fund. This was a noble gift. The Juvenile Oddfellows' Club was established in 1877.

	Cash collected.	Received for interest.	Number of Claims Paid.	Amount Paid for Claims.	Average amount paid on each Claim.	Cash in hand.	Average amount of funds per Member for year ending 31st December.		Death rate per 1000 Members for year ending 31st December.	
							1875.	1890.	1878.	1890
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
From 1841 to 1875, inclusive 35 years	17200 1 5	278 8 11½	3208	13546 11 0	4 4 5	502 13 4½	0 1 2		20·81	
From 1876 to 1890, inclusive 15 years	20890 6 0½	2430 11 11	2096	13757 0 3	6 11 3	10043 15 1		1 4 6		13·94
Totals	44156 7 5½	2715 0 10½	5304	27303 12 0						
Increase on last over first period	9636 4 7½	2158 2 11½		210 8 6	2 6 10	10141 1 8½		1 3 4		
Decrease			888							6·87

From 1841 to 1856, age at entry 12yrs., 1d. per week assured £5 and 4s. of liquor at death, & 2d. liquor for members attending quarterly meeting

„ 1856 to 1875, „ 12yrs., 1d. „ £5 6s. „ 4s. „ „ „ „ „ „ „

„ 1875 to 1878, „ 12yrs., 1d. „ £8. No drink allowed, funds increased from £502 13s. 3½d. end of 1875, to £1035 11s. 2d., end of 1877.

„ 1878 to 1890, „ 12yrs., 1d. „ £11. „ „ „ at end of 1890 to £10,643 14s. 1d.

Or in other words, from a reserve of 14 weeks premiums at the end of 1875, to 5¼ years premiums at the end of 1890; and a decrease in the death rate of nearly 7 per 1,000 members as compared with 1878. The amount spent in Liquor on payment of claims, exclusive of the amount spent at Quarterly Meetings, is £475 8s. 0d. It is not too much to say that the Society owes a debt of gratitude to its indefatigable Secretary, Mr. R. C. Harker, whose labours have so largely conduced to its success.

The Philippi Club.

There used to be a sort of Beefsteak Club in Lancaster, known as the Philippi Club. It was founded in 1797 and existed until about 1852. The Black Horse Hotel, an old Corporation house, in Common-garden Street, was long the rendezvous of this Club, where often of an evening the *elite* of Lancaster society met to enjoy the pipe of peace and discuss current events. Here, the burly alderman, the leading medicus, and the smart man of law spent their evenings in conviviality and debate. The Society had its president, whose head-gear consisted of a deep-crowned broad-brimmed hat, long retained by Major Coupland, an old member of the Club, as a relic of the "old days." Each member paid for all he had in the way of "lotion" which was limited generally to two glasses of whiskey. Each Saturday evening a plate of small raised meat pies was placed upon the table, and it is said that these edibles were supplied gratis by the hostess to the Club. To "meet at Philippi" was at one time a very common expression in our town, and when an appointment was made the term was used broadly in lieu of the name of the inn by persons who had no *entrée* into the charmed circle upstairs. The rules of the Club may be of some interest to readers of this work at the present time. They were written on parchment, and every member upon his admission attached his sign-manual to the document in token of endorsement of the same. The sheet bore 120 signatures, and, as a member years ago remarked, "some of the names are a little indistinct, but this may be due either to imperfection in the writing materials, or to the fact that the signatures *had been delayed until a late period in the evening.*"

Rules to be observed by members of the Club of Philippi, in Lancaster:—

1st. That the Club shall meet every evening.

2nd. Any member who shall propose to lay a wager which shall be accepted by any person shall forfeit and pay for glasses round to the company present at the time of laying the wager.

Any member who shall come to Philippi in a coat (except a mourning coat) which has never been paid for, shall treat the whole of the company who shall come to Philippi the same evening, with glasses round.

There shall be a president every evening that the club shall meet, who shall have the power to determine finally all disputes and differences which may arise in the company.

ctober, 1797.

The third rule appears to have been too stringent and it was repealed by the ing resolution :—

" At a meeting of the members of Philippi on the 6th day of October, 1798, convened by public notice, it was resolved and ordered, by a great majority of embers then present, that the rule No. 3 be and the same is hereby repealed."

The first president was John Armstrong, Esq., John Taylor Wilson, Esq., ecretary, and John Addison, Esq., recorder ; J. Dent and Peter Patten Esquires, ers of the House of Commons for Lancaster, and James Clarke, Esq., " Deputy der of Philippi and Liverpool," were also members of this Club. Among other s are tho e of Giles, Bagott, Thompson, Parke, Hinde, Thornborrow, Higgin, nson, Inman, Robert Gillow, T. Charnley, J. Dockray, R. B. Armstrong, s, Ridley, Dodson, Scarlett, Everard, Satterthwaite, Stout, Buckley, Mason, wick, Dr. Campbell, R. Bond, R. T. Gibson, " Clerk and Chaplain," Joseph idall and S. Bowes.

Up to 1824 the names, without dates of admission, are recorded. After ear the dates are given.

" 1824, Oct. 25th, John Scott, Thomas Mason. Oct. 28th, Leo Redmayne, r), William Davidson, Sam. Gregson. Oct. 30th, Arthur Armitstead. Nov. ohn Brockbank, John Charnley, S. Bower, junr., Dr. Morton. Nov. 8th, J. ttage. Nov. 12th James Atkinson. Decem. 7th, E. Cox.

1825, April 20th, Robert Birkett. June 3rd, Anthony Eidsforth. Novem- M. Robinson.

1826, June 24th, R. W. Scott. July 22nd, Hugh Baldwin.

1827, June 22nd, James Bradshaw.

1828, Nov. 20th, Wm. Thompson, junr.

1830, May 29th, Wm. Ferguson, Richard Wilson. August 9th, John Ripley.

1831, Sept. 6th, Christ. Fletcher. Decem. 26th, Robert Gawthorpe.

1833, Jan. 12th, John Walmsley. July 6th, E. D. de Vitré, M.D. August Joseph Seed, Surgeon.

1834, Sept. 4th, James Lonsdale, Artist.

1835, Decem. 5th, Richard Hinde.

1838, July 17th, Robert Bradshaw, James Derham, Oliver T. Roper,

B. Bradshaw, Leo Willan, John Walker, Charles Edward Quarme (*Gazette*), Henry Coupland.

1841, June 24, Thomas Thompson. Oct. 4th, E. D. Salisbury.

1852, Nov. 10th, John Hall (Mayor), William Welch, Rd. Coupland,

In a letter from Dr. Harker, dated January 26th, 1891, the following item is given concerning the above Club:—The Philippi Club, as in the case of the Beef-steak Blub of London, included the brightest spirits of our profession. The rotund snuff box made from a piece of oak of our ancient bridge which crossed the Lune at Bridge Lane, I still have and take care of. It was given to me by the last of the Starkies of the ancient inn in James Street, where the club had its meeting."

John O'Gaunt's Club, (London).

There used to be a club in London styled "The John O'Gaunt's Club," established for the purpose of assisting young Lancastrians in London. Colonel Whalley has an invitation ticket issued in the name of this club about seventy-two years ago. The ticket is headed in old English characters "John O'Gaunt's Club;" below the heading is a representation of the Castle Gateway with a cottage on the right. Then comes this announcement:—"The members of the club will dine together at Gray's Inn Coffee House, on Saturday, the sixth day of June, 1818, at 6 o'clock precisely, R. H. Welch, Esq., President, T Greene, Esq. Vice President, R. H. Welch, Esq., T. Greene, Esq., S. Wiglesworth, Esq., Stewards. Rd. B. Armstrong, Secretary. Admit R. P. Barlow, Esq." When the club broke up or collapsed I have not been able to ascertain.

Lancaster and Political Representation.

Lancaster used to be the head quarters of the political representation of the county, and first sent two members in the place of two ancient barons. The polling would last from six to nine days as a rule. The County Town, Wigan, Liverpool, and Preston, were the old four boroughs that might formerly boast the honour of sending members to Parliament, and doubtless the honour was one which proved more of a burden than a pleasure, since constituencies, in those days so often dubbed as "good old days," had to

y their members for representing them. At one time the charge was much per head, and was levied like a tax. Knights of the shire e very different now from what was the case in the thirteenth ntury. Large landowners used to form a parliament in themselves id very frequently they chose burgesses to represent their several terests. Representation of the county may be said to date from e 22nd of Edward I., when twelve burgesses represented the ient baronies of Clitheroe, Nether Wyresdale, Penwortham, 'eeton, Newton, Warrington, Salford, and Widnes, by tenure, addition (as Baines puts it) to the knights, representing the com-onalty of the county. A perusal of Sharon Turner's "Anglo-Saxon ople," and any standard history of parliamentary origin, such as r. Campbell's "Political Survey of Great Britain," (1784), will ld further information on this point.

In 1867, Lancaster was disfranchised for bribery and corrup-n, and thus the sitting members, Henry William Schneider and lward Matthew Fenwick, were unseated after a long and exhaust-e inquiry.

The select Committee of the House of Commons was mposed of the following gentlemen:—Mr. Edward Howes, (East rfolk), chairman, Conservative; Mr. Kekewich, (North Devon), nservative; Mr. Graham, (Glasgow), Liberal; Mr. Dudley ajoribanks, pronounced Marshbanks (Berwick-on-Tweed), Liberal; d Sir Graham Montgomery, (Peebleton), Conservative. The titioners were Henry Wilson, of Kellet, and Wilson Barker, of ncaster. The burden of their complaint consisted of the allegation at the said sitting members did, by "threats and intimidation, due influence, and other corrupt practices, procure divers persons, ving or claiming to have votes at the said election, to give them tes, &c., and to forbear or abstain from giving votes to Edward wrence." Mr. Karslake, Q.C., Mr. Cooke, Q.C., and Mr. Hara were counsel for the petitioners; and Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, r. Giffard, and Mr. J. C. James appeared for the sitting members. titioners' agents were Messrs. Baxter, Rose, & Co.; solicitor,

Mr. C. T. Clark. Sitting members' agents, Messrs. Smith & Co.; solicitor, Mr. Maxsted. Messrs. Fenwick and Schneider were Liberals; Mr. Edward Lawrence, Conservative; and the returning officer at the time was Mr. James Williamson, Mayor of Lancaster. In Mr. Karslake's opening of petitioners' case, the whole system of buying votes was minutely explained, and it was shown that large sums were given to the freemen of the borough and ten pound householders, in order to secure their votes. A great point was sought to be made out of the statement of Mr. Schneider at the hustings, to Mr. Chamberlain Starkie, to the effect that if Mr. Lawrence were returned, it would not be at a less cost than £10,000. As much as from £10 to £50 was given to voters by the principal agents, who were appointed captains, and who had their centurions under them, through whom the money was handed over to voters. Various hotels were constituted into branch banks, and besides gifts of money a large amount of drink was given in order to influence electors. The evidence was long and voluminous, and the result was that the ancient borough with its "free and independent electors" was disfanchised after a long inquiry, which revealed only one fact, viz., a case of "pan calling kettle black." Both parties were possessed of the unclean thing, and unclean spirits as well; but we must fully recognise that the greatest, blame always rests with the instigators of an evil, and when one side is giving hard and fast at an election, the other has little chance if it do not likewise. Happily, all this treating and attempting to stultify men, and render them untrue to their principles—such as ever had any—is now no longer possible, except at immense risks.

The Royal Commission, appointed to inquire into the corrupt practices, commenced sitting on July 26th, 1866, at the Shire Hall, the Commissioners being Thomas Irwin Barstow, Esq., (Chief Commissioner) Robert Milner Newton, and Alexander Staveley Hill, Esquires. Mr. J. H. Patteson, barrister, acted as secretary to the Commission, which sat over five weeks, and both town and county were much concerned as to what the result of the report would be. As I write I have before me the original "summons to

tness" on a well-known Lancaster gentleman. It bears date igust 31st, 1866. The election of July 12th, 1865, if such it could called, has not yet been forgotten, nor is it likely to be. Lanster was not the only sinner in corrupt practices, but Yarmouth id Reigate likewise, as many will remember. Lord Winmarleigh, ien Colonel Wilson-Patten, was most assiduous in his efforts to ive our borough from disfranchisement, but his efforts were unvailing. Lord Hartington, Mr. Henry Woods, M.P. (Wigan), Mr. '. Barnes (Bolton), and Mr. Richard Fort (Clitheroe), were the our other Lancashire members who, with Colonel Wilson-Patten, oted against the total disfranchisement clause. The cost of the loyal Commissions, appointed to inquire into the electoral abuses t Totnes, Reigate, Great Yarmouth, and Lancaster were £11,980 s. 6d. No less a sum than £2,486 1s. 8d. was paid for shortand writing. The Reform Bill of 1867, enlarged the representation f the county by four members. North Lancashire division was ivided into North and North East. Then the Redistribution of eats Act, 1884, vastly changed matters, all former things having assed away with a suddeness hardly conceivable at the 1885 eneral election. The county has now twenty-three members presenting as many divisions. To enumerate them would be out keeping with the project and design of this work.

Very few readers will be aware that in old times the burgesses Lancaster had certain privileges in the city of London; they had e same rights as the citizens of London with reference to mercane matters, and, therefore, it became a great object to Liverpool erchants and others to become Freemen of Lancaster in order obtain these privileges. The exemption from market tolls was small inducement to the country gentlemen. There was also number of foreign burgesses who doubtless enrolled themselves to ve the tolls on goods going into the town. Prior to the passing the Reform Act of 1832, coach loads of voters came from the outh of England and elsewhere to vote at Lancaster.

Sir T. Storey, contested North Lancashire in 1880, in the beral interest, but was unsuccessful. He, however, made a llant stand, and added to his popularity on this occasion.

List of Members of Parliament for Lancaster.

From the return of Members of Parliament, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 1 March, 1878. [Dates bracketted represent dates of returns]

18th Edward I. summoned to meet at Westminster, July 15th, 1290. No return.,

23rd Edward I. summoned to meet at Westminster, on the 13th, and (by prorogation) 27th November, 1295.

Lambertus le Despenser. Willielmus le Chaunter.

26th Edward I. summoned to meet at York, 25th May, 1298.

Radulphus fil' Thome. Willielmus le Chauntour.

29th Edward I. summoned to meet at Lincoln, 20th January, 1300, 1301.

Willielmus le Chauntour. Johannes Lawrence.

33rd Edward I. summoned to meet at Westminster, 16th February, 1304-5 prorogued to 28th February, 1304-5.

Johannes de Lancastria. Robert de Berwyk.

35th Edward I. summoned to meet at Carlisle, 20th January, 1306-7.

Willielmus de Slene. Johannes de Lancastr.'

1st. Edward II. summoned to meet at Northampton, 13th October, 1307.

Willielmus de Slene. Ricardus Pernaunt.'

7th Edward II. summoned to meet at Westminster, 21st April, 1314.

Willielmus Dallyng. Johannes de Wyresdale.

19th Edward II. summoned to meet at Westminster, 18th November, 1325.

Willielmus Laurence. Johannes de Brokholes.

20th Edward II. summoned to meet at Westminster, 14th December, 1326, and by prorogation, 7th January, 1326-7.

Johannes Cort de Lancastr.' Adam de Walton.

1st Edward III. summoned to meet at Lincoln, 15th September, 1327.

Johannes le Keu. Laurentius de Bulke.

2nd Edward III. summoned to meet at York, 7th February, 1327 8.

Nicholas de Lancastr' Henricus Burgeis.

2nd Edward III. summoned to meet at Northampton, 24th April, 1328.

Adam fil' Simonis. Johannes le Keu.

2nd and 3rd Edward III. summoned to meet at Salisbury, 16th October, 1328, and adjourned to Westminster, 9th February, 1328-9.

Johannes le Keu. Robertus de Bolroun.'

4th Edward III. summoned to meet at Winchester, 11th March, 1329-30.

Willielmus de Bolleroun.' Johannes le Bulke.

4th Edward III. summoned to meet at Westminster, 26th November, 1330.

Robertus de Bolleroun.' Johannes le Keu.

5th Edward III. summoned to meet at Westminster, 30th September, 1331.

Henricus de Haydock. Gilbertus de Cliderhow.

[No returns afterwards until]

h Henry VIII., 1523. Held at Blackfriars, in London, 15th April, 1523; dissolved, 13th August, 1523.

Laurencius Starky. Ricardus Southworthe.

Edward VI. summoned to meet at Westminister, 4th November, 1547; dlssolved, 15th April, 1552.

Sir Thomas Chaloner, Knyght. Johannes Kechyn, armiger.

ı Edward VI. summoned to meet at Westminster, 1st March, 1552-3; dissolved, 31st March,, 1553.

John Caryll, Esquier. * Thomas Cayrus, Esquier. [6th Feb., 1552-3.]

Mary summoned to meet at Westminster, 5th October, 1553; dissolved, 5th December, 1553.

. Thomas Tressam, Knyght. Thomas Carus, Esquier. [17th Sept., 1553.]

Mary summoned to meet at Oxford and (by fresh writs) at Westminster, 2nd April, 1554.

Johannes Haywood, armiger. Georgius Felton, armiger.

and 2nd Philip and Mary summoned to meet at Westminster, 12th November. 1554.

Richard Baker, Esquier. Richard Weston, Esquier. [October, 1554.]

ł and 3rd Philip and Mary summoned to meet at Westminster, 21st October, 1555.

Thomas Carus, Esquier. Thomas Hungate, Esquier. 30th Sept., 1555.

ı and 5th Philip and Mary summoned to meet at Westminster, 20th January, 1557-8.

Clemens Higham, miles. Willielmus Rice, armiger.

Elizabeth summoned to meet at Westminster, 23rd January, 1558-9; dissolved. 8th May, 1559.

Sir Thomas Benger, Knt. William Fletewoode, Gent. [12th January, 1558-9.]

Elizabeth summoned to meet at Westminster, 11th January, 1562-3; dissolved, 2nd January, 1566-7.

John Hales, Esq. William Fletewoode, Esq.

h Elizabeth summoned to meet at Westminster, 8th May, 1572; dissolved, 9th April, 1583.

Thomas Sadleir, Esq. Henry Sadleir, Esq.

h Elizabeth summoned to meet at Westminister, 23rd November, 1584; dissolved 14th September, 1585.

Henry Sadleir, Esq. Thomas Gerrard, Esq. [11th November, 1584-7.]

h Elizabeth summoned to meet at Westminister, 15th October, 1586; dissolved, 23rd March, 1586-7.

Thomas Gerrard, Esq. Henry Sadleir, Esq.

ı and 31st Elizabeth summoned to meet at Westminister, 12th November, 1588, and by prorogation, 4th February, 1588-9; dissolved, 29th March, 1588-9.

Roger Dalton, Esq. John Atherton, Esq. 14th October, 1588.

* "Journal of the House of Commons" mentions a William Warde in place of Thomas Carus.

35th Elizabeth summoned to meet at Westminster, 19th February, 1592-3; dissolved, 10th April, 1593.

John Preston. John Awdeley.

39th Elizabeth summoned to meet at Westminster, 24th October, 1597; dissolved, 9th February, 1597-8.

Thomas Hesketh, Esq., Attorney of the Court of Wards and Liveries, and Recorder of Lancaster. Edward Hubberd, Esq. [15th October, 1597.]

43rd Elizabeth summoned to meet at Westminster, 27th October, 1601; dissolved, 19th December, 1601.

Sir Jerome Bowes, Knt. Sir Carie Reignoldes (or Carew Regnell, Knt.)

[20th October, 1601.]

1st James I. summoned to meet at Westminster, 19th March, 1603-4; dissolved, 9th February, 1610-11.

Sir Thomas Hesketh, Knt., Attorney of the Court of Wardes and Liveries, and Recorder of Lancaster. * Thomas Fanshawe, Esq., Auditor for the northern part of the Duchy of Lancaster. [13th February, 1603-4.]

12th James I. summoned to meet at Westminster, 5th April, 1614; dissolved, 7th June, 1614.

(No returns for County or Borough).

18th James I. summoned to meet at Westmnister, 16th January, 1620-1; dissolved, 8th February, 1621-2.

[No returns.]

21st James I. summoned to meet at Westminster, 12th February, 1623-4.

Sir Humphrey Maie, Knt., Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Thomas Fanshawe, Esq. [19th January, 1623-4.

John Selden, Esq., vice Sir Humphrey May, Kt., who elected to serve for Leicester, 2nd March, 1623-4.

1st Charles I. summoned to meet at Westminster, 17th May, 1625; dissolved, 12th August, 1625.

Sir Humphrey Maye, Knt., Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Sir Thomas Fanshawe, Knt. [9th May, 1625.]

1st. Charles I. summoned to meet at Westminster, 6th February, 1625-6; dissolved, 15th June, 1626.

Sir Humphrey May, Knt., Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Sir Thomas Fanshawe, Knt. [19th January, 1625-6.]

3rd Charles I. summoned to meet at Westminster, 17th March, 1627-8; dissolved 10th March, 1628-9.

Sir Francis Bindlose, Knt. Sir Thomas Fanshawe Knt. [10th March, 1627-8.]

16th Charles I., 1640, summoned to meet at Westminster, 13th April, 1640; dissolved 5th May, 1640.

Roger Kirkbye, Esq. John Harrison Esq. [23rd March, 1639-40.]

16th Charles I. summoned to meet at Westminster, 3rd November, 1640; expelled by Oliver Cromwell, 20th April, 1653.

Thomas Fanshawe, Esq. John Harrison, Esq.

* Also Attorney of the Wards—"Journal House of Commons."

tobert Bindlose, Bart., and Thomas Fell, Esq., *vice* Thomas Fanshawe, Esq., and John Harrison, Esq., disabled to sit, [6th January, 1645-6.]

regnum 1653. An assembly nominated by Oliver Cromwell, and a council of officers, summoned to meet at Westminster, 4th July, 1653, by letters under the hand of the Lord General Cromwell. This assembly declared itself a parliament 6th July, and resigned its powers to the Lord General, 12th December, 1653. No returns found.

regnum. Summoned to meet at Westminster, 17th September, 1656; dissolved 4th February, 1657-8.

Henry Porter, Esq. [14th August, 1656.]

ard Cromwell, summoned to meet at Westminster, 27th January, 1658-9; dissolved 22nd April, 1659. No returns found.*

Charles II. summoned to meet at Westminster, 25th April, 1660; dissolved 29th December, 1660. No returns found.

Charles II. summoned to meet at Westminster, 8th May, 1661; dissolved 24th January, 1678-9.

Richard Kirkby, Esq. Sir John Harrison, Knt. [11th April, 1661.]

ard Harrison, Esq *vice* Sir John Harrison, Knt., his father, deceased. [25th October, 1669.]

Charles II. summoned to meet at Westminster, 6th March, 1678-9; dissolved 12th July, 1679.

Richard Kirkby, Esq. Richard Harrison, Esq. [27th February, 1678-9.

Charles II. summoned to meet at Westminster, 17th October, 1679; dissolved 18th January, 1680-1.

:hard Kirkby, Esq. William Spencer, junior, Esq. [11th September, 1679.]

Charles II summoned to meet at Oxford, 21st March, 1680-1; dissolved 28th March, 1681.

:hard Kirkby, Esq. William Spencer, Junr., Esq. [24th February, 1680-1.]

imes II. summoned to meet at Westminster, 19th May, 1685; dissolved, 2nd July, 1687.

Henry Crispe, Esq. Roger Kirkby, Esq. [16th March, 1684-5.]

ention Parliament summoned to meet at Westminster, 22nd January, 1688-9; dissolved, 6th Febrnary, 1689-90.

Thomas Preston, Esq. Curwen Rawlinson, Esq. [17th January, 1688-9.

William and Mary summoned to meet at Westminster, 20th March, 1689-90; dissolved, 11th October, 1695.

Roger Kirkby, Esq. Thomas Preston, Esq. [6th March, 1689-90.]

William III. summoned to meet at Westminster, 22nd November, 1695; dissolved, 7th July, 1698.

Roger Kirkby, Esq. Thomas Preston, Esq. [7th November, 1695.]

on Gerrad, Esq., *vice* Thomas Preston, Esq., deceased. [25th Feb., 1696-7.]

William III. summoned to meet at Westminster, 24th August, 1698; dissolved, 19th December, 1700.

Robert Heysham, Merchant. Roger Kirkby, Esq. [9th August, 1698.]

* Col. William West served with Henry Porter in 1658—"H. of C. Journals."

12th William III. summoned to meet at Westminster, 6th February, 1700-1; dissolved, 11th November, 1701.

Robert Heysham, Merchant, Roger Kirkby, Esq. [13th January, 1700-1.]

13th William III. summoned to meet at Westminster, 30th December, 1701; dissolved, 2nd July, 1702.

Robert Heysham, Merchant. Roger Kirkby, Esq. [1st December, 1701.]

1st Anne summoned to meet at Westminster, 20th August, 1702; dissolved, April 1705.

Robert Heysham, Esq. Sir William Lowther, Bart. [27th July, 1702.]

4th Anne summoned to meet at Westminster, 14th June, 1705; declared to be the first Parliament of Great Britain, by proclamation dated 29th April, 1707.

Robert Heysham Esq. William Heysham, Esq. [15th May, 1705.]

7th Anne summoned to meet at Westminster, 8th July, 1708; dissolved, 21st September, 1710.

Robert Heysham, Esq. William Heysham, Esq. [12th May, 1708.]

9th Anne summoned to meet at Westminster, 25th November, 1710; dissolved, 8th August, 1713.

Robert Heysham, Esq. William Heysham, Esq. [18th October, 1710.

12th Anne summoned to meet at Westminster, 12th November, 1713; dissolved, 5th January, 1714-15.

Robert Heysham, Esq. William Heysham, Esq. [3rd September, 1713.]

1st George I. summoned to meet at Westminster, 17th March, 1714-15; dissolved, 10th March, 1721-22.

William Heysham, Esq., Senr. Doddin Braddill, Esq. [10th February, 1714-15.]

William Heysham, Esq., *vice* William Heysham, Esq., his father, deceased. [16th July, 1716.]

8th George I. summoned to meet at Westminster, 10th May, 1722; dissolved, 17th July, 1727.

Sir Thomas Lowther, Bart. William Heysham, Esq. [26th March, 1722.]

Christopher Tower, Esq., Junr., *vice* * William Heysham, Esq., deceased in 1729 [1st May, 1727.]

1st George II. summoned to meet at Westminster, 28th November, 1727; dissolved, 17th April, 1734.

Christopher Tower, Junr., Esq. Sir Thomas Lowther, Bart. [22nd August, 1727.]

8th George II summoned to meet at Westminster, 13th June, 1734; dissolved 27th April, 1741.

Sir Thomas Lowther, Bart. Robert Fenwick, Esq. [4th May, 1734.]

15th George II. summoned to meet at Westminster, 25th June, 1741; dissolved, 18th June, 1747.

Sir Thomas Lowther, Bart. Robert Fenwick, Esq. [11th May, 1741.]

21st George II. summoned to meet at Westminster, 13th August, 1747; dissolved, 8th April, 1754.

Francis Reynolds, Esq. Edward Marton, Esq. [30th June, 1747.]

* Mr. Heysham was one of the Clerks in Chancery.

eorge II summoned to meet at Westminster, 31st May, 1754; dissolved, 20th March, 1761.

Francis Reynolds, Esq. Edward Marton, Esq. [16th April, 1754.]

orge III. summoned to meet at Westminster, 19th May, 1761; dissolved, 11th March, 1768.

s Reynolds, Esq. Sir George Warren, Knt. of the Bath. [31st March, 1761.]

orge III. summoned to meet at Westminster, 10th May, 1768; dissolved, 30th September, 1774.

orge Warren, Knt. of the Bath. Francis Reynolds, Esq. [21st March, 1768.]

d Cavendish, commonly called Lord Richard Cavendish, *vice* Francis Reynolds, Esq., deceased. [15th September, 1773.]

eorge III. summoned to meet at Westminster, 29th November, 1774; dissolved, 1st September, 1780.

orge Warren, Knt. of the Bath. Richard Cavendish, commonly called Lord Richard Cavendish. [8th October, 1774.]

eorge III. summoned to meet at Westminster, 31st October, 1780; dissolved, 25th March, 1784.

1 Braddyll, Esq. Abraham Rawlinson, the younger, Esq. [11th Sept., 1780.]

eorge III. summoned to meet at Westminster, 18th May, 1784; dissolved, 11th June, 1790.

Abram Rawlinson, Esq. Francis Reynolds, Esq. [26th April, 1784.]

orge Warren Knt. of the Bath, *vice* Francis Reynolds, Esq. called to the upper House as Lord Ducie. [4th May, 1784.]

eorge III. summoned to meet at Westminster, 10th August, 1790; dissolved, 20th May, 1796.

r George Warren Knt. of the Bath. John Dent Esq. [30th June, 1790,]

arliament of the United Kingdom. 41st George III. summoned to meet at Westminster, 12th July, 1796; Dissolved, 29th June, 1802.

John Dent Esq. Richard Penn, Esq. [30th May, 1796.]

eorge III. summoned to meet at Westminster, 31st August 1802; dissolved, 24th October, 1806.

Alexander, Marquis of Douglas. John Dent, Esq. [14th July, 1802.]

eorge III. summoned to meet at Westminster, 15th December, 1806; dissolved, 29th April, 1807.

ohn Dent, Esq. John Fenton Cawthorne, Esq. [1st November, 1806.]

eorge III. summoned to meet at Westminster, 22nd June, 1807; dissolved, 29th September, 1812.

John Dent, Esq. Peter Patten, Esq. [19th May, 1807.]

George III. summoned to meet at Westminster, 24th November, 1812; dissolved, 10th June, 1818.

n Fenton Cawthorne, Esq. Gabriel Doveton, Esq. [7th October, 1812.]

58th George III. summoned to meet at Westminster, 4th August, 1818; dissolved, 29th February, 1820.

Gabriel Doveton, Esq. John Gladstone, Esq. [1st July, 1818.]

1st George IV. summoned to meet at Westminster, 21st April, 1820; dissolved, 2nd June, 1826.

John Fenton Cawthorne, Esq. Gabriel Doveton, Esq. [10th March, 1820.]

Thomas Greene, Esq., *vice* Major-General Gabriel Doveton, deceased. [20th April, 1824.]

7th George IV. summoned to meet at Westminster, 25th July, 1826; dissolved, 24th July, 1830.

John Fenton Cawthorne, Esq. Thomas Greene, Esq. [9th June, 1826.]

1st William IV. summoned to meet at Westminster, 14th September, 1830; dissolved, 23rd April, 1831.

John Fenton Cawthorne, Esq. Thomas Greene, Esq. [2nd August, 1830.]

Patrick Maxwell Stewart, Esq. *vice* John Fenton Cawthorne, Esq., deceased. [14th March, 1831.]

1st William IV. summoned to meet at Westminster, 14th June, 1831; dissolved, 3rd December, 1832.

Thomas Greene, Esq. Patrick Maxwell Stewart, Esq. [2nd May, 1831.]

3rd William IV. summoned to meet at Westminster, 29th January, 1833; dissolved, 29th December, 1834.

Thomas Greene, Esq. Patrick Maxwell Stewart, Esq. [11th December, 1832.]

5th William IV. summoned to meet at Westminster, 19th February, 1835; dissolved, 17th July, 1837.

Thomas Greene, Esq. Patrick Maxwell Stewart, Esq. [7th January, 1835.]

1st Victoria summoned to meet at Westminster, 11th September, 1837; dissolved, 23rd June, 1841.

Thomas Greene, Esq. George Marton, Esq. [25th July, 1837.]

5th Victoria summoned to meet at Westminster, 19th August, 1841; dissolved 23rd July, 1847.

Thomas Greene, Esq. of Whittington Hall, County Palatine of Lancaster. George Marton, Esq. of Capenwray Hall, County Palatine of Lancaster, [1st July, 1841.]

11th Victoria summoned to meet at Westminster, 21st September, 1847; dissolved, 1st July, 1852.

Samuel Gregson, Esq., of 32 Upper Harley Street, County Middlesex. Thomas Greene, Esq., of Whittington Hall, County of Lancaster. [29th July, 1847.]

Robert Baynes Armstrong, Esq., of 29, Chester Square, Westminster, County of Middlesex, *vice* Samuel Gregson, Esq., whose election was declared void. [9th March, 1848.]

16th Victoria summoned to meet at Westminster, 20th August, 1852; dissolved 21st March, 1857.

Samuel Gregson, Esq., of Upper Harley Street, County Middlesex. Robert Baynes Armstrong, Esq., of Chester Square, Conty Middlesex. [9th July, 1852.]

29th Victoria summoned to meet at Westminster, 30th April, 1857; dissolved, 3rd April, 1859.

Samuel Gregson, Esq., of Upper Harley Street, County Middlesex. William James Garnett, Esq., of Bleasdale Tower, County Lancaster. [28th March, 1857.]

22nd Victora summoned to meet at Westminster, 31st May, 1859; dissolved by proclamation, dated 6th July, 1865.

Samuel Gregson, Esq. (same address as before.) William James Garnett. (same address as before.) [30th April, 1859.]

Edward Matthew Fenwick, Esq., of Burrow Hall, County Lancaster, vice William James Garnett: Esq., who accepted the stewardship of the manor of Northstead, County York. [13th April, 1859.]

Henry William Schneider, Esq., of Leighburn House, in the parish of Ulverston, County Lancaster, *vice* Samuel Gregson, Esq., deceased. [20th Feb., 1865.]

27th Victoria summened to meet at Westminster, 15th August, 1865: dissolved by proclamation, dated 11th November, 1868.

Edward Matthew Fenwick, Esq. Henry William Schneider, Esq. [12th July, 1865.]

32nd Vietoria summoned to meet at Westminster, 10th December, 1868; dissolved by proclamation, dated 26th January, 1874. Disfranchised.

(From blue books kindly forwarded by Mr. Williamson, M.P.)

1885, Dec.—Major Marton...C 4387; (the Liberal candidate, Mr. McCoan, polled 3,530.) 1885—J. Williamson...L 3886; (Col. Marton (C) polled 3691.)

In 1623, the learned Seldon was member for Lancaster. Sir John Harrison, the local benefactor, was also member for the Borough, in 1678-9.

According to the "Autobiography of William Stout" in Lanc. M.S.S., vol. XI., p. 345. the William Heysham, M.P. for Lancaster, in 1727, died at Bath, and he is mentioned "as an indolent man." This is the donor of the Greaves estate. The *Christopher Towers who succeeded him was a young unmarried gentleman only 30 years of age. The John Dent, Esq., returned in 1790, was evidently the recipient of a handsome present from his constituents. Simpson gives an extract from a Metropolitan police notice, C Division, July 25th, 1849, in which it appears that there was "stolen from Hertford Street, Mayfair, a silver tripod candelabra, with six branches, supported by a dolphin on the tripod, and two views of Lancaster, with presentation inscription: 'To J. Dent, Esq., from his constituents.' The whole was worked in frosted silver, made by Rundell and Bridge, and was presented thirty-five years ago" (from date of notice).

On June 29th, 1818, after nine days' polling, John Gladstone, Esq., father of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., was returned, along with General Doveton.

Mr. James Williamson, M.P. for the Lancaster Division, was born on the 31st December, 1844. He is a gentleman who has proved himself a true philanthropist. To recount his excellent

* He was Deputy Collector of the port of London (inwards).

deeds would be extremely distasteful to him. Suffice it to remark that all broad and right-minded persons give him the credit for disinterested motives and true single-heartedness in all he has done. His munificence to the town on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee, together with his former additional gift, in regard to the public park and its endowment, are fresh in the minds of all Lancastrians. The native of Lancaster may hereafter say, *Lector, si monumentum quæris, circumspice.*

CHAPTER XVI.

RTHER DISCOVERIES AT THE CASTLE—GEORGE MARSH—EXECUTIONS AT LANCASTER CASTLE OF PERSONS SAID TO HAVE BEEN INNOCENT —LAST EXECUTION IN ENGLAND BY STRANGULATION—IMPRISONMENT OF AN INFANT — LUNE SHIPBUILDING COMPANY — THE COFFEE HOUSE MOVEMENT — BOROUGH PERAMBULATIONS — PROCLAMATION OF QUEEN VICTORIA—IS HER MAJESTY DUKE OR DUCHESS OF LANCASTER?— "MAYOR OF THE HORSE SHOE" — OLD ESCULAPIANS — EPIDEMICS IN LANCASTER—LIST OF CONSTABLES OF LANCASTER CASTLE—GOVERNORS OR KEEPERS OF THE CASTLE — CASTLE CHAPLAINS AND SURGEONS — CORONERS FOR LANCASTER AND DISTRICT OF THE CENTURY — OLD OFFICIALS—AGES OF AND YEARS OF SERVICE—ANCIENT TENURES IN LANCASTER.

ORE "antiquity" has been discovered since the excavations and improvements effected at the Castle two or three years ago, resulting in the opening up of a large part of the fine old staircase which led down to the corn-mill at the base of Hadrian's tower. An ancient doorway has also been discovered and there are many traces of Roman work visible in the same. The floor has, consequently, been lowered to the original base and several feet of the strong Roman Masonry is now revealed. The effect is excellent, the interior the tower having a nobler and brighter appearance than it has d for ages. It is computed that the old staircase, the steps of ich appear as if only wrought and prepared a few years ago, has en built up for the long space of seven centuries. The upper rt of the staircase has not yet been exposed to view, but sufficient s been accomplished to render the entrance into the ground floor the Roman tower much more interesting, since the visitor passes ough one of the series of six dungeons instead of along the foot- y and steps last year erected, leading to the former basement of tower.

Mounted and framed in this ancient tower are some fragments which reveal the keen mental thirst for liberty manifested by their respective owners. There is a label to this effect attached to the relics :—"Implements taken from prisoners attempting to escape from Lancaster Castle. Collected by A. Hansbrow, Esq., Deputy Governor. The gift of Colonel Whalley. June, 1891."

George Marsh and Oliver Atherton.

The most prominent protestant martyr who suffered imprisonment in Lancaster Castle was George Marsh, who was brought to Lancaster in 1554 and taken to Chester in 1555, where he suffered martyrdom. Dr. Halley has the following notice concerning George Marsh :—

"This Protestant martyr remained in Lancaster Castle from Easter to the Autumn of 1554. In one of his letters is a description to which those who know the picturesque building can easily give reality and life : -'I and my fellow prisoner Warburton, every day kneeling on our knees, read morning and evening prayer, with the English Litany twice, before noon and after, with other prayers, and also read every day certain chapters in the Bible, commonly towards night, with so loud a voice that the people without might hear us read, and sit under our windows.' Some of these good people (and among them the Mayor of the town) contributed to supply the wants of the sufferers, who, by their devotions, made the Castle Hill 'a place where prayer was wont to be made.'"

Mr. Oliver Atherton, a member of the society of Friends died a prisoner in Lancaster Castle in 1603, having been persecuted to death for conscience sake by the Countess of Derby, for refusing to pay tithes amounting to 2s.

A few more martyrs—for martyrs they were—must not be omitted. Joseph Clark, a well read young man, and said to have been a decent violinist was charged with rape, the charge being

outcome of a lady in whose employ was the young woman Clark had been paying his addresses to. The facts are as follow :—"On returning from church she caught her maid in the bedroom with Clark, and became so enraged with jealousy that she forced her servant to make the charge named, and this was done, probably the girl submitting from sheer terror and coercion. Strange to state, the poor fellow who protested his innocence, was convicted chiefly on the evidence of the girl's mistress rather than upon that of the girl." Great excitement prevailed during the trial, and many believed that he was innocent ; and some, we are told, felt so certain of an acquittal that they had a coach in waiting, with a change of clothes. When the jury brought in a verdict of "guilty," Clark fell down at the bar, and cried aloud, "Oh ! God, I am a murdered man ; I never knew the woman carnally in my life." Every possible means were taken to save him, particularly by the girl herself. "The man was hanged on Gallows Hill, and a death-bed confession, made many years afterwards by his wretched persecutor, proved that he was hanged innocently." This execution took place in the year 1793. In 1817, another painful episode occurred when William Holden, David Ashcroft, James Ashcroft, and James Ashcroft, junr., were executed for being concerned in a murder and robbery, at the house of a Mr. Littlewood, of Pendleton, near Manchester. The prisoners (father, two sons, and son-in-law) declared their innocence to the last. William Holden appeared first at the drop, and, with great composure, addressed the crowd thus :—"Strangers and neighbours, friends and relatives, and foreigners, I am now going to meet my God, and in the face of Him I declare that I am as innocent of the concern as the child unborn, and hope that the Lord in heaven will be merciful to my poor soul for all my former sins. Dear friends, I could tell you no more if I were to talk to you all day. The Lord bless you, for the Lord Jesus knows I forgive every one that has sworn my life away. The Lord receive my soul ; I have been a very wicked man." David Ashcroft next stepped forward, and avowed his innocence likewise in the most earnest manner. He said ; "I declare I left them at half-past two o'clock ; and I believe they are all as I am." James

Ashcroft, junior, then prayed as follows: "Thou knows, O Lord, we are not deserving of this; Thou knows we are innocent." He then asked for his father, who, at this point, was led on to the scaffold, and he kissed him. James Ashcroft, senior, then turned to the spectators, and, with very great solemnity, exclaimed: "I declare we are all innocent." While they were being tied up they all joined in singing a hymn, the words of which David Ashcroft gave out—

I'll praise my Maker while I've breath,
And when my voice is lost in death
Praise shall employ my nobler powers,
My days of praise shall ne'er be past,
While life and thought and being last,
Or immortality endures.

Happy the man whose hopes rely
On Israel's God--

At this third word of the second stanza the bolt was drawn, the poor fellows, whether innocent or guilty—and it was matter of precious little moment in those days, no time being allowed for further inquiry—the bolt was drawn and they were strangled, their bodies being given over to the surgeons, when dead, for dissection. For twelve months the popular excitement knew no bounds, everyone being satisfied that these unfortunate men were all innocent of the crimes with which they were charged. The old files of the *Lancaster Gazette*, 1842-5, state that a man confessed while on his death-bed, twenty-six years after, that he was the real criminal.

Of criminals and their executions or the circumstances connected therewith, I may mention the following:—In 1799, James Case, a surgeon, was condemned to death for "making bad notes." After his death it was found that a small pipe or tube had been inserted into his throat, and that the prisoner had also worked the knot of the rope as much under his chin as possible. His coffin, provided by his friends, was also found to be perforated with small holes both at the sides and ends, in anticipation that by this means his life would be saved. But all failed, for when the man was cut down he was quite dead. At the Summer Assizes of 1803, three

youths, not more than seventeen years of age, were executed, two of whom were charged with burglary and one with forgery. In 809, thirteen persons were hanged for "passing bad notes." In 831, William Worrall kicked off his shoes on the scaffold, because his mother had often told him that if he did not amend his ways he would never die with his shoes off—a broad hint as to the end he was likely to come to. In 1862, Walker Moore, a Colne tailor, who murdered his wife committed suicide on the morning which was to witness his execution. He had asked for a few minutes to go to the closet and while there had spared the executioner his task, and the morbid public a fearful sight, for he drowned himself in the tank of the water-closet by holding his head therein. On that occasion people had travelled over hill and dale for many miles in order to see one of their fellow-creatures deprived of his life, and they were disappointed.

The Last Execution of a Murderess by Strangulation and Fire.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for the year 1772, page 195, is the following paragraph :—

6th April—Mary Hilton, committed at Lancaster Assizes for poisoning her husband, was this day drawn upon a sledge to the place of execution at Lancaster, where, after hanging fifteen minutes, she was cut down and her body burned to ashes."

From the recollections of an old inhabitant, taken down in 825, we find that "Mary Hilton, of four lane ends, was burnt opposite the second window of the workhouse from the north, for poisoning her husband. Mr. Cunlifle Shaw was Sheriff about the year 1772. She was strangled by a man with one arm, and before she was dead was let down into the fire, consisting of faggots and two barrels of tar. She was beginning to move before the fire got hold of her."

Imprisonment of an Infant in Lancaster Castle.

In Mr. Hepworth Dixon's work on "London Prisons," published in 1854, mention is made of a child between 2 and 3 years of age having been imprisoned in Lancaster Castle. The incident might have occurred about the time the work was published (1854), as Mr. Dixon refers to it as though it would be quite familiar to his readers.

Up to the time of writing 228 persons have been executed at Lancaster Castle between 1799 and 1890.

The statue of John of Gaunt, placed in a niche of the gateway tower of Lancaster Castle was cut by a working mason of Lancaster, named Claude Nimmo, during his leisure time. The plaister cast was the work of Mr. Michael Angelo Rigby, a carver, whose place of business was in Market Street.

Lune Ship Building Company.

The Lune Ship Building Company was established in the year 1863. There were two shipyards existing in Lancaster about the close of the last century. There were but three cotton mills in 1825. spinning 7,000lbs. of yarn weekly, and a worsted mill for bombasens, producing about 5,000lbs. weekly.

The Coffee House Movement.

It may be stated that Lancaster has been enamoured of the coffee-house movement long before the general revival of coffee-houses, which took place in 1879, for as far back as 1770 we find that our old borough had its Merchants' Coffee-house, wherein sales and other commercial transactions were largely carried on. The house was in Penny Street, not far from the celebrated Horse Shoe corner, where animals seized under distraint were sold. Happily the Coffee House system in Lancaster has done much good, and

he catering is unlike that too often met with in other parts of the ountry, the success that has attended the Lancaster Coffee Tavern Company is not to be wondered at. There are no less than eight of these taverns in and about the town. There are branches in Market Street, Penny Street, Green Ayre, Moor Lane (Gregson Memorial), Corn Market Street, Stonewell, Skerton, and recently a branch has been opened in connection with the Wagon Works. The secretary is Mr. W. Ritson.

The Merchants' News Room was formerly a place much frequented by the leading merchants and gentlemen of various professions in Lancaster. Indeed it was a kind of club in which all local and district matter was discussed ; and no doubt politics would form a lively theme in the old days referred to. There is, within the precincts of the news-room an old book headed "Coffee Room Intelligence Book, December, 1778," and I have observed many entries therein concerning shipping in Lancaster. There is also an "Extract of a journal of an officer on board his Majestie's ship the Boyne at the *cul de sac* of St. Lucie, 24th December, 1778." The position of the French fleet is duly noted among many other interesting items. I am indebted to Mr. Joseph Parkinson for the list of past hon. secretaries and hon. treasurers given as supplied :—

Lancelot Sanderson ; 1838 to 1858, Abram Seward ; 1859 to 1862, Joseph Fenton ; 1863 to 1876, Richard Bond ; 1877 to 1879, Robert Palmer ; 1880, John Allen ; 1881 to present time, Joseph Parkinson. Before Mr. L. Sanderson's time Mr. John Walker and Mr. J. Thompson were hon. secretaries.

Borough Perambulations.

Perambulations of boundaries are of Saxon origin and appear to be allied to the old Roman Terminalia festival held in honour of Terminus, god of boundaries. A note book before me states that the peregrinations usually took place in Rogation days or *gange days* ; and also states that in Lancaster a number of boys were usually whipped and ducked in the water at critical points of the

perambulation in order to impress upon their memories the borough bounds. They were afterwards regaled with halfpence in order to pacify them and prove that there was no malice in the unpleasant punishment. The perambulations for this century are as follow:—

Date.	*Mayor.*
June 7th, 1802,	James Parkinson.
May 22nd, 1809,	Thomas Moore.
June 3rd, 1816,	John Taylor Wilson.
May 19th, 1823,	Jas. Barton Nottage.
May 31st, 1830,	John Bond.
May 15th, 1837,	J. H. Higgin.
May 27th, 1844,	E. D. De Vitrê.
June 9th, 1851,	H. Gregson.
May 24th, 1858,	Christopher Johnson.
June 5th, 1865,	James Williamson.
May 22nd, 1872,	Charles Blades.
June 2nd, 1879,	G. Cleminson.
June 13th, 1886,	James Hatch.

In 1851, Robert Blackburn, the colour carrier, completed his tenth perambulation.

By the kind permission of the Town Clerk of Lancaster, Thomas Swainson, Esq., I am able to give a copy of the first recorded account of the perambulation of the boundaries of the Borough of Lancaster. The items are taken from the Auditors' book, 1771-2 to 1793-4.

THE BOUNDARIES OF LANCASTER, RODE THE TWENTY-THIRD DAY OF MAY, 1774

EDWARD STUART, ESQ., MAYOR.
JOHN WATSON and ROBERT TOMLINSON, } GENTS'. BAILIFFS.

1st, from the Market Cross, in Lancaster, down the Long Marsh Lane to the middle of the River Loyne, opposite Scale Lane, and from thence down the middle of the same River on the north side of the Island called the Wharf, following

id stream thereof until you come to a pool called Black Pool Foot, which
s Heaton and Oxcliffe, and from thence over thwart the River Loyne unto a
tone called the Earn Stone, on the north side of a hedge or fence in Aldcliffe
rounds; from thence on the outside of Lower Holme, otherwise Sower Holme,
gill Beck, at the foot of Killbrow, in Aldcliffe Lane; from thence on the
e of Haverbracke until you come to the Brigg Head, along the Brook or
g Water; from thence to Whitewell upon the Greaves, and so to Bouldram
; from thence to Saint Patrick's Well, by Bouldrams; from thence to Woolfall
below Gardner's house, formerly called Adamson's, and so to a Crabtree Thorn
ker Field Nook, in Longthwaite; from thence to Woodcross, which hath a
ipon it marked with the letters "R.P.," by George Padgett's house, formerly
Robert Padgett's, upon the edge of the Moor; from thence to Locker Clough,
Dam Head, and so back to Greenhill, now a plowed field betwixt Yeathouse
dward Reeder's house, formerly called Oswald Croskell's, which divides Ellel
uarmore, and so to Welby Well; from thence to Damesgill House Nook, where
lies a great stone and so up the Brook inclining to the Right in an eastwardly
on untill you come to the common to a place called Hert Pott otherwise
on's Well otherwise Willey Wife Well from thence to the Cross Stone or
t Stone which divides Wyersdale and Quarmore marked at the top thus
S." and at the side with the figures "1692" and from thence in a direct line up
mmon by several Mear Stones to a stone called Castle Syke Stone which also
s Wyersdale and Quarmore marked with the letters "C.S.S." from thence over
d Moss to Red Moss Well from thence northwardly to the three chairs and so
ugha from thence northwardly down towards Littledale to Parkinson's of Cragg
eat stone near the wall going into the fold to the house from thence to Faith-
s house called Potts and through the middle of a Barn there from thence
h a Wood leading down to Hawkshead house formerly called Dyneley house
following Escoe Beck to Lead Gate Yeat in Caton and from thence down the
or Brook there to the middle stream of Loyne to Black Pool foot as aforesaid.
s our hands who rode the said Boundaries the said twenty-third day of May
ousand seven hundred and seventy-four.

EDWD. STUART, Mayor.
JOHN WATSON, } Bailiffs.
ROBT. TOMLINSON, }
THOMAS EIDSFORTH.
Richd. Johnson.
James Smethurst.
Richd. Fisher.
Peter Buttellmann.
John Thompson.
John Gardnr.
David Saull.
Robert Cartmel.
Thomas Shepherd, Town Clerk.

TNESSES.
John Watson, clk.
Joseph Knowles.
Christ. Bland.

The perambulation of 1781 is much the same in substance.

I now proceed to give a copy of the last perambulation which took place on the fourteenth day of June, 1886.

Boundaries of Lancaster rode and perambulated the fourteenth day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and eighty-six.

From Germany Bridge in a northerly direction along the east side of land belonging to the Corporation formerly the site of the ancient Mill Race and now occupied partly as a twine walk, partly as a timber yard, and partly as gardens for the bridge end houses belonging to the Corporation and so along the east side of the Mill Race to a point opposite where the wall of the Midland Railway forms the west side of the Ladies' Walk and thence across the Ladies' Walk and the Midland Railway to the south end of the Weir at Dalton Dam, and then to the said stream of Lune, from thence down the middle of the River Lune to Scale Ford opposite Scale Lane end, from thence down the middle of the same River on the north side of the Island called the Wharf or "Salt Area" following the mid stream thereof until you come to a pool called Black Pool Foot which divides Heaton and Oxcliffe; and from thence over thwart the River Lune by the south side of Freemen's Wood into a place near where there was formerly a large stone called the Earn Stone on the north side of a hedge or fence in Aldcliffe Hall grounds; from thence by the east end of Freemen's Wood and by Lucy Brook to the foot bridge over the same and from thence in a southerly direction along the footpath and on the outside of Lower Holme otherwise Sower Holme to Howgill Beck at the foot of Kilbrow near Aldcliffe Lodge in Aldcliffe Lane from thence crossing the Lancaster Canal and on the outside of Haverbreaks until you come to the Brigg head, a place near the Brook or running water, then re-crossing the Canal in a southerly direction to a place opposite the entrance of the said Brook into the Canal, again crossing the Canal and along the said Brook to Ashton Lane and then in a southerly direction to Whitewell upon the Greaves, so to Boldram Brook from thence to Thorn Stub on the east side of what was formerly the Pinfold; from thence to St. Patrick's Well by Boldrams; from thence along the south and east sides of the Inclosures of Boldram (now occupied by the buildings of the Military centre) and so on the east side of certain Inclosures formerly belonging to the heirs of the late Thomas Coulston and now belonging to the trustees of the late John Coulston to Golgotha, and then through a Barn Fold and Garden in the occupation of William Gardner to a place near Lancaster Moor from thence in an easterly direction on the north side of certain ancient Inclosures belonging to the trustees of the said John Coulston until you come to the well in the field in front of Well House and then in a southerly direction across the high road leading to Wyresdale and then in an easterly direction until you come to the south-east corner of certain Inclosures called Fenham Carrs, and so in a northerly direction to the north-east corner of the said Inclosures called Fenham Carrs, from thence in a north-easterly and then in a westerly direction along the line marked and set out by the Commissioners

closing Quernmore Moor as the division or boundary between Lancaster and more Moors to the north-east corner of the wall of ground now belonging to ɔunty Lunatic Asylum, thence westwards along the said wall until you come to cient Inclosures within the township of Bulk; from thence in a southerly and ards westerly direction along the fence which divides the township of Bulk from ster Moor and so by the south side of the Stone Row Head Farmhouse and the side of Lancaster Cemetery until you come to an Inclosure formerly belonging heirs of the late John Dalton and now reputed to belong to Edward Gorrill and n the north side of the said last mentioned Inclosure, and then in the same ion on the north side of certain Inclosures belonging to the trustees of an estate "Brockbank's Annuity Trust" then following a brook called Jolly Beck, and ıg the aforesaid Canal and the Albion Mill until you come to Germany Bridge· ss our hands who amongst others rode and perambulated the said Boundaries rteenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

JAMES HATCH, Mayor.
EDWARD CLARK, Ex-Mayor.
THOM. SWAINSON, Town Clerk.
W. O. ROPER, Deputy Town Clerk.
ALFRED CREEK, Borough Surveyor.
JAMES HATCH, JUNR., Borough Accountant
FRANK WARD, Chief Constable.
WM. H. LORD.
WILLIAM ROPER, Alderman.
THOS. P. GREENE.
WILLIAM SHARPLES,

About seventy-three Burgesses' names follow.

In the transcript of the 1774 perambulation a few singular place-names are ɔned and perhaps their several meanings will prove interesting to some readers ı chapter.

or Ern.—Saxon for a place of some note; it also denotes an eagle. Probably the *Earn Stone* was the Eagle Stone.

· *Head.*—This would be the Bridge Head.

ɔw.—*Kil* may be a corruption from or variant of *Kel* for keld, water, brow by the water. In the Erse tongue *Kil* signifies a church, as in *Kil-dara* (Kildare), Church of the Oak; but this *Kil* can scarcely be applied here.

ill.—*How*, a hill, and *gill* Norse for water.

'rams (Teut).—Place of Ravens.

house.—Gate house.

Hert Pott.—Probably from the hart grass, and pott, Celtic for a dune or hollow.

Willey Wife Well.—Allied in origin to "Batty Wife Hole."

Rigget Stone.—From Danish *rig*, a high backed hill, and dimuntive *et*,—head stone on the hill.

Mear Stones.—From the Saxon *maera*, a boundary, hence boundary stones or harstones.

Castle Syke Stone.—*Syke* denotes a furrow or ditch.

Escoe Beck.—From *es*, Saxon for water, and *how*, Saxon for Hill. It must not be forgotten that *es* literally means separated, in Anglo-Saxon; and the *ow* or *how*, a hill, might well indicate "brook fixing the boundary near the hill." The pretix *es*, may come from *aesc* or *asc*, or from *esse*, an ash, and signify "beck by the Ash Tree Hill." But from the surroundings I prefer to believe that in this instance the term *es* denotes water.

Here is a copy of the memorandum concerning the proclamation of Queen Victoria.

"Borough of Lancaster in the County of Lancaster to wit. Be it remembered that on the twenty-fourth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, Thomas Housman Higgin, Esquire, Mayor of the Borough and Town attended by the Council and Town Clerk of the town assisted by a numerous assemblage of the free Burgesses and persons of Quality and inhabitants of the town, proclaimed the high and mighty Princess Alexandrina Victoria, by the grace of God, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, defender of the faith and that the proclamation was audibly read by the Town Clerk by the direction of the Mayor, at Covel Cross, in Dalton Square, and lastly in front of the Town Hall. In testimony whereof we have hereto subscribed our names.

Here follow the names of the Mayor and about forty-five other persons, Clergymen, and Magistrates of the town.

The usual proclamation follows.

The Queen and the Title of "Duke" or "Duchess of Lancaster."

There is no title of "Duke or Duchess of Lancaster" named in the above memorandum nor even in the proclamation. As to this title the following letter will probably set the matter at rest. It was received with one from the Duke of Rutland, in March, 1890.

"The Queen is neither 'Duke' nor 'Duchess' of Lancaster. Sir Henry Ponsonby was quite correct in referring his questioner to the 'Peerage,' where the Queen's titles are correctly worded. There has been no change in this respect."

Writers assert that there was formerly "a mayor of the horse shoe," owing to the fact that the castle was once saved during a hostile affray owing to the horse of the leader of the enemy casting its shoe at this spot. I have not, however, heard that there is anything beyond tradition to support the assertion.

Old Lancaster Medical Men.

Dr. Barrow, who died by over-balancing himself while looking at the Town Clock from his bedroom window, on the 12th of March, 1791, was a popular physician of the last century. So too, was Dr. Croft, who died on the 6th of April, 1746. aged 42. The house now occupied by Messrs. Paley, Austin, and Paley used to belong Dr. Wright. After his decease, in 1797, it was valued at £2,000, but shortly realised only £500. This was the old Town Clerk's Office.

In 1809 there were seven surgeons in Lancaster, viz.:—Messrs. Braithwaite and Howitt, Francis Carter, junior, William Edmondson, Isaac Greenwood, Christopher Johnson, and John Smith. In 1818 there were ten, viz.:—Messrs. Samuel Anderton, Josiah Baxendale, James Carter, Leonard Dickson, Isaac Greenwood, Thomas Howitt, Christopher Johnson, John and Christopher Sharples (vet.), John Smith, and Edward Statter. Of physicians there were three –David Campbell, James Cassells, and Lawson Whalley, Esqrs. Dr. Campbell was mayor in 1796. He died on the 4th of February, at his house in Dalton Square, aged 83. Dr. Cassells died on the 14th of November, 1822, in his 60th year; and Dr. Whalley, M.D., Edin., and J.P. County of Lancaster, on the 26th of May, 1841, aged 59 years. Dr. Whalley was appointed physician to the County Asylum on the 7th of January, 1832. This

gentleman took his M.D. degree on the 4th of September, 1804. His mother was Mrs. Arthington. He held the position of officer for the Eagle Life Assurance Company, established in 1807. In 1825 there were the same number of surgeons as in 1818, but four names different, viz.:—Henry Foxcroft, James Harrison, John Richardson, and John Smith ; and four physicians, among them a John Edwards and an Alexander Morton. In 1889-90 I find we have no less than twenty-one physicians and surgeons, nearly as many again as in 1818.

Dr. Christopher Johnson, the esteemed father of the present Dr. Christopher Johnson, was an able contributor of articles on scientific subjects.

Epidemics in Lancaster.

Lancaster was last visited with a serious epidemic in November, 1755, when 200 persons died of smallpox. In 1890-91 the influenza epidemic was very prevalent. A "malarial influence" of this kind occurred in 1813 and in 1847. A local cause may doubtless be assigned to the severe attack of cholera which raged at the County Asylum in the years 1832 -4. Out of a total number of patients in the County Asylum, namely 354, there were 246 cases of persons whose ages ranged from 24 to 84 years of age, and of these 94 died. In some of the wards there were so many coffins of victims to this malady that the doctor had to walk or stride over them (Dr. Whalley). In the workhouse, containing at this time 152 inmates, there were 29 cases (ten being those of persons under 12). There were 15 deaths in this institution, and five died belonging the town. In August, 1849, the scourge re-appeared, and 17 persons died. Monday, September 12th, of this year, was a day of humiliation and prayer, owing to the prevalence of the terrible disease. The epidemic first appeared at the above-named asylum in the September of 1832. At that time the town was free from the disease.

High Sheriffs who dwelt near Lancaster.

A List of the High Sheriffs of the County of Lancaster from seventh year of William Rufus, when one Godfrid served the :e of sheriff, was published by Mr. William King of *The Lancaster :ette*, in 1881. To include the same in this work would be an of supererogation. Then again, the inclusion of such list is :e for the historian of the county than for that of the borough or nty town. Mr. King's list is ably got up, all necessary dates ıg given up to the aforenamed year, 1881.

Of those living near to Lancaster since the 7th Richard I. down to the :nt period, I may name the following:—Walter and Benedict Garnet, 1196; iam de Lancaster, 19th and 21st Henry III. (1235, 1237, 1248, 1250); Matthew nain, 1250, 1253; Roger Lancaster, 1265; Ralph de Dacres, 1272; Robert vick, *circa* 1417, Henry V., and in 6th of Edward IV.; Edward Stanley, Lord teagle, 16th Henry VII.; Marmaduke Tunstall, 1554, Mary I.; Robert Bindloss, , James I.; Roger Kirkby, 1638, Charles I.; Robert Bindloss, of Borwick, and in 1672; Edmund Cole, 1707; Roger Kirkby, 1709, died during year of e, succeeded by Alexander Hesketh; William Tatham, of Overhall, 1724; Miles lys, of Graythwaite, 1725; Daniel Wilson, of Dallam Tower, 1727; James on, of Lancaster, 1751; Richard Whitehead, of Clighton, 1759; Samuel Hilton, ennington, 1760; Charles Gibson, of Lancaster, 1790; William Townley, of nhead, Cartmel 1816; Thomas Richmond Gale Braddyll, of Conishead Priory, ; Thomas Greene, of Slyne, 1823; James Penny Machell, of Penny Bridge, ; Charles Gibson, of Quernmore Park, 1827; G. R. Marton, of Capernwray, ; William Garnett, of Bleasdale Tower, 1843; Pudsey Dawson, of Hornby le, 1845; G. R. Marton, of Capernwray, 1858; W. A. F. Saunders, of Wenning-Hall, 1862; William Preston, of Ellel Grange, 1865; H. Fletcher Rigg, of d Broughton, 1870; Sir James Ramsden, of Furness Abbey, 1873; G. B. H. on, of Capernwray, 1877; William Garnett, of Quernmore, 1879; William er, of Hornby Castle, 1881; James Williamson, of Ryelands, 1885; Major Bird, rookhey, 1890; G. T. R. Preston, of Ellel Grange, 1891 (died); Colonel Foster, lornby Castle, succeeded.

Constables of Lancaster Castle.

Owing to want of clearness or power to discriminate between ernors, Keepers, and Constables proper of Lancaster Castle, only isjointed or broken account can be given. At the time of the

Conquest, Sir Roger de Poictou would be the Constable. Then, probably, Robert de Belesmne would follow as Constable and Governor. (He was the turbulent Earl of Arundel and Surrey.) Warin, son of Gilbert, brother of William de Lancaster; Ranulph de Blundeville, Edmund Crouchback (1206), Earl Ferrers (1247), and Adam de Yealand, all seem to have held the post or what was equivalent thereto. Christopher Barton, 1480; Temp. Edward III., Thomas Ratclif; 1485, Thomas Ratclif; 1597, William ffarington; 1811, Thomas Butterworth Bailey, Alexander Butler, Sir Richard Clayton; 1840, William Hulton; 1860, Edward George Hornby; 1865, Thomas Greene; 1872, Thomas Batty Addison: 1874, Robert Townley Parker; 1879, Lord Winmarleigh.

Governors of the Castle.

The past Governors of the Castle have been, so far as I can ascertain, Thomas Covell, from 1591 to 1639. In 1749, the name of Edmund Styth appears, and that of his son James. In 1758, we find a James Jackson, succeeded in 1779, by John Dane. From 1779 to 1783, John Higgin, followed his son, John Higgin, who held the office until 1833, and died January 11th, 1847. In 1833, came Captain James Hansbrow, who governed until 1862, when his son, Mr. Arthur Hansbrow, was appointed in his stead, and held the post until 1867, when Mr. Harrington Welford Parr, son of the late Canon Owen Parr, vicar of Preston, became Governor. This gentleman had been Harbour-master, Police Magistrate, and Postmaster of Labuan. He received 70 votes -a majority of 30 over one opponent and 46 over another. Mr. Parr remained Governor until 1884, at which period Mr. W. R. Shenton was appointed, and is the present chief resident officer at the Castle. In ancient times Governors and Constables seem to have been a blend and formed one office. The salary of the last Governor was £325 per annum, with house, coals, and gas.

Two fuller lists of keepers of the Castle may finally be given selected from various works:—Circa, 1199, Warinus Jointor or

nitor; 1208, Henry de Lea; 1216, Adam de Jeland; 1591, Thomas ovell; 1643, Captain Shuttleworth; 1644, Colonel George Dodding ied 1650); 1644, James Hunter; 1710, E. North; 1714, John eardsworth; 1726, Anthony Helme; 1747, Henry Bracken; 1764, dward Styth and James Styth; 1769, John Dane; 1779, John iggin, senior; 1782, John Higgin, junior; 1833, James Hansbrow; 362, Arthur Hansbrow; 1867, Harrington Welford Parr; 1884, Villiam Shenton, chief warder.

Taken from a list published in the *Lancaster Guardian* in 370:—1265, William Boteler, 49th Henry III.; 1342, John Travers, 5th Edward III.; Thomas Covell, 33rd Elizabeth; 1647, William ipon (met with in the Church Register); 1714-15, John Beards-orth, who kept the Horse and Farrier and farmed the vicarage nd, governor 4 years or thereabouts (he signed his name *Birds-orth*, 9th February, 1716); 1726, Anthony Helme, great uncle of nthony Eidsforth, of Poulton Hall. Henry Bracken succeeded lr. Helme. He had once refused the office. Dr. Bracken was n-in-law of John Beardsworth, and mayor in 1747-1757, and died 3th November, 1764, aged 68. Edmund or Edward Styth, keeper 2 or 13 years. The name, "Thomas Styth," and date "1749," ppeared on the lead roof of the Gateway Tower. James Styth icceeded, and on becoming heir to a large property he took the ame of Greenhalgh, and his descendants are the Greenhalgh mily of Myerscough. Then came John Dane, who in a fit of sanity hanged himself in the Judges' Lodgings. He was a very ll powerful man. A Mr. Cowburn, keeper of the House of orrection, Preston, seems to have followed and was keeper in ctober, 1770, according to the Debtors' Register. In 1779 Mr. hn Higgin, who had been master of a vessel which he built in merica, was appointed governor. He died in 1783 of gaol fever, ged 48. His son John succeeded him, and remained keeper until 33 when he resigned. He died January 11th, 1847, aged 85. In 33 Captain and Adjutant James Hansbrow, 3rd Lancashire ilitia, became governor, and died holding office July 3rd, 1862, ged 72. He is interred in the Lancaster Cemetery. His son

Arthur succeeded. He died in 1868. Mr. H. W. Parr then obtained the appointment.

The grave of Captain James Hansbrow, twenty-nine years Governor of the Castle, is to be seen in the higher part of the Lancaster Cemetery. His son Arthur was Governor four years, and died on the 9th January, 1867, aged 45, and was interred at Davenham, in Cheshire.

The following inscription is from an old brass in the Church:—"Here lieth the remains of Rachael Styth, wife of Edward Styth, of Lancaster, who departed this life the 21st day of February, A.D. 1752, aged 18 years, four months, and eight days. Here lieth also the remains of Edward Styth, of Lancaster, who departed this life the 6th day of April, A.D. 1769, aged 68 years."

Castle Chaplains.

Of Castle Chaplains I meet with the Rev. Mr. Spicer followed in 1782, by the Rev. J. Watson; after him come the Rev. Mr. Woodrow, (resigned, January 10th, 1804), the Rev. Richard Withnell, who since August 27th, 1802, had been writing master and accountant at the Grammar School. Then came the Rev. Joseph Rowley, chaplain for fifty-four years, and during whose chaplaincy 168 persons were executed. Mr. Rowley succeeded Mr. Withnell, on the 28th of June, 1804. His successor was the Rev. H. F. Smith, present chaplain.

Surgeons.—1777, Mr. Dixon; 1779, Mr. Dixon, £10 10s. (no salary paid then, he made his bill); 1801, Josiah Baxendale, £84; 1822, J. Smith, £84, advanced in 1824 to £120; 1837, James Stockdale Harrison; 1854, James Pearson Langshaw, £80, advanced to £100; 1874, William Wingate Saul, £100, advanced in 1877 to £125.

The removal of the vast quantity of ancient documents in 1874, from Lancaster Castle to London, previously alluded to, is

uch to be regretted. Could these documents not have been taken ıre of in Lancaster Castle still, as they have been taken care of in ıe past? Would they not have been available to the historian and ıe antiquarian, instead of placed beyond their reach, at any rate, eyond the easy reach of the Palatine county most of their contents elate to? It certainly seems to have been a very great pity to ransfer to the metropolis any antique records concerning Lancaster ınd the duchy generally. Perhaps some member of Parliament will nove that they be returned to their old home before very long.

Coroners for Lancaster and District.

John Gardner, Esq., of Sion Hill, died October 7th, 1852, aged 73. John Cunliffe, Esq., died April 14th, 1855, at Myerscough House. Lawrence Holden, Esq., appointed in April, 1855; present ınd first resident coroner.

Old Officials.--Ecclesiastical and Secular.

Most of the old officials, of whatever capacity in Lancaster, seem to have retained office until age has compelled them to retire ınd rest. The Rev. Robert Housman, was an active minister forty-ɔne years, Mr. Ralph Rothwell, keeper of the court and usher 36 ears, who died March 25th, 1874: and the Rev. Joseph Rowley, naster of the Grammar School 23 years. Mr. Thomas Swainson has been Town Clerk 33 years. Mr. L. Holden has been Coroner 35 years. The two latter gentlemen still retain office.

The Rev. Joseph Rowley, M.A., who was appointed curate of St. Mary's Church, became curate of Stalmine. He was the son of Benjamin Rowley, Esq., of Kirkburton, county York He matriculated at Queen's College, Oxford, 5th July 1791, being then eighteen years of age. For sixty-five years Mr. Rowley held the incumbency of Stalmine, and was Chaplain of Lancaster Castle fifty-four years. He died at the age of 90 on the 3rd of January, 1864, and his remains lie in the Lancaster Cemetery.

ANCIENT TENURES IN LANCASTER.

Roger, the Carpenter, holds ten acres of land in Lancastr' of ancient feoffment, by the service of being carpenter in the Castle of Lancaster, and it is worth 5s. *Testa de Neville fol. 372.*

William, the Gardener, holds seven acres of land, in Lancaster, by the service of finding pot-herbs and leeks in the Castle, and his land is worth 2s. 4d. *Ibid. fol. 372, 401, 410.*

Roger Blundus holds lands in Lancaster, by the serjeanty of being Carpenter, and his land is worth 3s. per annum. *Ibid. fol. 401, 409, 411.*

Roger Fitz John holds land in Lancaster, by the serjeanty of being Smith *(par sejeant' faverie)*; his land is worth 3s. per annum. *Ibid. fol. 401, 410.*

Roger Fitz John holds twelve arces; he made the irons of the King's ploughs for two manors yearly. *Ibid. fol. 407, 409, 411.*

Roger Albus holds eight acres in Lancaster, by carpentery. *Ibid. fol. 407. 409.*

William Fitz Matthew holds in Lancaster one messuage and one garden, by gardening. *Ibid. fol. 409.*

Gilbert Fitz Matthew holds one messuage in Lancaster by gardening. *Ibid. fol. 409.*

The serjeanty of Reginald the Smith in Lancaster held of Adam de Kellet two acres by serjeanty of Queen's Smith in Lancaster, and two acres of the Prior of Lancaster by the same. *Ibid. fol.* 410.

ıe 3rd John (1201-2), Robert de Tateshall rendered an account of two shillings from Benedict Gernet, or the *firma* of a house in Lancaster, which had been Jordan de Caton's for the past two years, The burgesses of Lancaster held one carircate of land (80 acres or thereabouts), in Lancaster, in free burgage by charter at a rent of twenty marks per annum.

Maps of Lancaster.

The early maps of Lancaster are Speed's 1610, Stephen kereth's 1778, and Jonathan Binn's 1821. Stephen Mackereth's is now rarely to be met with. A gentleman at Morecambe, a map of Lancaster dated 1612, and the Keeper of the Castle recently had one sent him said to date from 1598. It certainly rs from that of Speed. But the name Vander, thereon seemed ıe to indicate a later date than 1598. Clark published a map in ' in his history of the borough. In 1877 a very good one was ed by Messrs. Harrison and Hall.

A good copy of Stephen Mackreth's map is to be seen in offices of Messrs. Johnson and Tilly, solicitors. It is thus ribed :—"A plan of the town of Lancaster, humbly dedicated ıe nobility, clergy, gentry, and merchants of the county and n of Lancaster, by Stephen Mackreth, 1778." Above this cation is to be seen a shield containing the arms of the borough. he left hand of the top of the chart is a view of Lancaster le with John o'Gaunt's arms, and on the opposite or right d is a south view of St. Mary's Church. There are the names roperty owners on the properties represented. Thus we have ton House and Garden, with the name "Mr. Recorder" above. Marton's Garden, the Sun Inn, and the Bowling Green, ding Lane, Charles or New Street, Church Street, anciently Mary's Gate, Covell Cross, Thomas Saul's land, called ınt Street, Robert Lawson's house and garden, the Sugar ıse, and Old Toll House, St. Leonardgate, Dr. Wilson's len, Mr. Gibson's garden (both between Damside and Church

Street), the White Cross, and the Poor House, the Rope Walk (parallel with the Ladies' Walk), and the Castle, Castle Ditch, Bowling Green and Nip Hill. The map is a very good one and in good condition.

Of eminent firms of an artistic rather than commercial character the firm of Paley, Austin and Paley, formerly Sharpe and Paley, established in 1835, stands the first and is well known for its ecclesiastical work. No further testimony is needed in regard to the skill of this house than that supplied by churches and institutions in Lancaster and county designed by the above-named Architects. Next we have Messrs Shrigley & Hunt, a firm of Stained Window Glass Painters and Heraldic Artists, established before the year 1750. Messrs. Lambert & Moore, a firm only recently established, are also rapidly making themselves a reputation in Heraldic and Stained Glass Work.

On January 19th, 1796, the Society for the encouragement of Arts, &c., presented Abraham Rawlinson, Esq., of Lancaster, with a gold medal for planting 62,191 trees of different kinds on an estate intersected with frequent veins of limestone, cobbles, &c. The like spirit has been revived in the present Mayor, Charles Blades, Esq., who in 1888, planted trees on each side of the East Road. Speaking in the Council Chamber, on Wednesday, the 23rd of January, 1889, the Mayor expressed the "hope that trees would be planted upon both sides of South Road up to Bowerham Lane, in order that the town might possess an avenue on each side, which would render walking in hot weather very pleasant and prove an advantage to the town. Bowerham Lane and Quarry Lane have been widened. St. Peter's Road improved, and the Friarage Bridge re-built; and on all sides there is evidence of amendment and extension.

Of the Red Rose town we may fitly say :—

O gray old Ad Alaunum,
What visions of the past,
What golden chimes of other times
O'er me thy echoes cast.

Sea-perfum'd Ad Alaunum,
  Thy pastures rich and rare
Reveal a charm that keepeth warm
  The love for thee I bear.

Fair-valley'd Ad Alaunum,
  Thy woods and streams are crown'd
With haloes soft like wreaths aloft
  Circling the hills around.

Hail Roman Ad Alaunum,
  The river goddess still
Rules o'er thy rocks, and for thy flocks
  Yields many a purling rill.

O tear-stain'd Ad Alaunum,
  By fire and blood baptis'd,
Of Pictish pains and rule of Danes
  Thy daybook is compris'd.

Thy castle, Ad Alaunum,
  A fabric gaunt and grim,
Tells of old days and older ways
  In ages dark and dim.

O far-fam'd Ad Alaunum,
  Whose Prince lov'd Freedom's sway,
May love and peace in thee increase
  In this Victorian day.

O wondrous Ad Alaunum,
  What changes thou has seen!
What crimson hues remind the muse
  Of hours that erst have been.

Nunc floreat, Ad Alaunum,
  And let the Red Rose yet
No evil brook as still we look
  On bold Plantagenet.

A Knight of Ad Alaunum,
  A portreeve true I vow,
Thy children here at once revere
  And deck his lustr'd brow.

The Red Rose, Ad Alaunum,
  The White Rose, Ebor's pride,—
Still win esteem and cheer my theme
  Since now in love allied.

O mighty Ad Alaunum,
  Great burgh of Saxon date,
Rare Palatine whose ducal line
  Gives charm to royal state.

O gray old Ad Alaunum,
  What visions of the past,
What golden chimes of other times
  O'er me thy echoes cast.

Among the poets who have visited Lancaster, we have to name Thomas Gray, author of the beautiful "Elegy in a Country Churchyard" and other well known poems. He visited our ancient town in 1769, and his description of the scenery around taken from one of his letters has been quoted by Baines and others so often that it need not be reproduced here. In 1818, John Keats, of "Endymion" fame, started from Lancaster on a pedestrian tour through the lake district, on the 19th of June.

Boswell in Lancaster.

At an Assizes at Lancaster Dr. Johnson's friend, James Boswell, was found lying upon the pavement inebriated. His friends subscribed at supper a guinea for him and half a crown for his clerk, and they sent him next morning a brief with instructions to move for a writ *Quare adhaesit pavimento*, with observations duly calculated to induce him to think that it required great learning to explain the necessity of granting it to the judge before whom he was to move. Boswell sent all round the town to attorneys for books that might enable him to distinguish himself, but in vain. He moved, however, for the writ, making the best use he could of the observations in the brief. The judge was perfectly astonished, and the audience amazed. The judge said "I never heard of such a writ—what can it be that *adhaeres pavimento?* Are any of you gentlemen at the bar able to explain this?" At last one of them said, "My lord, Mr. Boswell last night *adhaesit pavimento*. There was no moving him for some time. At last he was carried to bed, and he has been dreaming about himself and the pavement." What an *attachment* he must have had for it!

FRAGMENTS THAT REMAIN.

E LANCASTER WATERWORKS—DISCOVERY OF AN OLD BAYONET—PAST ORGANISTS OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH—ST. MARY'S CHURCH BELLS—WEIGHT OF EACH BELL—LIST OF RINGERS AT THE CHURCHES OF ST. MARY, ST. THOMAS, AND ST. PETER—BLUE COAT AND NATIONAL SCHOOLS—DUCHY OF LANCASTER RECEIPTS 1890—VALUE OF DUCHY LIVINGS—OLD BOOKS REFERRING TO THE COUNTY—NOTE ON THE "BLACK HOLE"—PAST MASTER MARINERS OF THE PORT OF LANCASTER.

LANCASTER WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of Lancaster, which is second to none in the kingdom its purity and the excellence of its quality, is obtained from springs which take r rise on the Wyresdale and Abbeystead Fells, about five miles to the east of caster. The water is from millstone grit, and is conveyed in stoneware and iron s from the source of supply to Lancaster and the other places supplied, and a cipal feature about it is that from the time the water is tapped at the several ngs it is never exposed to atmospheric influences till it is drawn for use in the ses of the inhabitants. Prior to the year 1852 the inhabitants of Lancaster ained their supply of water from pumps and wells, of which there was a fair ntity in various parts of the town. But in the year named—an improved system ewerage having been put down—it was decided to apply to Parliament for the pose of constructing waterworks with which to supply the borough with water. ler this Act the Corporation took powers to take 300,000 gallons a day as a imum quantity, and which was obtained from springs on the fells already named, which at that time belonged to Mr. Henry Garnett, of Wyresdale, to whom pensation was paid. The principal streams from which the water was taken e the Tarnbrook, Wyre, and the Marshaw Wyre, the former being the principal , and the waters from which found their way into the river Wyre. There were ain mills and riparian owners on the banks of the Wyre whose claims had to be sidered, and in order to compensate them for the water taken from the streams, Corporation agreed to construct in the valley at Abbeystead a compensation rvoir to hold 28,500,000 gallons. In the Act already referred to powers were taken to supply Skerton, Scotforth, Poulton, Bare, and Torrisholme with water. waterworks thus obtained were sufficient for all requirements for seven or eight s, when, the population having materially increased, it was decided to go to liament for additional powers. This was accordingly done, and on the 23rd June,

1864, a second Water Act received the Royal assent. Under this Act the Corporation were empowered to take not more than 400,000 gallons from the springs named as an additional daily quantity, making with the previous supply 700,000 gallons per day; and the Abbeystead reservoir was enlarged to a holding capacity of 76,500,000 gallons. In 1864 the consumption of water sold by meter for railway and trade purposes was about 70,000 gallons per day. The quantity computed for domestic and sanitary purposes was at the rate of 25 gallons per head per day. This supply continued sufficient for another decade, and then steps began to be taken for another application to Parliament. In a report which Mr. James Mansergh, C.E., the engineer for the water works, submitted to the Corporation he says:—"It is clear then, as your powers extend to only 700,000 gallons, that the time has arrived when you usually take active measures for increasing that quantity, and that you can come to no other conclusion than that of deciding to deposit plans this year for the purpose of securing the sanction of Parliament in the course of next summer for a comprehensive extension of your works. First of all we must determine the quantity of water that this district will probably require say twenty years hence, or in 1896, which in my opinion is the shortest period you ought now to make provision for. At that date the population to be supplied in the summer months will be 46,388, which at twenty-five gallons per head (for domestic and sanitary purposes) will require 1,159,700 gallons per day. In the last ten years the quantity sold by meter for railways, baths and washhouses, gasworks, and mills has nearly doubled, and is now about 120,000 gallons per day. It is therefore a moderate estimate to put it at 340,300 gallons per day twenty years hence, which will bring the total daily requirements up to 1,500,000 gallons. I feel satisfied that this is the very lowest figure you should now deal with. You therefore require to provide 800,000 gallons a day more than you have at present powers to take." An application was accordingly made to Parliament a third time, which resulted in the Act of 1876 being granted, and under which the town is now supplied. Powers were also obtained for supplying Slyne-cum-Hest, Bolton-le-Sands, Carnforth, Bulk and Quernmore. But as regards Carnforth, the Carnforth Water Act of 1877 repealed that part of the Corporation Act so far as Carnforth was concerned. The additional water supply obtained under the Act of 1876 was opened on May 5th, 1881, with considerable public ceremonial. This led to the Abbeystead compensation reservoir being enlarged to a holding capacity of 185,000,000 gallons, which was done by erecting the retaining wall lower down the valley of the Wyre. This reservoir has now a surface area of 60 acres, and an erroneous notion prevails amongst many of the inhabitants that the town is supplied from this source. Under the Act of 1876 the Corporation obtained powers to take not more than 1,300,000 gallons in any twenty-four hours, and this added to the 700,000 gallons obtained under the Acts of 1852 and 1864, gives a daily quantity of 2,000,000 gallons per day. There was practically no provision for any storage, and as in a dry season the springs might run down below the quantity required for the use of the town, provision was made—at the suggestion of Mr. Mansergh—for a

ge reservoir at Damas Gill. This storage reservoir, which is about a mile r Lancaster than Abbeystead, occupies the valley of a small stream which erly flowed into the Damas stream. It has been formed by two embankments ; built across the valley, the lower or southern one being 576 feet long, and the ıern 400. Its length is nearly double its width, and when full will have a water of four acres, and an average depth of 32 feet, and a holding capacity of ıo,000 gallons or about one-sixth the size of Abbeystead. It is intended to store in a wet season the surplus water up to 2,000,000 gallons per day which the oration is allowed to take, but which may not be used, and in the event of ıpply from the springs failing in a dry season the supply for the town will be lemented out of this reservoir. There are two lines of pipes on the fells, one ınder the 1852 Act and extended by the 1864 Act, which takes in the water the higher springs, and another laid under the Act of 1876. This latter line of is at a much lower level than the former in order to catch the water from the springs, and is conveyed through a new gauge basin on Abbeystead Fell, ıg a measuring capacity of 1,300,000 per twenty-four hours. From here the r is conveyed to Appletree basin, which was constructed for the purpose of ring the pressure on the pipes between the fells and Brow Top basin, which is t three miles from Lancaster. It has a holding capacity of 450,000 gallons, and e the water goes on its way to the town it passes through four screens to clear it any deposit. The 1876 line of pipes is carried round by Damas reservoir, the nains meeting at Brow Top, which is also a pressure basin, and where the water ıin screened. From this point three mains—a ten inch, an eight inch, and a n and thirteen inch—are carried along the highroad and convey the water to the ce reservoir above the workhouse. This reservoir holds about 580,000 gallons, lhe quantity it contains is recorded twice daily, morning and night. If it is d at night that the water during the day has been drawn off down to a depth of or ten feet, the supply to the town is curtailed during that night in order to get ger quantity stored, and if possible commence with a full reservoir each morning. total amount spent on the waterworks up to the 30th of June, 1890, was 545 ; and to this will have to be added the balance due on account of the ructlon of Damas reservoir. The amount paid in interest and redemption to ame period is £38,651, leaving the indebtedness on waterwork's account at 545. *

It is to be regretted that in so many large centres of industry rly all the good old Wells have been covered over or entirely e away with. In these days of increased population, of incessant and for water for manufacturing purposes, the slightest period

m indebted to Mr. John Atkinson for the above lucid account, written during indisposition by request.

of droughty weather occasions difficulties never dreamt of years ago, and there can be no doubt that had every good Well been retained, a great deal of annoyance and ground for complaint would have been obviated, since there would have been for culinary uses at least a pure supply to fall back upon in many instances in very dry weather.

Discovery of an Old Bayonet.

Very recently, May 19th, 1891, an old weapon was found behind the *Carpenters' Arms, on the west side of Bridge Lane, during the alterations of the brewhouse and the buildings adjoining the "forty steps." This instrument of warfare is about one foot, twelve inches in length, the blade being eighteen inches long and the haft, which is serrated, not quite four inches long. The blade is thin and grooved, and is slightly bent near to the point, as if it had been used for a less sanguinary purpose than fighting, namely, for poking the fire. It is also black at the end. On the upper end of the haft is the number 470, which reasonably enough indicates that the weapon was only one of many similarly brass-handled bayonets. Colonel Whalley, to whom the weapon was given by Mr. Councillor Bowness, believes it to be a specimen of the old "Plug Bayonet," It has been thought that the handle is of a later date than the blade: that it has been attached to the blade in order to render it more in accordance with the improvements then introduced in bayonet manufacture. Mr. Councillor Bowness, looking at the implement from a mechanical point of view, is of opinion that it is just as originally made so far as the style of it goes. Judging from the locality in which it was discovered, a locality wherein the rebels would doubtless be quartered, and likewise from the fact that in their haste to escape seizure by General Oglethorpe's forces, many of these adherents of a forlorn hope would either hide or throw away their weapons, it is most probable that this old bayonet is a relic of the second rebellion (1745.)

Past Organists of St. Mary's Church.

The town of Lancaster has turned out some good Church Organists, and I shall here have the opportunity of mentioning a few of those of St. Mary's Church, with dates kindly supplied by Mr. Dean, conductor of the musical services, at the Church named. Mr. Dean has been Organist of the Parish Church of Lancaster, thirty-two years. The first Organist, so far as can be ascertained,

*The Carpenters' Arms was formerly known by the name of "The Three Mariners"

vas Mr. Parren, or more properly Parrin, and concerning him I do ot think I shall be violating the canons of good taste when I quote he following information voluntarily given me by Sir Richard Owen. Ir. Parren, Organist of St. Mary's Church, Lancaster, was Sir ichard's maternal grandfather. "One of his daughters," says the enerable writer, "became the first librarian of the Amicable ociety's Library. The Parrins were Huguenots, in the persecutor, ouis XIV's. reign. The Parrin who succeeded in getting) London, was sufficiently accomplished in music to fulfil the inctions of an Organist, and my grandfather was his direct escendant. I have the family coat of arms on vellum, which the xile brought to England from the South of France." Mr. Parrin, ied about 1794. Then the name of John Langshaw occurs, who ied in March, 1798, aged 72, after having been 25 years Organist f St. Mary's Church. He was succeeded by his son in the March f the year named, who married a Miss Grundy, about the 7th f February, 1800, "of Bolton-in-Lancashire."—query, which olton? He died 5th December, 1832. On the 13th of April, 833, Mr. J. P. Langshaw was elected Organist in the room of his ıther. Following Mr. J. P. Langshaw was Mr. T. Evans,)rganist of St. Anne's, appointed successor to Mr. Langshaw in une, 1835. He was succeeded by Mr. Samuel Reay, Mr. Reay by Ir. J. H. Kemp, and Mr. Kemp by *Mr. F. Dean, (present)rganist) appointed 1859. It may be added that the Organ in St. lary's Church, was erected between the years 1809 and 1811, by . P. England, at a cost of £6,072. The Duke of Hamilton and randon subscribed 50 guineas towards a new Organ for St. lary's Church, in November, 1810. It has, of course, been enırged some years ago. The old Organ of St. John's Church was uilt by Mr. Langshaw, of this town, and opened early in January, 785; the instrument was presented by Abram Rawlinson, Esq., ne of the members for the borough. The old Organ belonging t. Anne's Church was erected by Mr. James Davis, of London, nd opened on the 2nd November, 1802. See pages 331-347.

* This gentleman is a native of Exeter.

Free Tuition in Vocal Music.

For about seven years Mr. Robert Brash has earnestly laboured as a teacher of vocal music, and the young people of Lancaster who have availed themselves of his kindly instruction cannot too highly appreciate the opportunities afforded them of gaining a sound and practical knowledge of singing. His musical classes have been entirely free; and in both theory and practice nothing has been wanting on his part to render the members of his classes as proficient in their training as if they had been taught by an instructor charging just and equitable fees. As a proof of the truth of this statement it is only necessary to refer to Mr. Brash's annual concerts, which indicate a wealth of vocal talent that, but for his anxiety to do good in his day and generation, might have been wholly lost or entirely undeveloped.

Chantries.—Addenda.

According to Canon Raines there was an Altar of St Thomas à Beckett, in the Parish Church of St. Mary, Lancaster. The "History of Chantries" states that there were four chantries in Lancaster. The Rev. William Stratton, B.A. was therefore correct in the communication he made, mentioned on page 35.

There was I. the Chantrie at the late Ffryers of Lancaster, not in St. Mary's Church, but in the Chapel of the Holy Trinity in the Dominican Friary. This charity was founded about the year 1260, by Sir Hugh Harrington, an unrecorded ancestor of the old family of Lawrence, of Ashton, near Lancaster. Henry VI's. commissioners, in 1547, returned Robert Mackerel as the "Preste Incumbent" of the foundation, and add "the said incumbent both, at his pleasure, celebrate masse in other places sitpens the dissoluc' of the sayde late ffrayres, where and in what place the said incumbente dothe celebrate yt is not certain." In 1553, Ralph Altrabus was returned as incumbent of the chantry in the Trinity Church, Lancaster. II. and III. Two Chantries were founded by the will of John Gardyner, made in 1472, and administered by his executors in

One of these (II.) was founded at the altar of St. Thomas á ett, in the Parish Church; for his service there he was to have a ed shillings a year 'out of my mill at Newton.' Another part profits of this mill were to go for the founding and upholding grammar school, and as the patronage in each case was given e executors to 'the Mayor of the vill of Lancaster and his er burgesses;' it seems that when the commissioners came l, the mayor and burgesses returned the Chantry as founded emselves out of the profits of a mill, the residue of the profits 'employed to the maintenance of one gramm'r schole for ppose they say the mill was granted to them,' and so they the property for the grammar school, pensioning 'John Lunde, t incumbent, of thage of liiij. yeres with £4. With the other try (III.) they were equally fortunate. Founded under John ner's will, in 1485, as 'one perpetual Chantry with one lain at the altar of B.V. Mary, in the north part of the Parish ch, of Lancaster, but with an alms-house connected with it of the priest was to be the Chaplain, it was restored under n Mary, and exists as an alms-house to this day. Edward es was the incumbent in 1547, but in 1553, Robert Mackerell, ally the Chantry priest of Holy Trinity (I.) had become the try priest of Lancaster Hospital, with a pension of £4 4s. 2d. he commissioners of Edward VI. discovered another stipen- in the said p'she churche ordeyned and founde likewise e mayor and burgesses of Lancaster, with the pfitte of c'ten- s called St. Patrick's lands, given to the towne, w'ch lands wise have been ymployed to the mayntenance of bridges and uses as nede hath requyred. John Yates was the incumbent 47, but nothing is known either of him or of the donor of lands."

The Oliverian Survey, made 17th June, 1650, states "that ary's Church, Lancaster, is a vicarage, presentative by George inson, and that the tithes of corn and grain, within most part parish, are impropriate to Sir Robert Bindloss, Bart., and irs, and farmed at £5 10s. per annum, or thereabouts. The

survey enumerates eighteen townships, villages, or hamlets, contained within the parish, one of which is Toxteth Park, at the distance of fifty miles. Belonging to the vicarage were twenty-seven acres of glebe land, near the Church of Lancaster, and the vicar had the tithes of corn and grain only in Lancaster, Thurnham and Glasson; Boldsbury and Midghow, in Myerscough; and in wool, pig, geese, hay, hemp, flax, and small tithes in Lancaster, Skerton, Bare and Torrisholme, and most of the parish. Twenty years ago, the whole profits of the vicarage were estimated at £280 per annum; and the Chapels dependent were Wyresdale, Admarsh in Bleasdale, Overton, Toxteth, Stalmine, Gressingham, which were provided with maintenance for ministers from the revenue."

The Chalice in use at St. Mary's Church is richly chased and is adorned with precious stones. It is inscribed "To the glory of God and in Memory of Lieutenant Charles Gibson Michaelson, R. N., presented in affectionate remembrance by some of his brother officers." The date of the sacred vessel is 1883. The Paten is similarly engraved. The Flagon is said to date from the time of the Charleses.

Church Bell Ringers.

The ringing loft of the tower in connection with St. Mary's Church, is one of the neatest and cleanest I have ever visited for some years. It is far different from what it used to be some sixteen years ago, still it is not exactly as it ought to be so far as appointment goes. In the best ringing chambers a lavatory is to be found in each, and the churchwardens ought to see to it that one is introduced into their own ringing loft. The ringers, I observed were a most intelligent octave of men, and their conductor who is quite an enthusiast in bell-ringing, spoke in very high terms of them and the splendid punctuality which prevails as Sunday after Sunday comes round. There is no bad language, no drinking, no bickering and quibbling; arguments follow after some proposal or suggestion sometimes, but the good feeling of the circle is never in any way

iled by them. In a chest is a beautiful set of hand-bells. The es of those I heard being rich and mellow; then there are sic books and a large scrap book, into which is placed reports of its to various Churches for the purpose of ringing special peals. out six of the ringers are adepts in several catchy tunes, and ile playing they will handle from thirty-six to forty bells. The es of the Ringing Chamber are as follow:—

St. Mary's Parish Church Tower.—Rules.

1.—That the complement of Ringers shall consist of eight

2.—That each Ringer shall be in the steeple on Sunday, at 9-45 a.m. and 5 p.m., or submit to a fine of one penny for every five minutes until 10-10 a.m. 6-10 p.m. The same rule applying to Tuesday night practice, commencing at 5 p.m. until 7-45 p.m. when the fine shall cease.

3.—That each Ringer shall be in the tower on the night of December 24th, that of December 31st, at a quarter before 12, or be fined fourpence for every minutes up to 20 minutes past 12 o'clock, when the fine shall cease.

4.—That should any Ringer use any improper language or strike another ger, or enter the loft in a state of intoxication he shall be fined one shilling for h offence, and for smoking while within the ringing room or premises of the er he shall be fined sixpence.

5.—That should any Ringer be absent owing to sickness he shall be exempt n fine or fines.

6.—That should any Ringer come to the tower at the fixed time and then out during the period in which his services are in demand, he shall be fined pence. The only exemption from such fine being sudden illness or circumstances serious nature over which he has no control.

Proposed by T. J. Parker and seconded by W. H. Hirst, that these rules ll come into force on Sunday, the 30th day of January, 1887.

The diameters and weights of the bells are as follow:—

	Diameter.	Weights. Cwts. Qrs. Lbs.	Notes.
1 ...	2 7⅜ ...	6 2 13 ...	D♭
2 ...	2 8¼ ...	7 0 20 ...	C
3 ...	2 11½ ...	9 0 2 ...	B♭
4 ...	3 2½ ...	10 2 4 ...	A♭
5 ...	3 6⅛ ...	13 1 23 ...	G♭
6 ...	3 9¾ ...	17 0 4 ...	F
7 ...	4 2¼ ...	22 0 2 ...	E♭
8 ...	4 8⅛ ...	31 0 14 ...	D♭

Peal Ringing.

On Tuesday, March 22nd, 1887, in three hours and three minutes, a peal of grandsire triples, 50,040 changes. Taylor's Bob and single variations. Tenor, 31 cwts., 14 lbs.

Robert S. Hirst, treble; William Clayton, 2; Robert Walker, 3; William Jackson, 4; Thomas J. Parker, 5; William H. Hirst, 6; Robert Johnson, 7; Robert Suart, tenor. Conducted by Robert S. Hirst.

This is the first peal on the new bells which were presented by James Williamson, M.P.

Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.
Churchwardens. { W. T. Sharp. J. Hatch.

Mr. R. S. Hirst, the conductor of the belfry of St. Mary's Church, has a class which he is instructing in the art of hand-bell ringing.

The old bells of St. Mary's Church bore the following names and dates upon them:—No. 1, 1747; 2, re-cast 1846, Abram Seward; 3, 1774; 4, re-cast, 1846, Abram Seward, 5, 1744; Prosperity to the port and parish of Lancaster; 6, 1786, James Moore; 7, re-cast, 1846, Abram Seward; 8, 1744.

The great bell bore many names, among them being those of John Brocklank, Christopher Malley, Robert Foxcroft, Thomas Harrison, and Richard Gardner, &c., 1744. The weight of the bells ranged from 8 cwt. to 23¼ cwts., and the diameters from 2 ft., 7 in., and 3 ft. to 4 ft., 2 in. On No. 6 were the words "Paulo Majora." Two of the old bells are now in St. John's steeple and one at the Ripley Hospital.

"Ring out the old, ring in the new.
Ring out the false, ring in the true."

Names of Bell Ringers at St. Mary's Church, 1891.

Robert Sutcliffe Hirst, Conductor; Thomas John Parker, William Jackson, William Clayton, William Henry Hirst, Robert Walker, Robert Suart, tenor, Henry Wilcock.

The parapet wall of the tower is, by marine observation 240 9-10ths feet above the sea, by level from the New Quay, by the marine surveyors, 240 6-10ths ordnance surveyor, 241.

RINGERS AT ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 1891.

Bryan Edmondson, Conductor; Robert Tatham Edmondson, Henry Coope, Coope, Edward Proctor Middleton, John Robinson.

RINGERS AT ST. PETER'S CHURCH, 1891.

P. Mulligan, Conductor; J. Wilson, W. Crook, R. Wilson, R. Bibby, nnon, W. Wearing, P. Finn.

NAMES FORMERLY ATTACHED TO PEWS IN ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

JAMES FENTON, D.D., VICAR.
THOMAS SHERSON, ESQ., MAYOR.
JOHN TARLETON, 1693.
RICHARD SIMPSON, 1693.
RT. WESTMORE, 1693.

The above names appear on strips of wood evidently taken
ı the old pews. They are to be seen on the south wall of the
ry.

The parish records contain a resolution concerning the old
rch gates, removed about 1862 from the top of the Church
s. It is thus:—"July 16th, 1761. That the gates at the
ance leading into the Churchyard shall be made of wrought
and that Mr. Edward Ford, the present churchwarden, shall
the liberty and power of contracting with any workman for
purpose, and that a sufficient assessment shall be laid to defray
:xpenses thereof." The records subsequently state that it was
red that "the sum of fifty pounds be raised by an assessment
ıe parish for paying for and erecting the iron gates leading
the Church." In 1891 at the adjourned Easter Vestry Meeting
as decided to rail off the graveyard and to improve the east
low.

Lancaster Educationally.

Educationally Lancaster stands in every sense in an enviable position. All the schools of an elementary character are well conducted, their principals being persons of energetic dispositions ever anxious to make their children a credit to them. Annually concerts are given by the schools at Christmas, and the public have an opportunity of judging of the capabilities of the scholars of the various schools, both from these entertainments and the reports of the Diocesan Inspector.

The Friends' School.

This school, says Mr. Walmsley, was established in 1690, and subsequently endowed to the amount of £70. The masters during the past 50 years have been:—J. Clarke, W. Batt, Jas. Wood, Geo. Aldridge, Jas. Walmesley, L.L.B.

The Boys' Blue Coat School has long ago been merged into the National School. The original school dates back to the year 1770. Among the earlier masters were John Pawson, succeeded by John Smith, appointed in January, 1791.

The Charity School for Girls, formerly the Blue Coat School, bears the representation of a scroll inscription in old English characters, held by two girls dressed in the costume of the school. The lettering is as follows:—"This school was rebuilt and enlarged by the bounty of Richard Newsham, Esq., of Preston, and Agnes Bowes, his wife, and other friends of education, an extension being granted by William Ford, Esq., and his sisters, A.D. 1849." In a back apartment on a stone inserted in the wall is this information: "Charity Schools for Girls, in which they are educated and clothed, supported by subscriptions and donations. Instituted A.D. 1772." The premises began to be used as a Charity School in 1879. The children are educated free but not found in clothing. There is no government grant. On the facade of the Girls' National School is

inscription :—"Built by public subscription, A.D. 1820, to ɔlish order, check vice, and uphold virtue. National School ɜirls." A list of past mistresses was promised but has not ɛ to hand.

PAST MASTERS OF THE BOYS' NATIONAL SCHOOL.

Robert Johnson, J. Leytham, John English Preston, died l 26th, 1851, aged 62, buried at Doncaster, J. T. Preston, ert Satterthwaite, J. R. Suddalby, H. Gooch. This school was· tuted in 1817, and rebuilt in 1850.

The Mechanics' Institute, to which was added an Apprentices' ary, dates from 1825. In the last month of the year a meeting held at the Royal Oak Inn (now the premises of Messrs. ısergh & Sons), when it was decided that such an institution ld be a benefit to the borough. Its first site was the house of William Rothery, bookseller, Mary Street. Mr. B. Dockray, ɛll-known member of the Society of Friends, was the donor of a ber of useful books, and took much interest in the development general well-being of this new venture in the way of intellectual ·ovement of the young men of the town. Ultimately, the insti- was removed to Back Sun Street, then to Penny Street, and, ly, to Market Street.

LIST OF LIBRARIANS OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

There has been a little difficulty in obtaining a list of the librarians of the Mechanics' Institute. A gentleman has, how- , kindly sent me the following names :—

Mark Irving, resigned in 1844 ; succeeded by Isaac Robinson ıary, 1845, after whom came Joseph Bell in 1864-5 ; James nt in 1875-6, and Mrs. Mount in 1886-7.

From the official account of the Receipts and Disbursements ıe Duchy of Lancaster, in the year ended December, 1890,

promptly supplied by the Duchy Office, I find that the Receipts in the year 1890, amounted to £71,999 9s. 9d. According to the Clergy list the value of Duchy Church patronage in 1891 was £15,633. [See page 415, Clergy List, Kelly & Co.]

Seals of the Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster.

There are two distinct Seals for the Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster. The Seal of the Duchy is in the custody of the Chancellor of the Duchy; that of the County Palatine, also in the custody of the Chancellor of the Duchy and Palatine, is kept at Lancaster, in the care of the Keeper of the Seal. All grants and leases of lands, tenements, and offices in the County Palatine must pass under the Seal of the County Palatine, and no other; all grants and leases of lands, tenements, and offices out of the County Palatine, yet within the Duchy Survey, must pass under the Seal of the Duchy, and no other Seal. The custom is to seal all deeds, &c., within the County with both Seals; those lands, &c., not within the County, with the Duchy Seal only. The first recorded Chancellor of the Duchy and County Palatine was one Thomas de Thelwall (17th April, 51 Edward III); but Sir Henry de Haydock was Chancellor previously, so it appears, to Henry, first Duke of Lancaster (34 Edward III). Then Ralph de Ergham seems to have succeeded Thelwall.

Old Books Referring to the County.

Of ancient works concerning Lancashire the following rare ones may be mentioned. They are copied from Mr. Clark's MSS. and dated 1807:—"A punctuall relation of the passages in Lancashire this weeke containing the taking of Houghton Tower by the Parliament's Forces, &c. How the Earl of Darbie's forces made an outset on the town of Boulton, &c., the taking of the Towne and Castle of Lancaster by Sergeant Major Birch. London: 1643, 4to."
"The wonderful discoverie of witches in the County of Lancaster, with the trial of nineteen notorious witches at Lancaster Assizes, August 6, 1612, &c., by Thomas Potts, Esq., 1613, 4to."

The Black Hole, mentioned on page 201, probably takes its ne from the "Black Hole" at Calcutta, in India, rendered morable in Indian History, owing to the dispute Suraja Dowlah l with the East Indian Company, and the investment of the city en the feeble garrison consisting of 146 persons were compelled capitulate and afterwards imprisoned in a place only eighteen t square, it which 123 of their number were suffocated for want air. This wholesale murder occured on the 20th June, 1756.

A Degraded Mayor.

In 1680 one Thomas Corless was degraded and excluded m ever again serving as mayor, owing to his having been lrunk at fairs, assizes, and other public and private times," and o having "received moneys heretofore given by well disposed ıple to the poor prisoners in the Castle of Lancaster, and never yet paid the same unto them." The Articles of Charge are nine ıumber. The fourth states that he imprisoned many inhabitants ny hours at a time, and turned them forth again without laying ·thing to their charge or examining them touching any pretended ıdemeanours. The fifth article charges him with appropriating neys by charging the town stocks, &c.; the sixth that he sate ıking with idle persons, neglected the town's business, and when ired by the bailiffs to do his duty used language scurrilous and ıefitting his position. The seventh article states that he sold contrary to the law, which forbids a mayor during his mayoralty ıell ale. It appears he also sold liquors called strong waters l *Vaideperie.* The ninth clause states that "for the reasons resaid Mr. Corless is altogether unfit, unskilled, useless, ıecessary *et ignotus in vulgus*, and therefore pernicious to the ly and ought to be removed."

Some Master Mariners who Sailed from the Port of Lancaster from 1755

To the West Indian Islands and Africa (Captains of Vessels—Letters of Marque, Chartered, &c.)

This list has been compiled from tombstones, old documents and information obtained from various parishes: from an aged Lancastrian who forwarded a list of about forty names, to which particulars have been carefully added, a work entailing much research. It may be taken as *approximate*, for it is impossible in some instances where sameness of names and like dates alone are available, to give every item with the accuracy so desirable in compilations of this nature. Unfortunately there are no old ship books left in Lancaster for reference. Every inquiry has been carefully made with a view to securing a correct return of master mariners of this port sailing to the West Indian Islands and to Africa. Where the interrogation sign appears, the same represents a doubt as to whether the mariner was a native of Lancaster or district.

Principal Merchants and Shipbrokers in 1801-15. Atkinson and Willock, Arthur Armitstead, John Bond, George Danson, John Dodson, R. and I. Edmondson, Thomas Giles, George Kirkham, John [illegible]son, Jas. Moore and Co., Mason and Burrow (afterwards Burrow and Nottage, Market Street), Ripley and Jackson, John Sanderson and Co., [illegible] Street, Procter and Wood, John Satterthwaite, Welsh and Eskrigge. *Shipbuilders.* John Brockbank and Sons, Caleb Smith and Co., Worthington and Ashburner.

Atkinson, Richard. Married in July, 1788, to Miss Simpson, daughter of R. Simpson.

Atkinson, [illegible] ship 'Mary' (1818.) Married to Miss Margaret Williamson, of Pier Hall, Glasson, December, 18[illegible].

Atkinson, Thomas, 'Mildred.' Lost with all hands in the Gulf of Florida in 1800, aged 29.

Atkinson [illegible]. Dead before 1819.

Atkinson, J. G., 'Layton,' 4[illegible]8 tons, in 1814. Married Anne, eldest daughter of David Erskine, Esq., of Soorool, at Calcutta, July 2nd, 1817.

Ashburner, John, sloop 'Hope.' Married Miss Bessie Rimmer, in October, 1793.

Armstrong, Benj., 'Lord St. Vincent.' Died January 31st, 18[illegible].

Affleck, William, 'Henry' and 'Juno,' of Lancaster and Liverpool. Married Miss Jackson of Skerton, in January 1802. Drowned in July, 1808. His [illegible] daughter married David Hannay, Esq., of Lochbank Castle, Douglas, W.B., August 31st, 18[illegible].

Aikin, David, 'Active,' and also of the 'Venerable.' Died on the 16th August, 1805, on his passage from Jamaica.

Alston, Thomas, 'Neptune.' Died at sea, June 1[illegible]th, 18[illegible]7, aged [illegible].

Armitstead, John, 'Craven Legion.' Married Miss Helden, of Braisty Wood, near Ripon, April 13th, 1811.

Anderson, John (?) 'Jane.' (Liverpool ship). Died June 16th, 1815, at Old Calabar.

Angel, Wm. (?) 'Olive Branch.

Allanby, John (sailed on Liverpool ships). Died on the 1[illegible]th March, at Cark, near Cartmel, at a great age. He was twice confined in a French prison and suffered many hardships. He was the first captain who placed his name as a subscriber to the Pile of Foudry lighthouse.

Arkle, Matthew, master of the "Mary" or 'Maries,' and other vessels. Vixit 1801 (born 1818), went to sea in 1830, and 32 years a captain.

Benn, J., 'Amphion' and 'Perseverance.' A Captain Benn lived at Carus Lodge.

Blundell Richard. Married Mary, only daughter of Luke Hemer, of Liverpool. Is named as 'of this port.'

Braithwaite, Jas., Thrown overboard by an accident on board the "Favourite," October, 180[illegible].

Braithwaite, Jas. No vessel named. Died May 23rd, 1818, aged 68.

Bousfield, 'Ceres' (see Charnley). No entry concerning him.

Barrow, 'Triton' in 1803. Died November 22nd, 1806.

Bowes, Edward, 'Mary' and 'Hannah' (1806.)

Barrow, R. Belonged to Ulverston. Married Miss M. Bownass, of Middleton, Yorkshire, May 16th, 1818.

Bragg, John. 'The Brothers,' 256 tons, and afterwards of the 'James,' 317 tons. 'Eliza' and 'Halcyon.' Married Miss Smith, 4th September, 1809.

Bragg, Wm., 'Chatham.' Married Miss Mary Wray, of Whitby, in January, 1830.

Barwick, William. Died February 1st, 1806, late of Penny Bridge.

Baines, H., 'Apollo' in 1811.

Baines, Philip. Died September 8th, 1822, aged 77.

Bridge, Thomas, 'Brutus.' Died August 29th, 1811, at Monte Video.

Bond, John. Married Miss Alice Woodhouse, of Overton, May 14th, 1811.

Barge, William, sloop 'Pembroke' in 1812.

Bigland, John. Died at Cartmel, August 22nd, 1823.

Bouskell, Thomas. Died 2nd June, 1793, aged 44. A son Garnet who died at Dominica, March, 1815, aged 24.

Borrowdale, James, of Seaththwaite.

Briggs, Robert. Born in 1825; went to sea in 1842. Vix., 1891.

Bond, —, 'Regular.' Married Miss Mary Thorpe, of Liverpool.

Bloor, —? 'Lune, (1816).

Brown, John, of Haverthwaite. Died June 18th, 1822, aged 84.

Brown, James, 'Molly.' Died June 27th, 1823, on coast of Africa, aged 27.

Bonney, —? 'Eliza' (1816.)

Bell, W., 'Cumberland,' Died at Maryport, 26th April, 1819.

Chew, Richard, died at Martinque in December, 1801. A daughter married Mr. Henry Hudson.

Chew, Thomas. (No particulars found up to present time.)

Conolley, —.(?), married Miss Coffield in 1806, of Ellesmere Boat House, Liverpool.

Charnley, John, 'Thetis' (letter of marque.) This officer fell in with the French privateer 'Buonaparte' about the 8th of November, 1804. The French vessel held 16 or 18 guns and was

15 men. The 'Thetis' sailed from
rbadoes in company with Captain
he 'Ceres' and Captain Robinson of
.' Four times did Captain Charnley
ilse the French. He had two men
e wounded. The inhabitants of St.
sented him with a piece of plate and
vided amongst his crew for bravely
e French with only 45 men against
at the Lancaster Free Grammar
to sing a local ditty in praise of
mley seventy or eighty years ago.
died on the 15th of November, 1834,

Henry, 'Leo,' (1803). 'Juno' in 1806.
ons, in 1800, built by Caleb Smith
rton, for Messrs. Procter and Bond.
Lawrence Coupland, landing waiter
Lancaster, who died May 1st, 1793.)
—, 'Richard' (1806.) St. Vincent'

Peter, of Milnthorpe.
', 'Providence' (1814), died on his
the West Indies in January, 1806.
lliam, 'Hibernia,' married Miss
hton, of Warrington, in May, 1808.
June, 1812, at Pernambuco.
lliam, 'James' and 'Pusey Hall.'
Nicholas Carter, master of the ship
ied in November, 1823, on his
London to Savannah, aged 57.
Villiam, 'Mary' (1818).
ichard, 'New Liberty,' wrecked in
9. He belonged to Ulverston.
James, 'Mary,' 378 tons.
'Edward, brig 'St. Lucia,' married
arson, of Cartles, Kircudbright,
820.
T. (?) 'Maria.'
m, —, died in November, 1804.
s., sloop 'James' (1806).
'Isabella' (1806).
ohn, died at Skerton, 16th March,
.
Arthur, 'Helen,' married the
Master Mariner named J. Eccleston.
1816.
, W., brig 'Thomas, died in
'93.
W. 'Lark,' from 1801. Daughter
ames Frearson, Esq., of Ellermire,
-Furness, February 20th, 1821.
—, married Miss Elizabeth Brew,
7th, 1803.
ichard, 'Columbus, died at Old
rch 14th, 1811.
rson, —, 'Union Island' up to
in 1813.
homas, of Milnthorpe Sands, died
1818.
atthew, 'Nancy.' No particulars

'Helen (1816), died at Kingston,
uary 2nd, 1816.
iomas, sloop 'Caroline (1816).
ames, 'Christopher' (1817), died in
1817, at Camaroons, Africa, on the
.'
William, visit 1779. Saw the rebels
ter in 1745.
illiam' and 'Mary' (1803).
n, of the 'Margaret' (London and

iomas, Queen Packet Boat plying
caster and Preston in 1810. (An old

Dalrymple, William.
Drewett, C. 'Auspicious' (1821). Died in May, 1802.
Danson, George, died at Jamaica, 26th April, 1812. He was a merchant and master mariner also. The office of the firm used to be opposite St. John's Church.
Dickinson, Thomas, 'Industry' (1808).
Dickinson, Robert, of Silverdale, died January 31st, 1824.
Dennison, W. Vessel of 353 tons. (Burrow and Nottage).
Douglas, James, 'Diana.'
Dawson, Henry (?) 'Neptune' (1816).
Davies, John, 'Duke of Lancaster,' died 2nd May, 1829, aged 37.
Derbyshire, Jas. (?) 'Robert' and 'George,' died December 29th, 1814, aged 46.
Dickinson, George, 'Happy Returns,' died at Pilling, February, 1807, aged 74.
Dawson, Thos., 'Neptune' 300 tons (1815), and 'Thomas Burrow' (1824).
Daniels, William, 'Mary Ann' (1815).
Eccleston, Daniel (originator of the Eccleston token). This Daniel Eccleston was the author of various works, and among them "The Lamentations of the Children of Israel." Died March 3rd, 1821, aged 75. A premature statement of his death was published in the press in December 28th, 1816. He replied, dating his letter from "Heaven." Captain Eccleston knew General Washington and had been entertained by him.
Ernest, John, 'Laurel' (in 1810). Died Sept, 13th, 1817, aged 30.
Edwards, Charles, 'Importer.' Killed in January, 1826. Belonged to Duddon. He fell between the quay side and his ship.
Edwards, David, of the sloop 'Elizabeth,' died 25th July, 1816, aged 65.
Ellwood, John, 'John o'Gaunt,' steamer (1826-30).
Eccles, —. Married in November, 1793.
Edwards, Thomas Parke (?) 'Rob Roy.' Married Mary, youngest daughter of Garston Bradstock, Esq., of Liverpool.
Fryer, Thomas, 'Crescent' (in 1810). Married Miss Jane Hatton, of Glasson, March 19th, 1816; youngest daughter, Jane, married Nicholas Phillips, R.N., at Bodmin, Sept. 18th, 1823.
Fayrer, Joseph, 'Bengal' (1817). He belonged to Milnthorpe.
Fearon, James, 'Lady Cremorne.' Died on his passage from Sierra Leone, April 29th, 1829, aged 47.
Freers (?) Dead prior to 1811.
Fisher, John, died March 20th, 1817, aged 40.
Fisher, Thomas, married Miss Ann Burgess of Liverpool, 20th February, 1811.
Fletcher, Wm., 'Fletcher,' married Miss Betsy Tolson, August 30th, 1809.
Fell, William. Died July 4th, 1615, aged 29, at Calabar.
Fuller, Stephen, brig 'Rye,' (1817).
Greenwood, Thomas, "Sprightly," crossed the Atlantic 105 times. Died February 24th, 1832, aged 74. Interred in St. John's Churchyard. His son Luke died at St. Croix, September 16th, 1830.
Greenwood, Isaac, 'Pusey Hall,' died at Slyne, September 25th, 1836, aged 53.
Gerry (?) 'Hope' (1807).
Graham, Wm., 'James,' 238 tons. Died July 18th, 1814, at St. Domingo.
Gray, W., 'Snow' (1809), lost at sea.
Garner, James, Married Elizabeth, daughter of John Hinde, April 29th, 1810.

Gray, — 'Demerara' (1817).
Gibson, Robert, 'Nancy.' Died on his passage from Aberdovey to Lancaster, in May, 1811.
Gibson, William, 'Fanny' (Liverpool ship). Died at St. Thomas's, aged 35, early in 1822
Holme. Dead before November, 1817.
Harrison, George, 'Derwent.' Died at the Asylum 10th January, 1832.
Higgs, — 'Will' (1806).
Housman, J. He fell in with Admiral Boscawen's fleet on the 17th May, 1755, in lat. 46, about 80 leagues east of the Banks of Newfoundland; went on board the Dunkirk, commanded by Captain Howe.
Harrison, Robert. Sloop 'Union' (1818), and 'Market Maid' (1821).
Herbert, 'Alliance.'
Hayes, — 'Dove' and 'Content.'
Hewitson, 'Liberty' belonged to Ulverston.
Hodgson, John, 'Bellona' in 1784. Lost near Dunleary, 3rd February, 1803.
Herdman, Thomas, 'Mars.' Died at St. Bartholomew, February 3rd, 1802.
Hinde, Luke. Died August 10th, 1775, aged 42. His daughter married Thomas Strickland at Lancaster in February, 1792.
Hodgson, William, 'Braddyll,' married Miss E. Edmondson (both of Ulverston), February 11th, 1830.
Hird, — 'Christopher' (1814).
Hart, William, 'Paragon,' 238 tons. (Ridley and Dodson) letter of marque, August, 1803. The French ship 'La Harmonie' was brought into the Port of Lancaster by Mr. W. Hart.
Hart, Thomas, 'Samuel Braddock,' died April 9th, 1818, on his way from Africa.
Harper, Edward, wife died 29th June, 1814.
Harman, Richard, smack 'Hastings,' local, 1824.
Hayslarow, Thos., drowned at New Zealand, 30th July, 1850, aged 22.
Helme, 'Packhorse.'
Hoggarth, John, 'Venus,' 1809, married Miss Margaret W[illegible], of Lancaster, 6th January, 1813.
Hoggarth, Henry, died July 2nd, 1854, aged 76. (Son of [illegible].)
Hoggarth, Wm., 'Java,' died during his passage from Demerara, December 28th, 1838, aged 43.
Hoggarth, — 'Albion,' 1815.
Higgin, Isaac, belonged to Skerton, died April 30th, 1834, aged 57.
Hudson (?) 'Viper' (Revenue Cutter), died November 27th, 1803.
Harper, — 'Myrtle,' drowned October 1st, 1808.
Hathornthwaite, Thos. 'Eleanor,' died July 24th, 1837, aged 64 (father of the poet, Rev. Dr. Hathornthwaite).
Hathornthwaite, Thos., died May, 1793, aged 57.
Hathornthwaite, Rd., 'Vine.'
Hathornthwaite, Robert, 'Eleanor' (1819)
Hall, William, 'Mercury' (1811).
Hardy, John, 'Unity, 1812, and 'Jessie,' 1823, 'Brocklebank,' 1816, 254 tons, belonged Skerton.
Harris Joseph, 'William Skyrme,' 1816, and 'Agenoria,' 1820.
Hughes Henry (?) 'Medina, 1816.
Irvin, George, died at Kingston, Jamaica, 7th April, 182[illegible]. A Capt. Irvin married Miss Mary Catt, of Lowgill, Bentham, February 1st, 1831.
Inglis, — 'Demerara,' married Miss Towers, of Haverslack, Milnthorpe.
Jackson Edward, died October 11th, 1829, at Edgehill, aged 55.
Jackson, Thos., died October, 1794.
Jackson, Thos., son of Christopher Jackson, who died, aged 101, at Grange, December 13th, 1814.
Jackson, Peter, 'Hawk,' 1804. Died 16th May, 1844, at Egremont.
Jackson, James, late of St. Etienne, Loire, born May 15th, 1771, died April 27th, 1829.
Johnson, John. 'Neptune' died Dec. 6th, 1814.
Johnson, John, died November 2nd, 1823, at Kingston, aged 44.
King, Michael, 'Ayrshire' and 'Andes,' 1815, married Ann, daughter of Mr. Blake, of Maryport, October 15th, 1825.
Kendall, John, "Sir John Craven," 1817, died 7th, 10th mo., 1782. A Matthew Kendall, son of Richard Kendall, died on board the ship 'Ainsley,' in April, 1803, at Gambia. A Jonathan Kendall, dead before 1822. Robt. Kendall, of the 'Shannon,' 1823, died in November, 1823, aged 43.
Kellet, Christopher, 'Lydia,' died October 3rd, 1784, on his passage from St. Petersburg.
Kellet, W., 'Langton,' 1803, and also of the 'Richard,' 1806.
Kidd, W., 'Venerable,' 1803.
Kennedy, 'Duchess of Lancaster' steamer, retired at the end of October, 1845, succeeded by Captain Barrow.
Kendall, John, 'William,' a Liverpool ship. Died July 25th, 1814, on the coast of Africa, eldest son of Richard Kendall, Esq., of Caton Green.
Lamb, — 'Will,' 1806.
Lowther, John, vixit, 1807. Made his will 9th September, 1781.
Linton, — 'Hero.' Married Miss Sarah Brockbank, daughter of George Brockbank, Esq., July 19th, 1789.
Leeming, — 'Providence,' 1801-4.
Lyon, Caleb. Died December 6th, 1804, aged 54.
Lawson, John, 'Horatia.' Died on his passage from Africa to the West Indies, aged 44.
Lynass, Wm., 'Britannia,' 171 tons. Died at Demerara, February 2nd, 1818, aged 52.
Lewis, Thomas, brig 'Abeona.'
Lightfoot, George, 'Birch.' Died June 2nd, 1815, aged 63.
Langdon, Richard, (?) 'Avon' (1819.)
Marr, Robert. Married Miss Betty Paget, in January, 1791. Died September 28th, 1815, aged 65.
Mullion, Hamlet (?) Married Miss Margaret Rawlinson, in August, 1796.
Mullion, Hamlet (son died at Jamaica, October 4th, 1825, aged 23.)
Macarthy, Denis, 'Eliza.' Died 13th August, 1804.
Moon, James, 'John o'Gaunt,' formerly of the 'Eliza' (letter of Marque) 18 guns. Died on his passage from Martinque to London, December 18th, 1817.
Melling Thomas (?) (African trader.) Died June 24th, 1829, aged 90.
Moore, George. Married Miss Noble, daughter of Mr. Noble, merchant, in February, 1785.
May, Thomas (?) Married Alice, daughter of Richard Hall, April 19th, 1819. Died June 2nd, 1824.
Morrison, R., 'Intrepid' (1830).
Moss, James, 'St. Anna,' married Miss Asker, of Cartmel. Belonged to Allithwaite. Died March 26th, 1820.
Masheter, —, married Miss Wildman in May, 1799. Had a son captain of the 'Jane,' 1825.
McCauley, D., belonged to Templand, Cartmel

:er, John, 'Thomas,' died December,
nged Ulverston.
William, 'Leighton,' died March 22nd,
65.
vs, G., married Miss Daltary in Nov.,

George, 'Bryam,' died Oct. 8th, 1803.
Daniel, 'Duke of York,' died May 5th,
is passage from Brazil, aged 41.
— (?) 'Hyndman' (1830).
d, Robert, 'Essex,' 550 tons (1811).
, —., no vessel named. Died about
st, 1814, at Carnforth. His widow
Ir. Fletcher, of Carnforth Lodge, in
, in London. Inquiries of namesakes
dated nothing further. The Muckalts
ndows were akin.
, William (?), 'Lady Cremorne,' 1816.
n, George (?), 'Thomas.' Married
d, of Liverpool.
—., 'William.'
William (?), 'Agnes,' died June 12th.
Captain John Neale of the 'Westmore-
March 15th, 1819, in his 27th year.
, George, 'Gallant Rose.'
—., died Friday, November 17th, 1788.
Moses, 'Ann,' of Ulverston, died
d, 1824, at Belfast on his vessel.
on, —., 'Chesterfield,' died October,

ichard (?), 'Betsy,' married Mrs. Shaw,
ton. A Thomas Neale of the brig
arried Miss Jane Fish, February 12th,

J. 'Molly' and 'Johns,' married Miss
dethwaite in January, 1791. He died
ober 4th, 1807, aged 42, and was buried
d.
'Tyson' (1812), married Miss Crowdson,
ack, January 27th, 1812.
William, died June 2nd, 1829, aged 77.
Thomas, died at Thornton, aged 50.
h, 1821.
, James (?), 'Harriet Garland,' married
e, of Nassau New Providence, April
; died Sunday, May 21st. 1815, agent
.
on, Richard. Died February 6th, 1819,

on, John. Died June 22nd, 1806.
on, John. Married Mrs. Elizabeth
at Ulverston, on the 8th Dec., 1823.
waite, Christopher, 'Benson.' Died
, 1805, at Greenock.
waite, Christopher. Died while en
e West Indies, January 12th, 1821.
waite, Wm. Died in October, 1805,
st of Africa.
, William, 'Port Royal' (1811). Married
er, of Edgehill, Liverpool, September
Died 30th July, 1822, aged 46.
ohn, 'Robert.' Died January 1st, at
s, 1811, wife on January 5th, same year.
— 'Resolution.' Married Miss Holbart,
h, 1813.
Jas. 'Friendship,' of Ulverston.
n, — 'Flora.' Married Miss Bland.
is passage from Cork to the West Indies
r July, 1798. His Widow married the
tainbank, M.A., of Halton and Kellet.
ion, — Married Miss Mary Rowlandson
ber, 1785.
— Married Miss Warbrick, of Poulton,
l, 1787. Dead before 1816.
gton, George. Married Miss Jane
n, of Ravenglass, April 22nd, 1799.

Roginson, Wm. (?) brig 'Chance' (1814).
Rockcliffe, Thomas, died at Tortola, 14th December, 1819.
Ripley, Thomas, 'John,' 358 tons (in 1810.)
Rubie, Thomas. (?) 'Cadbro.'
Ritson, T., 'Mary' (1803).
Richards, —., 'Perymus' (1822.)
Redmayne, 'Wildman,' died in Jamaica, July, 1790.
Redmayne, Leonard, 'James' (1803.), and of the 'Aid' (1807.) No date of decease found.
Redmayne, Paul, 'Contest,' died at Black River, Jamaica, June 8th, 1813.
Roberts, Richard Rogers, died January 16th, 1825, aged 47.
Richardson, Henry, 'Favourite' (1806.) A son married to Alice, 2nd daughter of Jas. Willasey, Esq., junr., August 17th, 1819, at St. Mary's, Lancaster.
Richardson, Thomas, married Dorothy Fothergill, of Preston, on July 25th, 1816.
Robinson, Louis, 'Retrieve' and 'Margaret.'
Rawlinson, Isaac, died July 7th, 1788, aged 46.
Rawlinson, John, 'Eliza,' married Miss Wilkinson, of Hest Bank, November 27th, 1820.
Roper, James, dead before 1807.
Rogerson, 'Flora,' died June 20th, 1809.
Rogerson, Thos., 'Flora' and 'Sterling,' married Miss Mather, November 28th, 1812.
Rigby, Peter, died April 15th, 1840, aged 67, buried at Bolton-le-Sands.
Rigby George, late of Garstang, died 28th of December, 1813.
Rigby William, 'James,' died October 9th, 1847, aged 37, buried at Bolton-le-Sands.
Sinclair, — (?) 'Sally' (1806.)
Smith, William, smack, 'Brothers' (local), 1824.
Storey, — 'Preston' (brig), 1829.
Stables, John, of the 'Rawlins.' Died June, 1732 aged 56.
Stables, James. Died February 6th, 1815, aged 76.
Shaw, William. Died October 2nd, 1801.
Simpson, George. Dead before 1821.
Simpson, — 'Nanny.' Died September 1st, 1792.
Simpson, Benjamin, brig 'James,' 240 tons (1814). Married Miss Dean, of Bevington Hill, Liverpool, February 13th, 1816.
Saul, W. Died October 27th, 1795.
Sykes, Benjamin. Died February 6th, 1807, aged 66.
Summers, William. 'Bee' 37 tons (sloop). Advertised to be sold.
Swainson, John. Married Miss Mason, of Castle Park, in July, 1797. Dock and Quay Master.
Steele, William, 'Meredith.'
Stout, John. 'Ann' (1801). Died March, 3rd, 1801.
Sowerby, Thomas. Died at Cape of Good Hope, November 11th, 1811, aged 28.
Stockdale, Joseph. 'Atlas' (1807).
Stones, John. 'Jane' (Galliot). Married 25th August, 1829, to Miss Mary Storey.
Singleton, — 'Fox.'
Slater, Robert. 'Jane.' Died February 16th, 1815, at Ulverston.
Shepherd, Robert. Youngest son of Thomas Shepherd. Died at Bombay, of cholera morbus, in August, 1818, aged 33.
Schollar, Richard. Smack, 'Prosperous,' 1824.
Thompson, William. 'Edward,' local schooner.
Turnbull, William. Died at Demerara, Aug., 1821, aged 38. Another John of Liverpool.
Tomlinson, John, died April 7th, 1801, aged 38.

Thompson, Richard, married Miss Robinson, of Gaskew, near Ulverston, in August, 1819.
Turner, William, of Milnthorpe, died 3rd April, 1823, aged 80.
Towers, William, 'Thomas' (1811), of Arrad Hill, Ulverston, married Miss Dawson, of Haverthwaite.
Towers, Jas., died April 8th, 1815.
Thompson, Frank, 'Royal George,' died July 3rd, 1829, on his passage to Rio de Janeiro.
Towers, James, died March 29th, 1824, at Hazleslack Tower, Milnthorpe.
Tomlinson Dead before 1830.
Fatham, Thomas, 'Thetis,' died October 29th, 1805, aged 49.
Thompson, Henry, died August, 1784.
Thompson, Benj., died February, 1794.
Thompson, John, 'Duke of Kent,' and 'Jane' (in 1805) also of the 'Harriet.'
Thompson, Davis, 'Harriet.' Drowned in February, 1808.
Thompson, Henry, brig 'Mary Ann.' Died at Barbadoes, June 28th, 1805.
Treasure, Wm., 'Abram' 320 tons. Died in Feb., 1807, aged 64.
Thompson, James, 'Michael.' Married Miss Jane Harrison, of Liverpool, Oct. 6th, 1810. Died before May, 1816.
Taylor, Saul, 'Eliza' 90 tons by Caleb Smith and Sons for Glasgow trade in 1816.
Vennall, S.F., 'Britannia' (1822) and 'Pedler' (1824.) Died Oct. 5th, 1835.
Walker, William, 'Two Friends.' Married daughter of Christopher Bland, cooper in Nov., 1787.
Walker, Richard. Died November 14th, 1804, aged 51.
Walker, Thomas. 'Mary Ann' (1812), and of the 'Westmorland' (1819).
Walker, M. Belonged to Cartmel.
Walker, Joseph (?) 'Cossack' (1818).
Williams, Thomas. 'Endeavour;' wrecked February 3rd, 1804.
Wildman, Thomas. Died April 7th, 1808, aged 94.
Watson, T. 'Abram.' (After death of Mr. Treasure, 1807.)
Winder, Richard. 'Thomas.' Died March 11th, 1816.
Wright, George. 'Industry.'
Woodburn, Thomas, 'Kendal.' Married Miss Shepherd, daughter of Mr. Shepherd, of Cockerham, October, 1777.
Wilson, Thomas. 'Mars' (letter of marque); 'Neptune' (1805); also of the 'Dash.' Died April 19th, 1814, aged 32.
Wilson, Thomas. 'Mary. Died January 12th, 1819, in London.
Whittle, — 'John' (1813.) Fell down dead on the 15th May, 1816.
Woodhouse, Thomas. Barbadoes Packet. Died at Sea in 1805, aged 47; son of Thomas Woodhouse, of Sunderland and Lancaster, interred at Overton, December 20th, 1811, aged 84.
Woodhouse, Thomas, 'John Welch.' Perished at Hoylake with 14 of his crew July 24th, 1836, aged 44. Mr. Woodhouse, shipbuilder, of Overton (1811), of same family.
Wilding, 'Neptune.' Died at Old Calabar, August, 1811.
Walton, Thomas, 'Roseburn' (1813.)
Wright, Thomas, 'Mercury.' Died August 17th, 1814, on his passage from Jamaica.
White, Stephen, sloop 'Friendship' (1817.)
Wilde, Edward, of the 'King' packet boat. Died February 19th, 1820.
Wade, — 'Hornby. Shipwrecked end of December, 1823.
Wills, Richard, 'St. George.' Died on his passage from Calcutta, April 30th, 1832, aged 48.
The first vessel to navigate the canal was the 'Sprightly,' which sailed from Glasson to Preston, 16th May, 1826, with a cargo of slate.
The 'Tribune,' a frigate, anchored off the mouth of the Lune, on the 22nd August, 1815. On the following day the pinnace and barge came up to Lancaster, and on their return to Sunderland the officers and men were entertained by the aunt of Captain Willoughby.

List II.

Ashburner, Thomas, died the 18th December, 1833, at Rampside, aged 83. He was master of a West Indiaman of the port of Lancaster, and being captured by the French was on board their fleet under the Compte de Grasse during his memorable engagement with Lord Howe. The ship in which the deceased was prisoner being taken that day, Captain Ashburner was restored to his country and friends.
Ashton, John, of this port, married to Sarah, daughter of James Holt, glass manufacturer, of Liverpool, in May, 1833.
Ashburner, Thomas, of Rampside, Died June 28th, 1837, aged 77.
Boardman, —, of Hill Top, Ulverston, dead before 1833.
Bell, —, Dead before 1834.
Bouskell, James, of the 'Margaret,' schooner, married Isabella, daughter of William Ashburner, Esq., of Much Urswick, on the 21st July, 1835.
Baynes, John, Captain of the Lancaster and Kendal packet boat, married Miss Margaret Wilson, of Kendal, in September, 1836.
Bainbridge, Robert, of the barque 'Ceres,' died on his homeward passage from Demerara, about July, 1837, aged 32.
Barrow, James, of Cartmel, died December 30th, 1837, aged 66.
Bond, Henry, died 28th December, 1837, in his 66th year, at Field Broughton, Cartmel.
Bond, —, of the 'John Horrocks.' Belonged to Ulverston, living in 1838.
Blacklock, James, of the ship 'Helen' married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Brockbank, on the 10th December, 1839.
Bell, Peter, died August 5th, 1817, aged 64.
Bush, Richard, of the 'Isabella,' married Isabella, youngest daughter of Robert Greenwood, of Arnside, February 2nd, 1841.
Birksall, Peter, died at Ulverston, aged 73 years, June 4th, 1842. A native of Bombay.
Clark, William, of Penny Bridge, died 29th November, 1833, aged 58.
Cock —, 'Caledonian,' 1837.
Cannon, William (?), master of the brig 'Chepstow,' 1838.
Clayton, Edward, died 23rd January, 1843, at Porte Rico, master of the ship 'Lama,' of Liverpool, and formerly of this port. He was 42 when he died.
Davis, David, of the brig 'Hankinson,' died on his passage from St. Domingo, December 27th, 1832.
Dowthwaite, — of the 'Six Sisters,' 1833, sailed to Quebec.
Dickinson, Thomas, of the 'Royal Oak,' died September 7th, 1827.
Dalrymple, William, died June 25th, 1789, aged 43. Interred in St. Nicholas's chapel yard.
Dalrymple, William, died 1802.
Farrie, —, of the barque 'Charlotte,' 1835.

eorge, married on the 5th November,
ss Jane Grayson.
l, Christopher, died March 18th,
9, at Litterlands, Liverpool, formerly
of Lancaster.
—. a son James married Elizabeth
of Glasson, on the 14th April, 1842.
erton.
John, sea and river pilot to and from
Died at Sunderland on the 12th
36, aged 74, for sixty years a seaman.
H., of the 'Lancashire Witch,'
therine, second daughter of Mr. J.
Bowness, on the 27th February.
John, master of 'The Mersey,' died
th, 1833, aged 28.
—. of the brig 'Hope' 1835 died in
6. on his passage from Quebec.
John, of the 'Princess Elizabeth'
ber 6th. 1835. aged 40, on his passage
r.
John, of the brig 'Hester,' died in
r. late of Ulverston.
John (?). late of Lydiate. died Nov.
Will dated January 30th 1805.
waite Robert, died on the 23rd of
aged 64. (I am not certain as to
was a *master* mariner.)
William, Java.', died on the 28th
838 on his passage from Demerara
. in his 43rd year.
—. master of 'Catherine M'Donald.'
ice. 1836.
Alexander. 'Duchess of Lancaster,'
(100 horse-power) September. 1839.
es. formerly of this port, died at
Herts, May. 1833.
homas (?), of the brig 'Lucie.' died on
from Batavia to Singapore in Jan..

ward barque 'William' (1837) lived
reet, in 1841.

Moss John. No particulars.
Neale Samuel, of the brig 'Vigilant.' died on the 10th December. 1837. son of the late Captain William Neale.
Park. John. of the 'John o'Gaunt' steam packet. Died in London in the 42nd year of his age in June 1841. He commanded the 'Elizabeth,' launched at Nicholson's. Glasson. on the 5th of March. 1840.
Roper. —. died April 23rd, 1835, aged 62.
Rossall George, of the 'Mint.' Died on the 19th April on his passage from Jamaica.
Russell A., harbour master Lancaster (1891), born about 1829. went to sea from Liverpool in 1850.
Rouse —. of the brig 'Jane.' married to Miss Elizabeth Irving at Bowness. February 27th, 1838.
Rigby, Thomas, married Hannah. daughter of Benjamin Pearson. accountant. Kendal.
Southey —. R.N., died on his passage from Demerara. March. 1838. Brother to the poet Southey.
Storey. James captain of the steamer 'Windermere' in 1838.
Thompson, William (from this captain the houses in Skerton. known as 'Captain's Row,' were named).
Whinray. Thomas subsequently master of a vessel sailing between Ulverston and Liverpool. He died at Arnside October 19th. 1832. aged 48.
Wadeson, Robert died at Kingston, Jamaica, February 4th. 1825, aged 29.
Walker. William. dead before 1835.
Williams. John (?). of the 'Mansfield' died March 28th. 1836 on his passage from Africa.
Willocke. Richard. daughter Fanny married to Mr. Robert Dormison, master builder, of Liverpool on the 30th March. 1837 He was agent for Lloyds to this port.
Williamson, John. lived at St. George's Quay.

. few items concerning the old shipping trade of Lancaster be without interest at the present time. In 1708, only one ip, the "Content," sailed from Lancaster to the West Indies. ear 1722, vessels sailing from Lancaster to the following countries are mentioned in an old shipping list:—Antigua adoes 1, Jamaica 1, Virginia 2, Norway 2, Holland 1, , Spain 1; total, 10. Those sailing to or from Ireland 13, altogether for that year 23. In 1799, we find the returns as —Antigua 3, Barbadoes 4, Granada 2, St. Kitt's 4, Jamaica Vincent's 2, St. Lucis 1, Riga 3, St. Petersburg 2; total 37. 26, and Isle of Man, 1; total, 64. Not including coasters.

here were at one period no less than fourteen vessels sailing ncaster engaged in the slave trade, a trade carried on under sy name of "the ivory trade." A tradition has been pub-

lished to the effect that a Captain Marshall stole a Guinea King's daughter and that this put an end to any further dealings with Lancaster traders.

The Census, 1891.

These particulars have been courteously supplied by Mr. Ennion.

In the Borough of Lancaster during the last decade there has been a large increase of population amounting to 10,370, and compared with the census of 1871 the increase is 13,789. This is due in some measure to the incorporations of portions of the townships of Scotforth and Skerton, which have added a population of 4,409. The progressive increase of the town during the present century is given in the following decennial totals:–

1801 9,030	1831 12,813	1871 17,245
1811 9,247	1841 12,089	1881 20,664
1821 10,144	1851 14,562	1891 31,034
	1861 14,481	

The increase in the township of Bulk is due to the migration of the surplus population of Lancaster over the border since the opening out of the Silk Mill estate. The population of Scotforth now numbers 1,598, whereas last census it was 2,264, and that of Skerton 311, compared with 2,838 in 1881.

The figures given above do not include the population of the port of Lancaster, the returns of which are sent direct to the Census Office by H.M.'s Officers of Customs. The ecclesiastical district of Christ Church, Lancaster, includes the Workhouse, County Asylum, and Bowerham Barracks. St. Mary's district includes the Castle and Ripley Hospital. St. Paul's, Scotforth, includes 655 in the Royal Albert Asylum.

Items concerning Wards.

Park Ward.—The population in this ward includes 1980 in the County Lunatic Asylum, and 193 in the Workhouse.

John o'Gaunt Ward.—The population in this ward includes 297 in the Bowerham Barracks.

Queen's Ward.—The population in this ward includes 321 in Ripley Hospital.

Castle Ward.—The population in this ward includes 61 in H.M.'s prison.

On page 110 the population of Lancaster on 1881 returns is given owing to the above returns not being issued.

WARD BOUNDARIES.

St. Anne's Ward.

From the boundary of the borough at Germany Bridge along centre of Germany Street, Parliament Street, North Road, apside, St. Nicholas Street, Stonewell, Great John Street, ton Square (west and south sides), and Nelson Street to the al Bridge, along the Canal in a northerly direction to where the ough boundary crosses the canal near the Dry Dock, following g such boundary in a westerly direction to Germany Bridge.

John o'Gaunt Ward.

From the west end of Common Garden Street along the re of King Street, Penny Street, South Road and Bowerham e to the boundary of the added area of Scotforth, then along boundary in a northerly direction to Golgotha and then in a h westerly direction along the centre of Wyresdale Road, East d, Nelson Street, Dalton Square (south side), Brock Street and mon Garden Street, to its junction in King Street.

Castle Ward.

From the centre of the River Lune at Carlisle Railway Bridge g the river in a south easterly direction to a point opposite the ber Slip, then in a southerly direction along the centre of Dam- Street, North Road, Cheapside, St. Nicholas Street, Stonewell, at John Street, Dalton Square (west side), Brock Street, Common den Street, King Street, Market Street, Castle Hill, Castle Park, st Road and Willow Lane to the boundary of the borough at the th end of such lane following along such boundary in a westerly ction to the River Lune at Freeman's Wood end, and so up to river to the Carlisle Railway Bridge.

Queen's Ward.

From the west end of Common Garden Street along the centre of King Street, Upper King Street, Penny Street, South Road and Bowerham Lane to the boundary of the added area of Scotforth, thence along such boundary in a westerly and northerly direction to the south end of Willow Lane, then along such lane to its junction with West Road, and thence along the centre of West Road, Castle Park, Castle Hill, Market Street, and King Street, to its junction with Common Garden Street.

Park Ward.

From the boundary of the borough where it crosses the Lancaster Canal near the Dry Dock, along the canal in a southerly direction to Nelson Street Bridge, then in an easterly direction along the centre of East Road and Wyresdale Road to the borough boundary at Golgotha; thence in an easterly and northerly direction along such boundary to where such boundary first joins the boundary of the township of Bulk, and then in a westerly direction along the borough boundary to the Lancaster Canal near the Dry Dock.

Skerton Ward.

From the centre of the River Lune at Carlisle Railway Bridge along the river in a south easterly direction to a point opposite the Timber Slip, then in a southerly direction along the centre of Damside Street, North Road, Parliament Street, and Germany Bridge, following along such boundary in a northerly direction to the centre of the River Lune opposite the end of the Ladies' Walk, where it joins the boundary of the added area of Skerton.

The Government Surveyor of Taxes is Mr. A. W. Foster, Church Street; the Clerk, Mr. G. W. Maxsted; and the Assessor and Collector, Mr. S. Bond. Borough Commissioners, Sir T. Storey; M. Simpson, W. Pickard, Esqrs., and Col. Whalley.

Rainfall in Lancaster, 1889.

Rain Gauge.

Station.	Authority.	Diameter.	Height above ground.	Height above sea level.	Depth of Rain.	Days on which 0·1 or more rain fell.
Smithfield	Mr. Roper	12 in.	3 ft., 6 in.	114	37·79	174

From Symon's "British Rainfall."

For 1890, the total rainfall was 39·68. Station: Marton Street Yard (70 feet above ordnance level).

Building Societies in Lancaster, with dates of their Formation.

A Shakespeare Building Society formed about 1840.

An Amicable Building Society was established at the Fleece Inn, by twenty tradesmen, in January, 1844.

The Lancaster Benefit Building Society, established January 27th, 1844. In 1845, at the annual meeting there were sixty-eight members.

An Alliance Building Society commenced in March, 1845.

First Starr-Bowkett Building Society. Secretary, Mr. Row, Market Hall; formed 16th November, 1886.

Second Starr-Bowkett. Secretary, Mr. W. Ritson, Market Street; 18th October, 1887.

Economic Building Society. Secretary, Mr. G. H. Petty, Market Street; September, 1887.

Lancaster and County Permanent Benefit Building Society. Secretary, Mr. N. Molyneux, 83, Church Street, and 20, Queen Street, Morecambe: formed in 1873.

Lancaster "Model" Building Society. Secretary, Mr. C. R. Compston, 1, New Road; 5th May, 1888.

Carnforth and District Permanent Benefit Building Society. Secretary, Mr. H. J. Orr, Church Street, Carnforth; 10th December, 1886.

Lancaster and Morecambe Building Society. Secretary, Mr. A. W. Gorton; formed, 15th December, 1886.

John o'Gaunt Building Society. Secretaries, Messrs. Maxsted and Gibson.

The first John o'Gaunt's book dates from 1861; the second from 1873, and the third from 1886.

Literary and Scientific Societies.

The Amicable Society and Library was founded in 1768. Mr. W. O. Roper, Deputy Town Clerk, is the Secretary.

The Lancaster Philosophical Society was established in 1884.

Presidents.

W. H. Higgin, Esq., Q.C., 1885-1887; Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., 1888; Edward B. Dawson, Esq., L.L.B., 1889; Rev. D. Davis, B.A., 1890; Rev. W. E. Pryke, M.A., 1891; W. O. Roper, Esq.

The Lancaster School of Art was one of the first Schools of Art established by the Science and Art Department after the 1851 exhibition. It dates from 1856. The Secretary is Mr. J. W. Pickard; Art Master: Mr. H. Gilbert.

The Lancaster Photographic Society, numbering fifty-five members, formed in 1889.

The Lancaster Science Students' Association, established in 1889.

Musical and Operatic Societies.

Lancaster Choral Society, originally established in 1836; revived by Mr. F. Dean, Mus. Bac., and others, in 1857. The following gentlemen constituted the committee: Mr. John Stewart, Mr. William Whelon, Mr. E. G. Paley, Mr. J. Shrigley, and Mr. C. Howe; Treasurer, Mr. J. J. Maudsley; Secretary, Mr. Thomas Johnson; Organist, Mr. George Kempe; Conductor, Mr. F. Dean.

Amateur Dramatic Society, established in September, 1869; revived in February, 1891. First performance in the year 1869, "The Illustrious Stranger," followed by a farce entitled "Raising the Wind."

Lancaster Orchestral Society, established in October, 1881.

Church Defence.

Church Defence Institution, Lancaster Branch formed in 1872. Mr. J. Hatch, junr., secretary.

Law.

Law Society founded in 1838.

In 1800, according to an old law list, there were 63 barristers and five silk gownsmen on the Northern Circuit, viz., Messrs. Law and Park, and Sergeants Cockell, Clayton, and Heywood. In 1844 there were 221 barristers, and thirteen silk gownsmen. In 1891 the number of barristers and silksmen on the Northern Circuit was 325. Of this number 24 are Q.C's.

Marine Society 1792. Law Library attached.

Clubs.

County Club (non-political), established first in Great John Street, where the Reform Club now is, in August, 1873. Steward, Mr. Rose.

Lancaster Conservative Club, established in April, 1883. President, the Rev. C. T. Royds, M.A., A.C.C.; secretary, J. W. Marshall, Esq.; treasurer, Mr. T. Bayley,

Lancaster Reform Club established in the summer of 1881. Lord Edward Cavendish was the first president. Premises renovated in 1891.

Temperance Society.

Lancaster Total Abstinence Society, founded in 1853. President, E. B. Dawson, Esq., Aldcliffe Hall; secretary, Mr. F. W. Smith. The first Temperance Society in Lancaster was founded 1832.

Horticultural and Agricultural Societies.

Lancaster and District Floral and Horticultural Society, founded September 2nd, 1874, at a public meeting held in the Exchange Hall, Penny Street, Henry Gregson, Esq., in the chair. President, E. B. Dawson, Esq., Aldcliffe Hall; secretary, Mr. T. H. Stirzaker.

Lancaster Agricultural Society, established about 1796-8.

Another matter worth noting consists of the formation in this, the county town, of the Royal North Lancashire Agricultural Society, which held its first show here in 1847, Lord Stanley presiding at the dinner held in the National School.

Rowing Societies.

Lancaster Rowing Club, formed in 1843. Colonel Whalley elected Commodore in 1871. The club used to meet on the Quay; it first met on Halton Water in 1845. (A Leander Rowing Club was established in May, 1845.)

John o'Gaunt Rowing Club, established in 1867 by gentle- belonging to the former club. The first name was entered August 20th, 1867. Hon. Sec., Mr. E. Dugdale; hon surer, Councillor Turney.

VARIOUS CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

Luneside Cricket Club, June, 1841.

Lancaster Cycling Club, established in 1887. Secretary, S. Dawson; Treasurer, Mr. A. P. Bulfield.

Lancaster Swimming Club, established in 1889.

Lancaster Footpath Protection and Preservation Association, olished 1878. The first officers were proposed on what is known Hard Times," on the moor.

The Gregson Memorial Club and Reading Rooms were opened ne 20th of April, 1890. The Lancaster Coffee House Company over these premises about November, 1890.

The Lancaster and Skerton Co-operative Society was estab- d in 1860.

Lancaster and District Butchers' Association, established in . Mr. Wm. Hathornthwaite, president; Mr. Joseph Parker, etary.

The Schoolmasters' Benevolent Institution was established 883. President: the Rev. Dr. Allen, Vicar of Lancaster; etary: Mr. J. Hatch, Aldcliffe Road.

Home Teaching and General Help for the Blind: Branch iety established in Lancaster, March 1st, 1891.

CHARITIES, ADDENDA.

Mrs. Margaret France £300 upon trust, 20s. each to be paid to the inmates of the Gillison and Penny Hospitals the day after her burial, and after the expenses of the deed, &c., two-thirds of the funds remaining were to go to the Trustees of the Lancaster Dispensary and the other third to be used in repairing or improving the houses of the Gillison Hospital Will dated 27th May, 1818.

Sir Thomas Gerrard's charity consisted of about £8 annually to debtors in Lancaster Castle.

Sir John Harrison, by will dated 21st September, 1669, £100 to be laid out in land for the benefit of the poor.

William Heysham's gift of East Green, Kent, consisted of messuages, lands, and tenements situated at the Greaves, the same were to go to a certain Mary Miller for life, and then at her death to the Lancaster Corporation for ever in trust, the rents and profits to be divided among eight deserving poor men of the town selected by the mayor, recorder, and three senior aldermen. Will is dated 22nd April, 1725.

Peter Lathom, of Bispham, left by will dated 2nd April, 1700, the profits of as much land as £200 would purchase for the use of poor prisoners in the Castle.

William Edmundson left half the rent of Lowfield, in Scotforth, for the benefit of debtors.

Abigail Rigby by will dated 1709 left a rent charge of £2 per annum to poor widows not in receipt of parish relief. Another like rent charge for the benefit of debtors was also left by this lady.

Henrietta Rigby by will dated 5th August, 1741, left £100 for the purchase of lands near Lancaster, the vicar and mayor of the borough to distribute 20s. to four poor widows, and the residue to be divided among twelve poor debtors in the Castle. The legacy was never laid out in land as directed by the testatrix.

George Rogerson left by indenture dated 15th January, 1619, certain lands, the rents to go towards providing aid for poor persons in Preston, and apprenticing youths to suitable trades, the rest to be used in providing meat and drink for poor debtors in the Castle at Lancaster. £9 yearly was to be distributed by the mayor of Preston and four senior aldermen for Preston recipients, and the residue to the Mayor of Lancaster and some ancient aldermen for like distribution amongst the prisoners, the amounts to be paid half yearly on the Feasts of St. John the Baptist and St. Thomas the Apostle.

It is pleasing to observe from the second annual report of the Trustees of the Lancaster Charities (1891) that there have been "two handsome contributions to the funds available for out-door pensions: viz., the Lancaster Clothing Society, per Miss Hindle, £80; a lady friend, £30. On the receipt of these gifts the trustees made grants of additional pensions of 5s. per week each to four poor and aged widows." It is also gratifying to learn that "The endowment fund has been augmented during the year by a legacy of £100 (free of legacy duty) from Mrs. Jane Sandham, of Rugby, for Gardyner's Charity. Intimation has also been received of a very handsome bequest under the will of Miss Bradshaw.

The Lancaster and District Tramways Company, Limited, was formed in 1888, and incorporated under the Companies' Acts, 1862 to 1886, in 1889. The Royal Assent to the Tramways' Act is dated July 26th, 1889. The capital of the Company consists of £40,000 with £20,000 issue in 20,000 £1 shares, payable 2s. 6d. on application, and 2s. 6d. per share on allotment.

The Lancaster and Morecambe section was first opened to the public on Saturday, August 2nd, 1890.

SKERTON.

Of this village but little is known concerning its ancient history. The name it bears is certainly a compound of Danish and Saxon, and Anglicised represents simply *Scartown*, from Danish *skaar*, a precipitous bank or rock, Icelandic *skor*, Breton *skarr*.

Skerton, or anciently *Schertune*, was estimated in the Doomsday Survey at six carucates within the extensive manor of *Haltune*, held by the Saxon Earl Tosti, *Sartun* is distinctly named among the possessions of the Crown in the 6th of Henry III. (*Rot. Fin.*) 1222,

and it gave name to a family who held it by reeveship '*per provostcriam.*' William, the first on record, gave to the lepers of St. Leonard's Hospital, Lancaster, six acres in alms, and the monks of Furneis 12 acres; to John de Thoraldestohn he gave 40 acres. Roger de Skerton or *Schertun*, his son, who died about 1225 (9th Henry III.) held half a carucate of land '*per provosteriam*' and gave to Philip, the clerk, five acres *(Testa de Nevill)*. In a Roll of Fines (9th Henry III), is a mandate to the Sheriff expressed in these terms: "It appears to the King by the inquisition which he caused to be made, that Roger de Skerton held of the Crown half a carucate, with appurtenances in Skerton, and that Robert de Skerton, his son, is the next heir;" the Sheriff is, therefore, commanded to take security for half a mark, to be paid to the King for his relief, and to deliver seisin to Robert de Skertun *(Rot. Fin. m. 5.)* It also appears according to the *Testa de Nevill* that Robert, son of Roger de Shertenay, held half a carucate in the same town by the service of being the King's reeve in Skerton, and it was worth 40s. Robert de Skerton gave to the Priory of Lancaster a place called Mufforscote, near the road to Bare; an acre between Harmes and Longrig; and an acre in the plain of Scarton near to Hareham Syke; half a bovate of land in the *vill* of Bare *(Reg. St. Mary)*. It does not appear at what period these local proprietors ceased their connection with the township. In the 25th Edward I. (1297) Skerton was one of the possessions of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster; in the 17th Edward II. (1323-4) John Travers had a grant of lands and tenements in Skerton, Torrisholme and Bare, besides other places in Lonsdale *(Rot. Pat. 17th Ed. ii p.l. m. 2)*. In the survey of 1320-6 *(Chetham Society lxxiv. p. 67)*. John Perles holds 20 acres in Skerton in socage; John Lawrence, 22 acres; the Abbot of Fourneux. 1 toft and 25 acres; the Prior of Lancaster, 4 acres. Skerton was accounted a manor among the estates of John of Gaunt, in 1361, when, or perhaps before that time, John Lawrence held 30 acres of land. In the 16th year of Henry VII. (1501), it was held as a manor by Sir James Lawrence; but in inquisitions after the deaths of others of the same family, it is not styled a manor. Beaumont, in this township, was one of the ancient granges or farms belonging to the Abbey of Furness.

The village of Skerton has been considered a rough spot earlier on in the present century. Since the incorporation of the township, in 1888, many improvements have taken place. Dwelling houses and shops have been rebuilt, and the old county police station relinquished in favour of new premises erected in 1889-90 at a cost of £5,000. At Acrelands, in this parish, Mr. W. H. Higgin, Q.C., was born (see biographical notice). Lune Bank is the old seat of the Housman family, (see also Biographies). William Shaw Simpson was also born here. Ryelands, the seat of the member for the Lancaster division, was erected about fifty-two years ago, by Mr. W. Dunn. Mr. Williamson purchased this estate in 1874, for £24,500. It contains 90 acres. On the the opposite side is Lune Villa, the delightful seat of Mr. Smalley. The township contains about 1,186 acres of land.

The Church at Skerton was erected in 1833. It is dedicated to St. Luke. The incumbents of Skerton have been the Rev. C. Bury, appointed in 1833. He was succeeded by the Rev. Barclay Bevan, rector of Brede, Sussex, May 9th, 1840; who resigned the living in October, 1842. He was succeeded by the Rev. John Barrow, who died February 28th, 1844. The Rev. Edmund Clay, vicar, 1847. Next came the Rev. Robert Simpson, M.A., author of the "History and Antiquities of Lancaster." who died May 6th, 1855, aged 58. After him we have the Rev. T. Lodge, followed by the Rev. W. C. Bradbury and the Rev. John Brack, present incumbent. A Mr. Davis is mentioned on page 93 of "Lancaster Churches and Chapels."

The Rev. T. Lodge, I learn, was Incumbent twelve or thirteen years, and the Rev. W. C. Bradbury a little over twelve months.

The interior of the Church is bright and pleasant, and makes one fancy he is in a rural sanctuary, far away from Skerton Bridge.

On the north wall near the east end is the following memorial:—

THIS TABLET
TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE
REV. THOMAS BARROW,
INCUMBENT OF ST. LUKES, SKERTON,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE FEBRUARY 19TH, 1844,
AGED 28 YEARS.
IS ERECTED BY NUMEROUS FRIENDS WHO DESIRE THUS TO RECORD THEIR HIGH ESTEEM FOR HIM AS A FAITHFUL PREACHER AND CONSISTENT CHRISTIAN.
"He being dead yet speaketh."—Heb. xi. 3.

On the south wall is one -

IN MEMORY OF
CAPTAIN THOMAS GRAHAM (2ND BOMBAY GRENADIERS),
WHO DIED AT SKERTON, 11TH MAY, 1837,
AND WAS BURIED IN THIS CHURCH YARD,
ÆT 35.
ALSO OF HIS CHILDREN
WHO DIED IN INDIA
IN THEIR INFANCY
AND
THOMAS (1ST LIEUT. BOMBAY ARTILLERY),
WHO DIED IN INDIA, BETWEEN SUEZ AND CAIRO,
ON HIS WAY HOME FROM INDIA, 5TH JUNE, 1855,
AND WAS BURIED AT THE 4TH STATION FROM SUEZ.
ÆT 23.
ALSO JOHN, (LATE CAPTAIN 2ND BOMBAY GRENADIERS),
WHO DIED IN BOMBAY, NOVEMBER 28TH, 1864,
ÆT 35.
AND OF HELEN BRIDGET, WIDOW OF THE ABOVE
CAPTAIN THOMAS GRAHAM, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
AT BUCKLEIGH, WESTWARD HO, ON THE 25TH JULY, 1876.
IN HER 73RD YEAR.

Another states that—

THIS TABLET
IN MEMORY OF JOSEPH WHALLEY OF LANCASTER,
ISTER-AT-LAW OF THE HON. SOCIETY OF LINCOLN'S INN, ESQ.,
WHO DIED AT LEAMINGTON, MARCH 8TH, 1850,
AGED 35 YEARS,
IS ERECTED BY HIS DEEPLY SORROWING WIDOW
AS A TRIBUTE OF AFFECTION.
a, they may forget, yet will I not forget thee."—49 Isiah 15 v.

On a brass below is read—

IN MEMORY OF
CHARLES LAWSON WHALLEY,
OF RICHMOND HOUSE, ESQ.,
WHO DIED JUNE 3RD, 1884,
AGED 65 YEARS.

Next is a marble—

IN MEMORY OF
JOHN ELLERSHAW, OF SKERTON,
WHO DIED NOVEMBER 29TH, 1845,
AGED 68 YEARS.
ALSO OF
NANCY, HIS WIDOW,
WHO DIED MARCH 6TH, 1855,
AGED 75 YEARS.
ALSO OF
MARY, THEIR DAUGHTER,
WHO DIED NOVEMBER 22ND, 1871,
AGED 64 YEARS,
ALSO OF
JOHN, THEIR SON,
WHO DIED FEBRUARY 5TH, 1880,
AGED 70 YEARS.

At the base of the north lancet window of the east end of the Church are these words :—"To the Glory of God and in loving memory of Frances Margaret Whalley, widow of the late Joseph Whalley, of Lancaster, Esq., who died September the 22nd, 1882. This window is erected by her sons." The subject of the stained work is "Christ the Light of this World." The corresponding window on the south side, the subject of which is "The Good Shepherd," is thus inscribed :—"To the glory of God and in loving memory of Frances Mary, daughter of the late Joseph Whalley, of Lancaster, Esq., who died April 18th, 1882, this window is placed by her brothers."

At the south side of the chancel, or portion of the church where the chancel should be, is a window representing the Patron Saint of the Church. It is inserted "In memory of Richard Clark, of Cross Hill, who died on the 13th of February, 1838." A lancet light in the south aisle bears the figures of "Christ and his disciples;" also an open bible with these words displayed upon its pages "Blessed are the poor in spirit for theirs is the kingdom of Heaven," and, likewise, the well-known symbol of the "Trinity." This window is a memorial of "The *Rev.* Enoch Brosser, of Vale Cottage, who died December 21st, A.D. 1854, aged 71 years. Also Emma Brosser, wife of the above, who died October 30th, 1866, aged 81 years."

There is an elegant eagle lectern in brass and the Bible it bears is labelled within "Presented to the Rev. J. Brack by the Churchwardens and Sunday School Teachers of St. Luke's Church, Skerton, as a small token of their esteem. Christmas, 1882."

The Prayer Desk on the south side is inscribed within :—St. Luke's, Skerton. The gift of the Rev. Samuel Simpson, M.A., January 1st, 1871."

The organ occupies a position on the north side of the Communion, or east end, of the Church. It was erected by George Greenall, organ builder, of Lancaster.

There are about forty-two centre pews, eight of which are ·ked "Free." There are nineteen on the north side and twenty- on the south side, eight of which, four on either side, are also ree." Altogether there are eighty-two pews, sixteen of which free, and six choir stalls. There is a gallery at the west end.

In the Vestry is a Scale of interment, vault, and gravestone rges.

	£	s.	d.
le vault or grave, exclusive right of burial	3	3	0
al fees for same	0	15	6
›uble vault or grave, exclusive right of burial	6	6	0
al dues according to Sexton's labour.			
ıest over a single or double vault of stone	3	3	0
s over a double vault or grave	5	5	0
· a single vault or grave	2	10	0
ıpright or flat stone	1	1	0
›pening a single vault	2	2	0
›pening a grave over which there is a headstone or a flat stone ...	0	7	6
›rdinary grave for one over twelve years old, burial dues inclusive ...	0	10	0
›rdinary grave for one of one year of age and over, burial dues inclusive	0	7	6
ıts under twelve months, burial dues inclusive	0	5	0

·parishioners double dues.

JOHN BRACK, Vicar.
WILLIAM HALL, THOS. A. VINCE, } Churchwardens.

In the churchyard are many beautiful marble monuments to arted parishioners and others. Here are a few of the inscrip- ıs. First I noticed a large granite pillar thus engraved—

IN MEMORY
OF JOHN FITZSIMONS,
DISTRICT MANAGER OF THE L. & N.W. RAILWAY,
MANY YEARS MANAGER OF THE L. & C. LINE,
DIED 14TH MARCH, 1880,
AGED 68 YEARS.

Another stone is

IN MEMORY OF
THE REV. JOHN SWAINSON
RECTOR OF EPPERSTONE,
COUNTY NOTTS, WHO DIED
AT MORECAMBE, NOVEMBER 11TH, 1853,
AGED 46.
ALSO OF
NANCY, HIS WIFE,
WHO DIED AT GREAT MALVERN,
MAY 12TH, 1873,
AGED 63.
'Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.'

Two neat marble slabs cover the remains of two members of the Moore family. The first is

IN MEMORY OF
NIVEN MOORE, C.B.,
LATE CONSUL GENERAL IN SYRIA,
WHO DIED AT LONDON, FEBRUARY 15TH, 1889,
AGED 93 YEARS.
'I know that my Redeemer liveth.'

The second is

IN MEMORY OF
THE REV. BERNARD MOORE,
RECTOR OF BAYFIELD,
WHO DIED AT CROOK, APRIL 14TH, 1884,,
AGED 84 YEARS.
'I know that my Redeemer liveth.'

The remains of the late historian of Lancaster, the Rev. Robert Simpson, Incumbent of Skerton about five years, were laid at the east end of this burial yard, and a flat stone, with an iron

railing round it, bears this record :—

SACRED
TO THE MEMORY OF
THE REV. ROBERT SIMPSON, M.A.
INCUMBENT OF ST. LUKE'S, SKERTON,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE MAY 6TH, 1855,
AGED 58 YEARS.
'To him to live was Christ, therefore to die was gain.'

I observed an upright stone the centre of which was hollowed out in the shape of a cross, the space being intended for flowers. The space is made level with the surface of the headstone by a facing of glass. This original device, anything similar to which I have not seen outside London, perpetuates the memory of Elizabeth Ann, wife of John Gray, who died January 16th, 1883, aged 35 years. A dark headstone commemorates the Townleys. It is inscribed :—

SACRED
TO THE MEMORY OF
ARTHUR TOWNLEY, OF SKERTON,
WHO DIED JUNE 2ND, 1834,
(THE FIRST MALE INTERRED IN THIS YARD,)
AGED 43 YEARS.
ALSO JENNET ELIZABETH, HIS DAUGHTER,
WHO DIED JULY 7TH, 1830,
AGED 16 MONTHS.
ALSO ELLEN, HIS DAUGHTER,
WHO DIED JULY 22ND, 1837,
AGED 18 YEARS.
(A verse follows this last name).

ALSO REBECCA, WIDOW OF THE ABOVE,
WHO DIED AUGUST 21ST, 1878,
AGED 81 YEARS.

Among other graves are those of "Jonathan Dunn, of Ryeands, who died May 2nd, 1857, aged 78. The stone states that "He was one of the chief promoters of the building of Skerton Church, and, as one of the Trustees, ever took an earnest interest in the objects for which it was erected. "Blessed is he that considereth the poor."—Psalm xli., 6.

Then there are the Housman tombs, one of which is—

"Sacred to the memory of William Vernon Housman, eldest son of William and Mary Housman, of St. John's Wood, London, who, whilst pursuing his studies at the University of Edinburgh, giving promise of future eminence in the profession of medicine, was attacked with symptons of consumption, and whilst journeying towards home in the hope that change of air might be blessed to the restoration of his health, it pleased God to bring down his strength in his journey and shorten his days. He died at Lancaster, on the 10th of April, 1839, in the 20th year of his age, and his remains rest by the side of his paternal grandfather, the Rev. Robert Housman. '*Be still and know that I am God.*'"

On the left is the flat stone which informs the reader that—

HERE LIE THE REMAINS OF
ROBERT HOUSMAN,
THE FOUNDER AND FOR ABOVE FORTY YEARS
THE INCUMBENT OF ST. ANNE'S, LANCASTER,
BORN 25TH FEBRUARY, 1750,
DIED 23RD APRIL, 1838.

The name, Robert Fletcher Housman, of Lune Bank, is to be seen near to. This gentleman was born May 1st, 1807, died July 8th, 1872. He wrote the life of the founder of St. Anne's Church.

In the new part of the ground is a memorial:

"In loving memory of Agnes, widow of Robert Fletcher Housman; born March 21st, 1807; died August 14th, 1888." The

emorial stone is a large handsome rock, on which a cross is laid, gnifying the cross of life laid down.

Other memorials mark the graves of Thomas G. Dodson, cond son of the late John Dodson, Esq., of Lancaster, who parted this life December 5th, 1846, aged 25 years—of Sarah owes Lucas, the beloved wife of the Rev. Edmund Clay, B.A., cumbent of St. Luke's, Skerton, who died December 20th, 1847, ed 23 years—of Jane Robinson, relict of Joseph Robinson, Esq., Cargo Hill, who died June 27th, 1858, in her 96th year—of eanor, wife of John Woodhouse, of Scale Hall, who died April st, 1884, aged 58 years, and of John Woodhouse, who died Sepnber 8th, 1887, aged 62 years—and of Stephen Ross, of Lancaster, n of Henry Ross, West India Merchant, of Liverpool, who died ctober 4th, 1869, and of Charlotte, his wife, who died April 28th, 59 (no age given). Henry Ross, solicitor, of Lincoln's Inn, also pears below.

The last inscription commemorates one "James Embley," o died the 1st day of February, 1860, aged 74 years. The last rds of this poor imbecile were 'I am going, they will put me wn; be in better place to-morrow.'" Very significant words m such a man, arguing much in favour of a future state. A etch of the old man appears at the head of the tomb.

Tombs in memory of families named Greene, Bond, Tatham, irzaker, Hinde, Jackson, Pritt, Thompson, Kendal and Balderon are likewise to be met with in this burial ground. Joseph stwood, who died June 27th, 1875, aged 74; Robert Aldren, who ed June 13th, 1868, aged 76; William Satterthwaite, who died gust 28th, 1865, aged 69; and George Danson, who died May th, 1869, in his 52nd year, are names which represent some ll known local characters of the past.

During the present Vicar's time, extending over a period of re than twenty years, large sums of money have been raised in

connection with the Church and Schools. During the first year of his Vicariate the whole income of the benefice from all sources was only £70, now it amounts to nearly £300. The Church was restored in 1882, at a cost of over £1,000. The Schools have been enlarged and also the Burial Ground. Altogether, during the last eighteen years £8,000 have been raised for special purposes in connection with Church work in Skerton.

In connection with the Church there are St. Luke's National Schools. Mr. Christopher Pickering is the Head Master of the Mixed School, and Miss F. Bond head mistress of the Infant School. These Schools have been under Government Inspection since 1870. They were enlarged in 1877, at a cost of about £900. They have an endowment of the value of £27 a year, by Charities named the Williamson and Jepson Charities. The trustees of these Charities, by a recent order of the Charity Commissioners, are the Vicar and Churchwardens for the time being of St. Luke's Church.

There are two bells in the tower of the Church.

There is a Wesleyan Chapel which dates from March, 1868. The foundation stone of the new school behind it was laid on the 15th October, 1884, by Mrs. James Helme. An old Skertonian informed me that the Skerton Wesleyans first met in a house at the corner of Anchor Lane, and subsequently at the premises now occupied by Mr. Trow. The Primitive Methodist Chapel, a small edifice formed out of a private house, dates from 1875, says the Rev. R. Church.

The British School, erected in 1890-91, was opened in April, 1891. The cost, I hear, is about £3,999. Principal, Mr. J. N. Armstsong.

CHARITIES.

There are three Charities connected with the parish and township of Skerton, which I shall best describe by reproducing the

remarks of R. Durnford, Esq., Assistant Charity Commissioner, made at the recent inquiry held on the 11th of March, 1891.

"The charities of Henry Williamson, Jane Jepson, and a donor unknown but which had gone by the name of Money's charity. The first trust deed was dated 25th March, 1734, and it recited that Jane Jepson had given into the hands of John Housman the sum of £100 for certain purposes, one of which was that the sum of £60 should be employed in building or purchasing a schoolhouse in Skerton, and that any surplus which might remain after the erection of such house should be lent out at interest and the yearly produce thereof paid to a schoolmaster for the teaching of poor children. The trust deed of Henry Williamson was dated the 10th February, 1767, and by it he bequeathed to certain persons £100 to be placed upon good security or in the stocks or purchase land and apply the yearly produce 'towards teaching young children belonging to the township to read the Bible, write, knit or sew, and if any overplus should be, that the same should be laid out in clothing such children as should be indigent.' Then there was also the charity of the donor unknown, called Money's Charity. It appeared that there was an indenture bearing date 13th December, 1760, which recited an indenture of mortgage dated 2nd November, 1750, whereby two messuages and a garden situate in Skerton had been mortgaged to James Rigmaiden and Peter Cock, trustees on behalf of the inhabitants of Skerton for securing the sum of £28 with interest, to be applied towards the support of the poor inhabitants of Skerton. It further recited that the deed of mortgage had been lost, and that Elizabeth Money and John Money demised the same premises for 1,000 years to James Rigmaiden and Peter Cock in trust for the use of the township under a proviso that the same should be void on the payment of £28 with interest, and by two further endorsements on the mortgage of 1750 the premises had been charged with two further sums of £2 and £5, and that there was due for principal and interest £40 2s. 11½d. It also recited that John Money had agreed with Peter Cock and Henry Williamson, who had been appointed sidesman in the room of James Rigmaiden, for the release of the

equity of redemption of the premises for £20 2s. 11½d., and on the payment of this sum the redemption of the property was released upon trust to employ the rents and profits from the premises towards the support and maintenance of the poor inhabitants of the township of Skerton. It was further stated that the premises derived under the deed consisted of four houses and a shippon. Three of the houses and the shippon were let to yearly tenants at rents of £4, £2, 12s., and £2 2s. The Williamson Charity was bequeathed by Henry Williamson by his will dated 10th of February, 1707, to the sidesmen of Skerton. Jane Jepson's Charity, at its inception, was conveyed to John Rigmaiden and Nicholas Carver, two of the twenty-four men, or sidesmen of Skerton, and Thomas Wakefield, churchwarden.

Old Houses.

There are some old houses in Skerton. First comes the old Fish house, over the door of which is a salmon and the date, 1650, on the left hand, while on the right is the letter S. This house once belonged to the Beaumont Fishery.

Other houses bear the following initials and dates :—

L.
R. E.
1714.

W.
J. H.
1736.

A.
R. M.
1763.

A.
R. M.
1824.

There is a thoroughfare called Kiln Lane. Probably a *Kylna* or drying house for corn stood somewhere near in Saxon times, and the name has survived.

The houses on the Skerton side of the river, forming the terrace, stand on what is still known as the King's Meadow. The land would receive its name owing to its close proximity to the "King's Highway" which passed over the Lune.

The old County Police Station was built in 1860.

The new one erected in 1889, is a fine edifice, costing about £5,000. The main block of the building is 150 feet in length and has a facade of "blocking courses" or rock-faced ashlar stone. The width at the end of the superintendent's house is 46 feet 6 inches, the opposite end 54 feet 6 inches. There are four cells. The Weights and Measures Office is in Barley Cop Lane. Times and aspects have changed hereabouts since the eccentric Matthias Saul had his tower-like summer-house at the end of this lane. Going beyond the County Constabulary you see on your right the elevated structure in what was known as Birkett's Tea Gardens. This place was disposed of by the Birketts to the Housmans, who sold it to the Ellershaws, and from the latter it passed to the Horsfalls.

The road now called Morecambe Road used to be known as Bracken Lane long before it was designated Poulton Lane.

Mr. Wilson, builder, has an old deed dated 1758, the parties to it being Zechary Hubberstey, William Thornton and Catherine his wife, Ffrancis Atkinson and Thomas Bell of Lancaster, Innkeeper. Attached to this document is a plan of certain lots of land "to be sold on Wednesday the 5th of January 1757." This plan shows Thornton Street, since called "Captain Thompson Row," Back Alley, behind Thornton Street, Cross Street running from Thornton Street to the turnpike, Thornton's Croft and the new road to Skerton. The sites of Skerton Cross, Skerton Cross Barn and

the old Cross gate are clearly indicated. The deed mentions Dr. Fenton, the Rev. Thomas Hunter, Vicar of Garstang, Charles Lambert, gentleman, and James Collinson as the surviving executors of William Stratford, doctor of Laws, &c.; it is endorsed thus:—"William Thornton and others to Thomas Beck, ffeofment of Lot No. 2, in a field near Skerton Cross. Consn. £19."

Of old Hostelries done away with may be named, first, the Inn with the sign which bore this simple couplet.

> The gate hangs free, and in there's none,
> Refresh and pay and travel on.

This Inn was abolished forty years ago. The Hand and Heart, last kept by Thomas Winder, the Horse and Farrier and the Bird in Hand are likewise now existent only in old men's memories.

Inseparably connected with the old Millstone Inn, kept by William Carter, Robert Wilkinson, and John Thompson, is the story of the dog "Jack" belonging to Mr. Wilkinson, a dog which regularly attended his work in connection with the Skerton fishery as if he had been a fisherman. During the time the men were drawing "Jack" would swim round the outside of the net, and by barking and other means try to drive out of the shallow water any fish endevouring to escape. This dog was painted on the sign above the door at the Millstone. When Mr. William Carter and Mr. Robert Blackburn rented the fishery as much as a ton of fish per day was caught at Skerton.

Mr. Carter remained tenant of the Millstone until the Halton Hall estate was again disposed of, in 1832, by auction. The population of rural Skerton (1891) is 311.

The Rev. Robert Simpson, M.A.

The Rev. Robert Simpson, M.A., author of the "History of Lancaster" was born in Derby, in 1796, and after graduating at Queen's College, Cambridge, was ordained, and afterwards was con-

nected as minister with several churches in Derby. Leaving Derby, in 1832, he went to Newark-on-Trent, where he remained until 1843, when, health compelling him to seek a milder climate, he settled at Clifton (Bristol), officiating at St. Paul's, Portland Square, during the greater part of the next seven years, leaving, in 1850, for St. Luke's, Skerton, near Lancaster, where he continued until his death which took place on the 6th of May, 1855. In addition to the "History of Lancaster," Mr. Simpson was also the author of a "History of Derby," in 2 vols., (1826), "A Clergyman's Manual," (1842), and various volumes of Sermons and other subjects, also a Primer for the use of Sunday Schools, which has been extensively used by the Church Missionary Society in its various stations in all parts of the world.

(*Kindly communicated by a member of the family.*)

SCOTFORTH.

In the *Testa de Nevill* it is recorded that William Fitz Gilbert gave to Hugh Norman two carucates (160 acres), in Scotforth, to be held in Knight's service. This place has passed through the families of Lancaster, Gynes or Coucy, Coupeland, Lawrence, Gerard and Hamilton, a fourth part of the manor being held by John, Duke of Bedford, in the reign of Henry VI. A number of the Scottish rebels, in 1745, were quartered in the village, but did not annoy the inhabitants. An Act of Parliament for enclosing lands in the township of Scotforth, in the parish of Lancaster, was passed on the 5th of May, 1806. Burrow, formerly Burrough, is a small hamlet in this township, of which, says Baines, the name indicates antiquity.

St. Paul's Church, Scotforth, was erected in 1874. It was designed by Mr. Edmund Sharpe, and is in the Transition style. The *nave is 50ft. by 20ft., with two side aisles 11ft. wide. Cost of building about £3,000. The vicar is the Rev. W. Armitage, M.A. The church contains three brasses to the Brockbanks and the Sharpes.

The origin of the old school founded at Scotforth is unknown. There was a house containing the school-room kept in repair by the township. The master had an allotment of land upon Scotforth Common, which he let for about 50s. and he also received 45s. the interest of a legacy. In respect of this income he instructed eight poor children, but charged for others. There were generally between 20 and 30 scholars. The present schools were opened in 1879. Head master, Mr. J. Parker.

Parkinson's Charity, 1799, consisted of £300 in the three per cent. bank annuity in trust for the support of the school in Scotforth. The stock was sold, and the produce suffered to remain in the hands of John Dawson without security. He paid the interest up to August, 1821, to the schoolmaster. He then became embarrassed in circumstances and assigned over his effects.

Taylor's Charity dates from 1814. The interest consisted of £50 to the poor of Scotforth. Cawson's Charity of 1660 represented a rent charge of 5s. to the poor. Cooke's Charity, 1640, a rent charge of 5s. used to be paid to the poor of Scotforth, but has latterly, says Baines, been paid to the poor of Quernmore, the gift not being confined to this township. It has already been remarked that Scotforth might have been famous for a battle fought at Culloden soon after a battle site in this suburb of Lancaster was chosen. The name Scotforth reminds us of the ancient *Scot*, payment of Saxon times. There would probably be a ford tax on cattle.

ALDCLIFFE.

"The Manor of Aldcliffe," says the *Tyldesley Diary*, "formerly belonged to the Priory of Lancaster, and after the Reformation became the property of the Daltons of Thurnham. It belonged to

*In 1891 the nave was extended 24 feet.

this family in the 30th of Elizabeth, and a moiety of it was conveyed in marriage by Dorothy, youngest daughter and co-heiress of Robert Dalton, Esq., to Edward Riddell, Esq., of Swinburne Castle, Northumberland, the remainder, being left for the support of the Catholic Clergy, was confiscated to the family of Dawson, about the year 1713. In pulling down the old hall, in 1817, a stone it is said was found inscribed, 'We are Catholic Virgins, who scorn to change with the times.' This undoubtedly refers to the seven daughters of Robert Dalton, Esq., by Eliza, daughter of Wm. Hulton of Hulton Park, County Lancaster, Esq., who was the eldest son of Thomas Dalton, and Ann his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Molyneux of Sefton. *Thomas, Robert Dalton's son was the colonel of a horse. He was killed from wounds received at the Battle of Newbury. He was the grandfather of the the two co-heiresses, Elizabeth and Dorothy, between whom the Manor of Aldcliffe was divided. Baines says, after alluding to the moiety of Aldcliffe being conveyed in marriage by Dorothy youngest daughter and co-heiress of *John* Dalton Esq., to Edward Riddell, Esq., that "the remainder being left for the support of the secular clery was confiscated to the Crown for the third time, and by the Crown was first let and afterwards sold to the family of Dawson about the year 1731;" that "Edward Dawson, Esq., of Aldcliffe Hall, one of the most spirited agriculturists in the county, having purchased the other moiety from Mr. Ralph Riddell, considerably improved the estate, by enclosing the chief part of Aldcliffe Marsh in the summer of 1820, at an expense of £2,000. For this work the Society of Arts and Sciences presented him with a gold medal, inscribed 'Edward Dawson, Esq., 1821, for embanking 166 acres of marsh at the mouth of the river Lune."

Aldcliffe, anciently Aldeclif, denoting *Old Cliff*, according to Domesday contained two caucates. The original Hall was erected in the time of William Rufus, and was granted by Roger de Poictou

* Robert Dalton, who died in 1626, was succeeded by his eldest son Thomas, who raised a regiment and fought for King Charles, and was wounded at the second Battle of Newbury, October 27th, 1644, and was taken to Marlborough, where six days later he died. Robert his younger brother died unmarried.

to the Abbey of Sees in Normandy from which it passed to the dependent house of Syon in Middlesex. In the grounds of the hall are to be seen some of the finest Sycamore trees in this county. The late E. Dawson, Esq. was interred in a burial place prepared in the garden of the Hall, in March, 1876.

Sir John Harrison was grandson of Thomas Harrison, of Aldcliffe, who married Jane Heysham, of Highfield. The township of Aldcliffe anciently appears to have included Bulk, according to the survey of the Augustinan Monastery of Syon, entitled "the Surveying of Manors, Londs, Tenements, and other possessions in the Countye of Lancaster, perteynyng to the Monasterie of Syon 2ndo Hen. 8vi." In this document the "Wodde" called Rigge (Ridge in Bulk) is mentioned thus "Also ther be 2 Wodds of my Ladys on is called the Rigge and the other is called . . . . . as for the rigge it is well grown with fair yong oke which wilbe fare tymbre within fewe yers, if it is kept as it is, for ther is no great wast therein, ther is tymbre trees in it but no great nomber, also ther hath ben a lodge for the keper of the wodde to resort to but not to dwell in, it is in dekay and therefore George Singleton is commanded to repair it."

Also ther is on called Olyver or Roger Suthworth which holdeth the third part of the Hirbage of the seid Wodde called the Rigge in ferm and pay therfore 40d yerely to my Lady. And the seid Suthworth is discharged by my lady's councell because he haithe felled wood and made distruction thereof and claymeth to have the pannage as well as the hirbage which was never in his lease nor never had, but only my lady and such as she suffrid to have it as the keper of the wodde; also the seid Suthworth makth not the enclosures of the seid wods but hurteth other tenants adjoynyng (and he was agenst my lady's tenants of Neuton and Bulk to have enclosed their comen from them) and he suyth William Syghote in the Court of Lancaster for the same pannage, and not in my Lady's Courts. As for the other Woode ther is neither tymbre, trees, nor yong oke likly to be tymbre, it haith ben so takyn on by tenants

it is almost destroyed. There be many scrugges therein which help to repair such tenements or barnes as my lady hath when is, if they be kept from hensfurth.

And so for the savegard of the seid Wodds ther is a payn of ɟd. putte in the Courte to every tenant that fellith any Wodds from hensforth without license and divers other amercyed in Courte for such fellyngs as be made aforetyme."

The term *pannage* signifies "The mast of the woods," also tax upon cloth," says Boyer.

It appears that the Court of the Lady Abbess was held at *'clif* the Monday after the Feast of the Decollation of Seynt John he second yere of King Henry the Eighth, when my ladys ınts appered as haith ben accustomyd." The old survey quoted reserved in the muniments of Halton Hall.

Bulk was often written *Booke*, and *Bowke* or *Bouke*, as see *'atus Lancastriæ*. It simply means a hollow place by the hill or he rigge or ridge. Bulk was anciently called Newton.

The seven daughters of Robert Dalton, Esq., who died in ', were Margaret, Elizabeth, Anne, Ellen, Dorothy, Catherine, Eleanor. The stone bore these words :--

CATHOLICA
VIRGINES NOS
SUMUS : MUTARE
VEL TEMPORE
SPERNIMUS ✠
ANO ✠ DNI
1674.

Mr. Joseph Gillow says that "unfortunately the word which ıld appear in the space marked by the asterisks is too far

obliterated to be deciphered from *below but most probably it should be "dua."

Robert Dalton had ten daughters, viz.:—Margaret, Elizabeth, Anne, Jane, Catherine, Ellen, Dorothy, Catherine, Eleanor, and Penelope. Jane married William Caxton, Esq., of Calton Hall, Craven, Yorkshire. The first Catherine died in infancy, says Mr. Gillow. Seven virgins, however, were living at Aldcliffe enduring much persecution, and only two, Catherine and Eleanor, were surviving at the death of Charles II., February 6th, 1685.

In the old oak chest or ark formerly belonging to the Abbot of Cockersand, now at Thurnham Hall is "A brief relation of some particulars touching the gentlewomen of 'Old Cliffe,' their estates, set down by me, Lawrence Copland, November 12th, 1641."

It appears that the Rev. Peter Gooden was the "missioner at Aldcliffe Hall, whither he had removed from Leighton about 1680." Mr. Gillow states in his able article on Aldcliffe Hall, that according to Richard Hitchmough, an unworthy relative of Mr. Gooden's, this zealous priest "kept a sort of academy or little seminary at Aldcliffe for the education of youths who were afterwards sent to Popish Colleges abroad to be trained as priests. The Rev. Peter Gooden died at Aldcliffe, December 29th, 1694, and was buried at St. Mary's Church, Lancaster.

The present Aldcliffe Hall was built by Mr. Dawson in 1817, nearly on the site of the old Hall, which was built in the time of William Rufus, and was granted by Roger de Poictou. The township of Aldcliffe anciently seems to have included Bulk, as by deeds of the Abbey of Syon, quoted on page 568; places in Bulk are found included in the letting of Aldcliffe.

*The stone is inserted into a blocked up first floor window at one end of Thurnham Hall.

Some interesting matter relating to the Abbey of Cockersand and to Thurnham Hall, lack of space compels me to leave unpublished in this volume.

And now my task is over, a task that has taken some years to accomplish. While conscious of many defects, the writer humbly trusts he has succeeded in a small degree at any rate in adding to the pleasure of the reader, if not to the honour of our time-honoured town. To do the latter is scarcely possible. It may be that the author has written much or transcribed much that will evoke a smile not altogether complimentary to him. To attempt a history is no light work, and though abler hands might have proved more successful, he may claim that no person could have endeavoured more earnestly than he has done to "get at facts." To corroborate or contradict the statements of one individual by those of another has been his care, and if after all in his aim at correctness he merits the title of "a bad shot," he has at least the satisfaction of knowing that he has aimed as cautiously as his opportunities have enabled him to do.

That Lancaster may flourish, and unity, peace and concord characterise its citizens individually and collectively is the writer's sincere wish, to which he joins the loyal invocation

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CHRONOLOGY.

Foreign Royal Visitors to Lancaster.

The Prince of Orange passed through Lancaster, September 15th, 1814.

The Archdukes John and Louis of Austria, 21st November, 1816.

The Grand Duke of Russia, 20th November 1817.

The Grand Duke Nicholas, driving by Scotforth Hill, dismounted from the coach in order to enjoy the view from that point, which he considered the finest in this part of Europe. 1816.

The King of Saxony visited Lancaster Castle, July 12th, 1844.

Prince of Prussia passed through Lancaster in August, 1844.

Prince Louis Napoleon staid at the King's Arms Hotel on the 6th of December, 1846.

Eminent Persons.—Dates of their Visits to Lancaster.

The poet, Thomas Gray, staid two nights at this hotel in October, 1769.

On the 15th January, 1837, Sir Robert Peel, Bart., paid a visit to Lancaster and lodged at the King's Arms.

The Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown visited Lancaster and preached in the Wesley Chapel 10th January, 1875.

Sir William Venables Vernon Harcourt visited Lancaster in November, 1887.

Earl Spencer in October, 1889.

Many distinguished persons have staid at the principal hotel in years gone by, but no visitors' book was kept or any kind of record, so I am informed.

On the 3rd November, 1209, Randulph, Constable of Chester, Roger de Manby and Robert de Gresley were ordered to provide men for the construction of the moat and fosses of Lancaster Castle. About six hundred and forty-one years afterwards came the order to fill up the moat, viz, on the 1st July, 1850.

1409. Henry IV. held his court in Lancaster Castle.

St. Mary's Church: first record of restoration, 1558.

In 1665, Isabella Rigby was executed for witchcraft in the month of October.

In 1688, there were six guilds incorporated in Lancaster. We find the Gilda Mercatoria mentioned in the reign of Edward III., about 1340.

Earthquake shock experienced in Lancaster, in 1661. There were also seismic shocks in Lancaster on the 20th August, 1835, 17th March, 1843, and on the 17th March, 1871.

The will of William Heysham, who gave Greaves estate, is dated 22nd April, 1725. James Willan, saddler, enjoyed the benefit of the Greaves Charity over fifty years, receiving during that period £631. The Greaves estate was let at the yearly rent of £256.

William Stout, born at Boulton Holmes, in 1665, a year of much sorrow for the Friends, died on the 15th January, 1752, and was buried in the burial ground of the Friends' Meeting House, in Meeting House Lane, Lancaster.

Lancaster Races are alluded to as far back as 1758. The race-course was the field beyond the County Asylum (new annexe).

1759. Breach of promise action (Hardman *v.* Loman) from near Rochdale; trial at Lancaster. Damages, £5,000.

Custom House erected in 1764, from a design by Mr. Gillow.

In 1768, much rioting took place at the general election. Windows of were broken and many persons were severly injured in affrays between the ding parties.

Mr. Dane, governor of Lancastle Castle, married Mrs. Dawson, of the Red Hotel, in July, 1770.

Charity School instituted in 1772, for girls. Salary of mistress, £24 per and house rent. The assistant had £10 per annum.

In February, 1773, there was a marriage at Lancaster of a man aged 102 to g woman aged 25. The former rode to and from Church on horseback, ed by a large concourse of people.

In 1778, there were six alms-houses at the south end of Penny Street, called son's or Tomlinson's alms-houses. When Penny Street was altered these es were pulled down (1811), and the Corporation paid 11s. quarterly to one of l women who had resided in one of the houses until a vacancy opened up for one of the Gillison Cottages. It is also said that there were six houses founded George Johnson, in the year 1651, but though Dugdale mentions them in his y of the County there is no allusion to them in the Commissioners' Report.

A Sheepshearing Feast was held at Quernmore Park, the seat of the Hon. d Clifford, on the 4th of July, 1779.

In 1780 Miss Dane opened a coffee house and what would now be termed urant, next door to the King's Arms Hotel. Miss Dane was the daughter of ane, Keeper of the Castle, who died October 16th, 1779.

The corner stone of the Town Hall was laid in May, 1781, and in it were two medals, one of the King and one of the Queen, with date of the laying of me.

John Forrest, while confined in Lancaster Castle for debt, painted two colour drawings of Lancaster Castle in 1781. Another debtor named William copied the pictures in oil, and in due course these copies were presented by Mr. gin to the Lancashire and Cheshire Historical Society (circa 1849).

In 1784 a Mrs. Cock was living in Skerton, aged 97.

In 1784 the Lancaster Assizes were held in the Town Hall, owing to a attack of gaol fever breaking out at the Castle. It also appears that a vicarage caster was erected on the 9th of February, 1430.

The first mail coach from London arrived in Lancaster in 1786.

In the year 1786 one Edward Barlow, said to have been a Welshman, and a rogue as ever lived, was appointed county executioner. He it was who iated " at the execution of the nine poor creatures barbarously " turned off " on th of April, 1817. Up to the year 1806, " Ned," as the hangman was rly called, had hanged 84 persons. But at the Lent assizes of the same year self was sentenced to death for horse stealing, but the sentence was commuted. mputed that altogether Old Ned executed no less than 131 persons during his . He died in the Castle.—*(Hall.)*

In 1786 Mr. William Lindow, merchant, died.

In 1787, the oldest freeman living was one John Walmsley, who died May f the year named.

On the 21st November, 1787, Mr. Heysham, while walking with Alderman fell down dead.

On the 9th January, 1788, Mr. Howard, the eminent prison philanthropist, Lancaster Castle.

On May 7th, 1788, there died at Lancaster, Lady Fleming, (relict of Sir m Fleming, Bart.), aged 88 years. For fifty years she had been a widow.

On June 25th, 1788, Thomas Dugdale, Esq., died at Bailrigg, aged He was a lineal descendent of Dugdale, the antiquary.

For stealing cloth in Lancaster Mary Wilson was publicly whipped on 29th October, 1788.

In 1788, on the 4th November, the Revolution Jubilee was held at L caster, a considerable number of ship cannon being planted on the brow of the at Haverbricks, and during the afternoon many rounds were fired. In the eveni there were bonfires and fireworks.

Miss Ann Gillison died January 1st, 1790, aged 71. She left £1,600 alms-houses, eight for distressed old maids, £100 for Lancaster Dispensary, £50 Manchester Infirmary, £50 for Liverpool Infirmary, £400 each to eight dist relations, and £50 to each of her servants.

Springfield Hall was erected about 1790-3, by James Hargreaves, Esq.

Died January, 1795, Mr. Stevens, engineer for the Aqueduct Bridge o the river Lune.

In September, 1795, a man named William Mason, a mortar carrier, w killed at Lancaster Castle. He fell from a lofty scaffold. For a man in his 80 year to be permitted to ascend a scaffold was surely a mistake.

1795. "A Description of Lancaster," was published by John Housman, Corby, near Carlisle.

Died May 17th, 1796, the Rev. Oliver Marton, Vicar of Lancaster.

On the 21st of June, 1796, Mr. Abraham Seward, of Lancaster, had th honour of kissing his Majesty's hand at St. James's, on presenting a gold medal exquisite workmanship, representing on the one side the Exchange at Liverpool an on the other the Infirmary at Manchester, which his Majesty was graciously pleas to receive. Mr. Seward was introduced by Colonel Stanley and John Dent, Esq.

Lancaster Marsh (210 acres), enclosed 1795.

Lancaster canal was opened in November, 1797, from Preston to Tew Field. The engineer was Mr. William Cartwright, who died January 19th, 18 aged 39.

In the early part of 1800 wheat sold in the Lancaster market for six guine per load of four and a half Winchester bushels, and oatmeal at £5 per load of 240l

Michael Jones, Esq., of Caton, died July 24th, 1801, aged 72.

November 17th, 1802, a halbert stolen from the mayor's door.

Alderman James Hinde, Mayor of Lancaster (1766, 1774, 1782 and 179 died in 1802, aged 81.

The freedom of the borough of Lancaster presented to the Earl of Strat more, March 10th, 1802.

The Bath, situate in Moor Street, top of Moor Lane, was built by fif subscribers at ten guineas each, in 1803.

February 16th, 1803. A vagrant publicly whipped in Lancaster Marke Place.

April 2nd, 1803. James Morris pilloried in Lancaster Market Place fo fraud. Found dead in bed next morning. Verdict, "Visitation of God."

September 22nd, 1803. Prince William Frederick of Gloucester entered the Castle and ascended John o'Gaunt's chair.

October, 1803. The Rev. Mr. White, vicar of Lancaster, a prisoner a Fontainbleau.

July 18th, 1807. Joshua Newsham pilloried in the Market Place, Lancaster.

Death of Thomas Worswick, banker, on the 4th January, 1804. Alexander wick, died 29th July, 1814, aged 50, late of Leighton; and Richard, his er, of Ellel Grange, five years after.

Alderman Suart, died December 24th, 1805, aged 95.

May, 1807. John Dent and Peter Patten, after nine days' polling, received ly same number of votes (1393).

The Jubilee of George III. was celebrated on the 25th October, 1809. were closed in the town and the day observed as a holiday. The Rev. J. y, M.A. preached a special sermon from Psalm c., v. 3rd and 4th. At 1 p.m. l salute was fired on the Quay, and then 1s. each was distributed to 860 poor nd women. A ball was held in the Assembly Room in the evening. The of Hamilton gave 30 guineas to the charities, and Mr. Henry Sudell £100 to btors in the castle, who had a free breakfast of excellent character provided for ; likewise a dinner which was enjoyed by 160 persons; an ox was killed for the on, and two debtors were discharged, amicable arrangements having been with their plaintiffs. The girls of the Charity School were provided with a tea ladies of Miss Shaw's Boarding School, and received a bun and a thimble, and ost deserving 6d. each. Mr. Gregson wrote a song commencing "In the days are past when our ancestors rude," and sang it in capital style in the Council ber of the Town Hall; he was loudly applauded. The verses, six in number, red in the oldest local journal at the time and were re-published by "Cross ," in 1890.

In 1808, a Mr. Kidd was appointed writing master at the Grammar School.

Mr. Abram Seward received on March 1st, 1809, Royal Letters patent for a nvention in regard to carriage harness. He obtained a similar document on th of July, in the same year, concerning a new and improved lamp, lanthorn rect lamp.

Lancaster Races revived June 27th, 1809.

The Rev. John Atkinson, of St. John's, died February 8th, 1812, aged 38.

In 1811, an Act of Parliament was obtained for enclosing the Quernmore

The old White Cross Mill was burnt down on the 11th June, 1812. A fire roke out here doing considerable damage in 1861. The sail cloth factory as the White Cross Works, situated in Aldcliffe Lane, was offered for sale in It is said that a Roman Catholic Chapel once stood here, by some persons, have not been able to corroborate the statement.

September, 1812. Found while cutting a drain in Pudding Lane, now Cheapside, two small querns, many pieces of earthenware and some human

The town lit this year, 1812, by 169 oil lamps of one spout each.

On July 9th, 1814, an essay on signs of murder in new born children was ted from the French of P. A. O'Mahon by Christopher Johnson, surgeon, of ster, and printed by C. Clark.

Lancaster Local Board of Health formed in 1815.

January 28th, 1815. The editor of the *Lancaster Gazette* expresses the ess he feels that ale which was sold at Ulverston at 3d per pint, is now sold d., and does not doubt that it will fall as much throughout the whole country.

1816. A Provident Savings' Bank established in Lancaster, 2nd January.

The managers of the Lancaster Provident Bank held their first quarterly g at the Dispensary, when it appeared that £282 13s. 6d. had been received 6 contributors, out of which the sum of £3 12s. 1d. had been paid. This was 30th March, 1816.

Mr. William Robinson, a leader of local concerts, died on the 17th February, 1817, aged 81.

1818. Great breach of promise case, tried at the assizes (Oxford *v.* Butler-Cole). Verdict £7,000 damages.

July 18th, 1818. The dungeon tower of Lancaster Castle taken down.

October 4th, 1818. A new burial ground consecrated in connection with Lancaster Church.

On the 21st September, 1818, Mrs. Caroline Fry, the prison philanthropist, visited Lancaster Castle.

1821. Intense fog in Lancaster continuing seven hours. 25th January.

Matthew Pyper died in 1821, aged 93, and agreeable to his own request was interred in the centre of the floor of the Boys' National School, Kendal. Mr. Pyper endowed the National Schools of Lancaster and Kendal.

1821. Aldcliffe embankment raised by E. Dawson, Esq.

Worswick's bank stopped payment February 13th, 1822.

Leighton Hall was bought by Richard Gillow, Esq., in 1823, for £22,300, exclusive of timber valued at £2,591. Ellel Grange and Cragg Hall estates, lately held by Richard Worswick, were bought by Richard Atkinson, Esq., for £10,800, timber £680 extra.

Thomas Barrow, R.A., portrait painter, died at Eccleston, Garstang, on the 11th of November, 1822, aged 84.

February, 1823. Roof of Lancaster Church repaired.

Sunday, October 12th, 1823. The maiden peal rung by the Preston ringers on the Lancaster bells.

March 2nd, 1824. Hannah Clough, a prisoner in the Castle, under process of Ecclesiastical Court, did penance in the Parish Church.

Judges' lodgings built 1824. They used to be where the Centenary Chapel now stands.

September 28th, 1825. Public meeting in Lancaster, when a resolution was passed to raise £8,000 in £20 shares to light the town with gas. Up to 1819 the Corporation lighted the streets with lamps, but in that year it was resolved that each street should light its own; in 1820 the same; but in 1821 many inhabitants refused to subscribe.

Mr. Greg's mill built about 1825.

Dilworth's Bank stopped payment February 10th, 1826.

Tuesday, May 23rd, 1826. Glasson branch of Lancaster Canal opened.

June, 1826. Gaspipes laid down in Market Street.

February 24th, 1827. First attempt to illuminate the town by gas.

Captain Thomas Greenwood, who died on the 24th of February, 1831, crossed the Atlantic 105 times.

Luneside Bowling Green opened 12th of May, 1831.

1832. Death of Charles Gibson, Esq., of Quernmore Park, High Sheriff in 1827, 29th July.

1832. Lancaster Town Council adopt a petition in favour of the repeal of the Corn Laws.

Dr. Campbell, County Asylum, died February 4th, 1832, was succeeded by Dr. Whalley.

Thomas Bowes, of Dalton Square, who defrayed expenses consequent upon erecting the spire of St. John's Church, died December 28th, 1833.

On the 21st March, 1833, Mr. John Dockray, quaker, was elected a member of the common Council. This is the first instance of a dissenter being admitted into that body since the repeal of the Test and Corporation Act.

1836. George Burrow, Esq., first mayor of Lancaster under the new Municipal Reform Act, 1st January.

1836. Dr. Whalley, first member of the Society of Friends who qualified as a county justice, 4th January.

1836. George Burrow, James Atkinson, Thomas Eastwood, E. G. Hornby, W. B. Bolden, and Christopher Johnson appointed first Borough Magistrates for Lancaster, 14th February.

Mr. R. F. Housman published a collection of sonnets in 1836.

1837. John Dalton, Esq., last male representative of the Daltons of Thurnham, died 10th March.

A Conservative Dinner took place at the Theatre Royal, on the 25th of August, 1837. About 200 ladies were present. A banner was presented to the Heart of Oak Club, richly gilded and embroidered.

1838. First vessel launched from the Shipbuilding yard at Glasson Dock, 8th March.

1838. Great fire at Skerton; a warehouse and three cottages burnt to the ground.

1840. Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures opened in Lancaster, 22nd June.

North Road (Police Folly) opened 1840.

Lancaster Exhibition closed on the 5th of September, 1840.

Mr. Dunn appointed Town Clerk of Lancaster, 19th October, 1840.

The Rev. Dr. Mackreth, of Halton, married Miss Elizabeth Langshaw on the 15th June, 1841.

A Medical Book Club Library was established in September, 1844.

Mr. James Williamson was born December 31st, 1844.

1842. James Acland indicted for libelling W. Robinson, Esq., Mayor of Lancaster. Discharged on tendering apology, 14th March.

Fergus O'Connor addressed a meeting of Chartists in Brewery Lane, Lancaster, on the 2nd of July, 1842.

Charles Grant, a youth, rescued two persons from drowning in the Lune on the 9th and 23rd of August, 1842, and he received the congratulations of the Royal Humane Society.

The sale of the Canal Company's packet horses, 63 in number, which had worked the packet line between Lancaster and Preston, took place on Monday, September 19th, 1842. The sale took place in the field belonging Mr. Atkinson, of the Prince William Henry Inn. The packet horses realised between £1,100 and £1,200.

1842. On Saturday, September 24th, a battle took place between a hawk and a stock-dove in Ashton Park. The battle was long and fierce, and when the two combatants fell together it was found that the stock-dove was much injured about the breast but not fatally. Mr. John Moser's son rescued it and took it home, and unfortunately owing to its being left over night in the kitchen it was found dead in the morning, having been killed by a cat. In its crop were found upwards of thirty beans perfectly whole, and a great number of vetches.

A fearful stabbing affray took place in front of the Custom House Tavern, St. George's Quay, on the 3rd October, 1842. The assailant was Richard Carr, the assaulted man his younger brother, Robert Carr.

"St. Mary's Square or Stonewell" is to be seen in an advertisement appearing on the 29th October, 1842.

The Railway from Lancaster to Carlisle formed by a company whose capital consisted of £800,000 in 16,000 shares of £50 (1842-3). Mr. Joseph Lock, F.R.S., and Mr. J. E. Errington, M. Inst. C.E. were the engineers of the company. Up to April 5th, 1845, 240,000 shares were applied for in the North-Western Railway. The shares were at this period at a £5 premium.

Oliver Marton died 1st January, 1843 (Sunday), aged 77.

Isaac Heald, an out-pensioner of Greenwich Hospital, who had fought at Trafalgar, a native of Lancaster, died on Sunday, January 1st, 1843, aged 72.

Oliver Toulmin Roper, Esq., died at his residence in Great John Street, on the 12th January, 1843, aged 56.

Chartist trials began March 4th, 1843, at Lancaster Assizes.

Libel case, Queen *v.* Eastwood, Sherburne *v.* Eastwood (Thos. Eastwood, Esq., J.P., of Dalton Square), March 9th, 1843.

Volume of poems published by Mary Wilson, in 1843. Announced July 8th of that year in the *Lancaster Gazette*.

Robert Storey, the Conservative Poet, received an appointment under government in July, 1843. Review of his poems in the *Lancaster Gazette*, entitled "Love and Literature," March 20th, 1843.

First Lancaster Regatta held on the 16th September, 1843.

Mr. Braham's Concert at the Athenæum, September 19th, 1843.

Concert, "Varied Hours," given at the Athenæum, by Mr. H. Phillips October 5th, 1843.

The Great Wizard, Jacobs, at the Athenæum in October, 1843.

Professor Whewell made a Docter of Divinity in December, 1843.

Mr. John Hullah in Lancaster in 1843.

Mrs. Easter Worsley, born on Easter Sunday, 8th April, 1792, and christened Easter; died on Good Friday, 1844, aged 51. She was buried in St. Mary's Churchyard on Easter Monday, 1844. Her husband was Staff-Sergeant John Worsley.

A rat 22½ inches long from snout to extremity of tail was killed in the Old Sir Simon stables in April, 1844.

Post Office removed to 106, Market Street, 27th May, 1844.

Dr. de Vitré presided over a meeting held on the 10th of July, 1844, the object of which consisted of the introduction of phonography into Lancaster.

There were 97 debtors in Lancaster Castle in August, 1844.

Lancaster shopkeepers agree to close their shops at 7 p.m. during winter in September, 1844.

Parish Church first lit with gas, September 8th, 1844.

Francis Ludlow Holt, Vice-Chancellor of Lancaster, died 29th Sept., 1844.

Mr. Carte's concert held at the Athenæum on the 28th October, 1844. Artistes: Miss Steele, Madame F. Lablache (formerly known as Miss Fanny Wyndham), Mr. Henry Russell, Signor M. Dohler (pianist), Signor Camillo Sucri (pupil of Paganini), and Signor Piatti.

Mr. Lover, author of "Rory O'More," visited Lancaster on Thursday, November 21st, 1844.

Mr. Stainbank, solicitor, formerly of Lancaster, died on the 1st December, 1844, at Bishop Stortford, Herts, aged 39.

Superintendent Walters, Chief Constable of County, Lancaster Division in

Hornby Castle Coursing Club first commenced 23rd January, 1845.

A testimonial presented to Captain Kennedy of the Duchess of Lancaster ner, on the 13th January, 1845. The Captain retired from the command of the iboat at the end of October of this year, and was succeeded by Captain Barrow.

Wilson's Scottish Entertainment at the Athenæum, Tuesday, January 1845.

Mr. R. Godson, M.P. succeeded Mr. Shepherd as Counsel to the Admiralty bruary, 1845.

Presentation to the Rev. J. N. G. Armytage, of St. Thomas' Church, on his val in June, 1845.

Professor Whewell presented a selection of books to the Lancaster Mechanics' ute, in June, 1845.

The Rev. David Umpleby died on Monday, the 11th August, 1845, aged 49.

Richard, better known as "Dick" Carr, drowned August 31st, 1845.

A survey of the River Lune by Captain Washington, R.N. and T. M. el, Esq., C.E., appointed by the Admiralty, concerning the best method of g out £10,000 for the improvement of the river and port of Lancaster, 3rd ember, 1845.

Miss Maria B. Hawes at the Athenæum, September 4th, 1845.

Testimonial to Mr. Rowland Hill, author of penny post system, supported ncaster, October, 1845.

Parish relief no longer held to be a barrier to the admittance of persons wise entitled to the benefits of Penny's Charity. Rule hitherto obtaining to this being rescinded in December, 1845.

"Sonnets and Fragments by Beta" announced to be had of C. Barwick, seller, Lancaster, in December, 1845.

York and Lancaster Railway Company provisionally registered in 1845.

Morecambe Bay Harbour Company registered 1845.

Rev. Wm. Higgin appointed Dean of Limerick in 1845.

The Rev. Thomas Barrow, of Skerton, had a brother who died on the 20th ıry, 1846, aged 24. He was conductor of the "Botanical Magazine."

Thomas Shepherd, Esq. died at his Chambers, Lincoln's Inn, on the 3rd , 1846, aged 71.

John Stout, Esq. died April 11th, 1846, in his 83rd year, at his residence, n Square. He was the owner of several estates, among them the Bolton ıe estate, sold 27th August, 1846, to S. E. Bolden, Esq. for £3,710. (Consisted acres and 1 rood.)

The Fraser Family at the Music Hall, April 14th, 1846.

Spencer T. Hall, Esq. lectured at the Music Hall, on Mesmerism, April and 30th and May 1st, 1846.

Meeting concerning the Parish Church Bells which were rendered almost ss, Tuesday, 4th August, 1846.

A woman picked a mushroom at Halton 24 inches in circumference and 8 s across, on the 4th September, 1846.

Mr. Jacobs, Wizard of Wizards, at the Athenæum on the 23rd November,

Mr. H. O'Connell, of the Observatory, Edinburgh, lectured in the næum, on Astronomy, December 14th and 16th, 1846.

Vandendoff at the Music Hall, February, 1847.

At one time, according to the *Gazette* of May 8th, 1847, any person passing through the toll-bar at St. Leonardgate was liable to a toll of 1s. 1½d. for carrying a parcel of say only 1lb. of sugar.

1847. Great fire at a sail-cloth factory in Henry Street, 30th May.

On July 4th, 1847 (Race Sunday), a fatal fight occurred between Richard Parker, and Edward Seward. The latter died from his injuries.

Presentation to Superintendent Fitzsimon of gold watch and appendages, value 30 guineas, September 21st, 1847, at the King's Arms.

James Atherton, Esq., engineer, married Miss Charlotte Piers, governess at the Castle, on the 14th October, 1847, at St. Mary's Church.

1847. Roman remains found in Queen Square.

John Parkinson, of Skerton, died aged 92, 3rd January, 1848.

John Hargreaves, of Penny Street, nurseryman, died on the 9th April, 1848, in his 74th year.

1848. Alderman Blades's workshops destroyed by fire, 15th April.

1848. Mr. George Wright died 30th April. Defendant in the protracted will case, Tatham *v.* Wright *re* Hornby estates.

Mr. Preston, landlord of the Green Dragon, had to appear in court about the 15th July, 1848, concerning the charge of smuggling whiskey into the Castle, brought against his assistant, a man named Taylor. Suspicions having been aroused the baskets were examined and found to have false bottoms, in which whiskey was secreted. Fined £10.

Leonard Willan died at Castle Cottage, 4th August, 1848, aged 80 years.

Sower Holme for sale November 23rd, 1848.

Mr. Quarme took his farewell of the public as proprietor of the *Lancaster Gazette*, September 29th, 1848. Mr. Quarme was formerly editor of the *Preston Pilot*.

Edward Staite's Electric Light treated of in December, 1848.

Choral and Madrigal Society commenced January 4th, 1849.

British Archæological Association visited Lancaster August 30th, 1850.

Dr. Lingard died June 17th, 1851.

Hamilton estate of Ashton Hall, sold 1853.

Lancaster Cemetery, containing 21 acres, opened in 1855.

Barracks, now used for Volunteers, erected in 1854. Is excellently appointed, and contains fourteen rooms.

1858, 18th Feb. Alderman Monk, of Preston, surgeon, convicted at Lancaster Assizes of forging a will; sentenced to penal servitude for life. Was mayor of Preston six years previously.

The Palatine Hall was purchased and put in trust for the Lancaster Total Abstinence Society, in 1859, and the cost of the original purchase was £1,402, and about £700 was spent on necessary alterations. The Palatine Hall Company's secretary at present time is Mr. Johnson.

1859. Rifle Volunteer Corps formed. Museum removed from the Athenæum to the Mechanics' Institute.

Mr. Matthias Saul died 25th February, 1860, aged 73.

The Rev. George Morland died on the 5th of October, 1862, aged 71.

1863. Greenfield mill built. Lune Shipbuilding Company established.

Ripley's Hospital opened in 1864.

Lancaster Examiner published January 6th, 1872.

1865. Death of Samuel Gregson, M.P., 11th February.

1865. Last Borough election.

1868. British Archæological Association meeting at Lancaster. Lancaster nic Cross removed to the British Museum.

1869. Canal bridges in Penny Street and Moor Lane widened. St. John's tional Schools opened.

1870. Dr. Shuttleworth appointed Medical Superintendent of the Royal ert Asylum, 4th April.

1870. "Booker Scholarship" founded at the Royal Grammar School.

1871. Rev. W. Hornby, M.A., St. Michael's-on-Wyre, appointed Archicon of Lancaster.

1871. Resolution in favour of establishing a School Board in Lancaster eated in the Council Chamber.

1872. An old woman killed by a man to whom she was housekeeper in ewery Lane, 3rd April.

1872. Oddfellows' A.M.C. at Lancaster. The town made a military itre.

1872. Fire at St. George's Works. Much damage done.

1873. Fire at Lancaster Wagon Works, *circa* April 25th.

1874. Great trial at the Summer Assizes, Robertson *v.* Fawcett, between Lords of Heysham Manor and the fishermen respecting the right of the latter to e mussels. Verdict in favour of the fishermen. Demolition of the old cottages se to the Castle gateway. Floral and Horticultural Society established.

On the 9th December died James Grant in his 66th year.

Miss Elizabeth Bryan, first matron of the Royal Albert Asylum, died on 27th September, 1880. She had been matron 10 years.

Dr. Thomas Howitt, F.R.C.S., J.P., died on the 29th May, 1881, aged 42.

The Rev. Sydney Faithorn Green, M.A., of St. John's, Miles Platting, risoned in Lancaster Castle on the 19th March, 1881; liberated November , 1882.

Alderman John Greg died 23rd November, 1882, aged 80.

Wood pavement first laid in the streets in Lancaster—Market Street in gust, 1884; New Street in July, 1891.

Dr. Harold Gilbertson Taylor, M.D., son of Dr. John and Katherine dor, died after a brief illness on the 16th of October, 1887, at the early age of 32. had been assistant doctor at the Royal Albert Asylum seven years.

John Broadhurst, Esq., F.R.C.S., died on the 24th of March, 1888, in his year.

Princess Steam Laundry, the first in Lancaster, established 1888, by F. e, became the "Lancaster and District Steam Laundry Company" in 1890. C. R. Compston, secretary.

Mr. Alderman Preston appointed County Councillor for Lancaster, January, 9.

Presentation to the Rev. D. Davis on the occasion of his removal from caster to Evesham, County of Worcester, April, 1889.

Quernmore footpath case tried at the Assizes, June, 1889. Verdict in favour V. Garnett, J.P.

Death of Mr. Stephen Wright Wearing, August, 1889.

Mr. Frederick Lamond at the Palatine Hall, November 28th, 1889.

Mr. Albert Greg presented an observatory to the town in 1889.

Lancaster Savings Bank ceased to exist in 1889. Its last annual return showed its amount of funds to be £146,835 5s. 6d.

Grand Ballad Concert at the Palatine Hall, January 23rd, 1890. Artistes: Miss Alice Gomez, Madame Belle Cole, Mr. Charles Wade, and Mr. Maybrick (Stephen Adams); Conductor, Signor Carlo Ducci; Pianoforte Soloist, Senor Albeniz; Solo Violincello, Mr. Joseph Holman.

Death of Frederick William Grafton, Esq., J.P., late member for north-east Lancashire, 27th January, 1890, in his 74th year.

Death of John Gordon M'Minnies, late M.P. for Warrington, January 31st, 1890. He was born in Lancaster, in May, 1817.

Death of Mr. S. Ducksbury, February 23rd, 1890, aged 58.

Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society visited Lancaster and district, September 18th and 19th, 1890.

Wreck of the Schooner "Ernest," October 24th, 1890.

Herr Schönberger and Madame Marie Andersen at the Palatine Hall, November 20th, 1890.

23rd November, 1890. Dr. Dallinger at the Wesley Chapel; 24th, at the Palatine Hall.

Scotforth Cemetery Consecrated 12th December, 1890.

Gas lamps first introduced into Scotforth in December, 1890.

Friarage Bridge re-built in 1891.

Mr. William Whelon died April 25th, 1891, aged 39 years.

Mr. William Hall, J.P., F.R.C.S. Eng., F.R.C.P. Edin. died on the 8th July, 1891, aged 73 years. He was mayor of this city in 1877.

The acreage of the Freemens' estate on the marsh was formerly 210 acres. It is now 153 acres. 23 a., 3 r., 17 p. have been sold; Mr. Williamson, M.P. paying for his land required for extension of works, £3,518 1s. 6d. From the 1st September, 1889, to the 31st August, 1890 the Marsh rents were £610 10s. 4d. The acreage of enclosed lands prior to the sale of the aforesaid 21 and odd acres was 181 a., 3 r., and 35 p. The rents of the gardens on the Marsh fluctuate. Eighty of the oldest freemen resident in Lancaster, or the widows of such have the net produce divided amongst them. The act for the enclosure of the marsh was obtained in 1795. The Corporation are the trustees for the Freemen.

The first High Sheriff living vicinal to Lancaster who made a festive "spread" or open house to celebrate the shrieval entry into the town was Mr. William Garnett, of Quernmore Park, states an octogenarian of Lancaster.

From the diary of William Stout, p. 35, it appears that it was customary in his day to give each attendant at a funeral in Lancaster one or two long biscuits, called Naples Biscuits; and in the country, a penny manchet and a slice of cheese.

The oldest freeman in Lancaster in June, 1891, was Thomas Liver, born 12th May, 1800.

The name "Rigby" in the Roll of officers sent down from the House of Lords is wrongly spelt. I have authority for stating that it ought to be Rigbye or Rigbie. It is given as supplied.

According to a list of notables of Lancaster, published a few years ago Miss Anne Gillison, foundress of the Gillison Charity, was the daughter of Ambrose Gillison, Esq., a merchant. (Add. to p. 42.)

Jonathan Binns was High Constable of the Hundred of Lonsdale South of Sands, appointed April 23rd, 1842. This gentleman also filled the chair of the ıcaster Literary and Scientific Society in 1842, and for some time held the post of ·etary to the Lancaster Agricultural Society. (Add. to p. 314.)

The streets behind the Athenæum stand on the site of the old Playhouse ls.

Dalton Square seems to have been the general trysting place agriculturally, ımercially, and militarily. Here shows were held as well as sales, and here many me have the Lonsdale Militia been reviewed.

The "Duke of Lancaster" steamship was built by Messrs. Mottershead and ·es, of Liverpool, and was launched in March, 1822. The iron steamer "Duchess ancaster," was built in 1838, and first sailed in September, 1836. The "John Jaunt" was built in 1826 for Lancaster and Liverpool service.

A great libel case was tried at Lancaster on the 28th March, ɔ1, viz., that of Thomas Walker, merchant, *v.* William Roberts, ·ore Sir Alexander Thompson, Knight. Counsel for plaintiff were ·. Law, Serjeant Cockell, William Wood and Mr. Topping; ınsel for defendant, Mr. Chambre, Mr. Cambe, Mr. Parke and ·. Christian. The plaintiff's solicitor was Mr. Whittaker; defend-t's solicitor, Mr. Shelmerdine. The jurors were Charles Gibson, q., of Lancaster; Thomas Earle, Esq., of Liverpool; James rell, Esq., of Parr; and Edmund Rigby, Esq., of Ellel Grange, e Talesmen were John Boardman, of Oxford; James Kenyon, of ·ap; James Lodge, of Poulton; Thomas Payne, of Liverpool; ıas Robinson, of Chatburn; John Threlfall, of Chorley; and lam Whitworth, of Casterton. Verdict for the plaintiff; mages, £100.

COUNTY COURT JUDGES OF THE CENTURY SITTING AT LANCASTER.

John Addison, Esq., appointed in 1847, died 1859; W. A. Hulton, Esq.; llis Coventry, Esq.

CHAIRMEN OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

Thomas Batty Addison, Esq.; M. T. Baines, Esq.; E. G. Hornby, Esq.; Hornby, Esq. (son); R. A. Cross, Esq.; Thomas Greene, Esq.; Henry Garnett, q.; John Fell, Esq.

AUTHORITIES QUOTED IN THIS WORK.

Whittaker's "History of Richmondshire," Baines' "Lancashire," Hall's listory of Lancaster Castle, &c.;" Clark's "Lancaster," Simpson's "Lancaster," Farlane and Thompson's "History of England," Strutt's "Regal and Ecclesiastic tiquities," Dr. Charles Leigh's "Natural History of Lancaster," Gregson's ragments," Walford's "History of Ancient Guilds," Bishop Challoner's "Mission-Priests," Pollen's "Acts of English Martyrs," Whittaker's "History of Whalley," loncl Whalley's "Roll of Officers of the 1st Lancashire Militia," Richards' "Her ıjesty's Army," Felton's "Archery Register," R. F. Housman's "Life and Remains the Rev. Robert Housman," Hewitson's "Places and Faces," Stanley Newman's ıutobiography of George Fox," "The Lonsdale Magazine," "First and second ports of the Lancaster Charities," (kindly sent by W. G. Welch, Esq.); Papers

of the late Thomas Cleminson, Dr. Prosser's "Rambles by the Lune," Tongue's "Visitation," Canon Walker's pamphlet on the stained windows in St. Peter's Church, Robert Holmes' "History of Keighley," Raines's "History of Chantries," Masonic Calendar, The Rev. J. B. Nightingale's "Nonconformity in North Lancashire, &c."; Maclauchan's "History of the Scottish Highlands," various old journals published in Lancaster, Kendal, Liverpool, and Newcastle (the Tablet and the Catholic News), Parliamentary Blue Books, Joseph Gillow's Bibliographical Dictionary, "Tyldesley Diary," "Johnson's Guides," &c.

Biographical Section.

The author deems it necessary to remark that a revise was forwarded to every distinguished Lancaster gentleman, or gentleman closely identified with Lancaster, in order that absolute facts might alone be made use of. In all but two instances revises were returned promptly. In the two cases alluded to so much inconvenience was occasioned that it was impossible to delay going to press any longer; therefore the author feels compelled to state that he must emphatically disclaim all responsibility for errors which may appear in consequence of failure to return revises within a day or two according to rule.

Corrigenda.

Hall's "History of Lancaster" is alluded to in the preface, instead Hall's "History of the Castle."

On p. 20 read Messrs. W. Wailes, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. It was so written at first, but a gentleman informed me it should be Newcastle-*under-Lyme*. I find he was wrong.

P. 199 read Thomas Hesketh, Recorder of Lancaster, 1597. Also John Lodge where there are no Christian names *re* Hubberstey.

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Grenside, Rev. W. Bent, M.A., The Vicarage, Melling.
Hadwin, Mrs., Ashfield, Lancaster.
Haigh, Mr. Henry, Market Street, Lancaster.
Hall, Col. W., Acrelands, Skerton.
Hall, Marshall and Sewart, Messrs., North Road, Lancaster.
Harker, Dr. Hazel Grove, Carnforth.
Harker, Mr. R. Cornthwaite, Aldcliffe Lane, Lancaster.
Harris, S., Esq., Halton Park, Lancaster.
Harrison, Hall and Moore, Messrs., Church Street, Lancaster.
Hatch, Mr. W. H., Thornycroft, Lancaster.
Hatch, Mr. John, Junr., Thornycroft, Lancaster.
Helme, Norval W., Esq., Castramount, Lancaster.
Hetherington, W., Esq., 65, Sandown Lane, Wavertree.
Higgin, W. H. Esq., Q.C., J.P., Cloverley House, Timperley, Cheshi
Holden, L., Esq., High Street, Lancaster
Holmes, Mr. T. Kirkwood, St. Nicholas Street, Lancaster.
Hornby, Edward Geoffrey Stanley, Esq., Dalton Hall, Westmorland
Howson, Mr. J. R., West Road, Lancaster.
Hunt, A. W., Esq., Longlands, Lancaster.
Jackson, Mr. Councillor, Aldcliffe Road Lancaster.
Jackson, Edmund, Esq., Castle Park, Lancaster.
Jackson, Rev. Edmund, Gilmorton Rectory, Leicestershire.
Jewitt, E. H., Esq., Belle Vue Terrace, Lancaster.
Joel, Mr. Wm. J., Lune Road, Lancaster.
Johnson, Mr. Edward, Castle Hill House, Lancaster.
Johnson, Thomas, Esq., 30, Church Street, Blackburn.
Johnson, J. Henry, Esq., Mountains, Tonbridge.
Kaye, Mr. Alfred Wilks, 91, King Street, Lancaster.
Kellet, Miss Catherine, Preston.
King, William, Esq., East Road, Lancaster.
King, William, Esq., Chapel Street, Lancaster.

Langshaw, J.P., Esq., Elmside, Lancaster.
Lamb, Mr. John, Junr., Liverpool.
Lamb, Mr. Robert, Church Street, Lancaster.
Leeming, John, Esq., Old College, Windermere.
Lees, Edward B., Esq., Thurland Castle.
Liddell, Mr. W. St. Nicholas Street, Lancaster.
Little, Mr. Henry, Church Street. Lancaster.
Loftus, Sir A. J., (K.C.S.), Siamese Legation, London.
Longman, H. Esq., Yealand Conyers, Carnforth.
Lord, H. W. Esq., Somerset House, London.
MacDonald, Mr. A. R. D. Thornfield, Ashton Road.
Marshall, J. W., Esq., Cannon Hill, Lancaster.
Marton, Col. G. B. H. Capernwray, Carnforth.
Massey, Mr. W., Carr House Lane, Lancaster.
Milne, Mr. E. P., Castle Hill, Lancaster.
Muckalt, Thomas, Esq., B.A., Milnthorpe and Lancaster.
Molyneux, Mr. Councillor, West Road, Lancaster.
Monk, James, Esq., Aden Cottage, Durham.
Morris, R. J. Esq., 11, Cable Street, Lancaster.
Murdoch, Graham W., Esq., Kendal.
Murphy, Rev. T., St. Peter's Presbytery, Lancaster.
Muschamp, Robert, Esq., Blackburn Street, Ratcliffe.
Myres, T. H. Esq., F.R.I.B.A., Sunnyside, Ashton-on-Ribble.
Nuttall, Mr. J. R., Market Place, Lancaster.
O'Reilly, The Right Rev. B., D.D., Bishop of Liverpool.
Owen, Mr. Benjamin, Church Street, Lancaster.
Paley, E. G. Esq., The Greaves, Lancaster.
Parker, Mr. James Liddell, Market Street, Lancaster.
Parkinson, Jas., Esq., Portland Street, Lancaster.
Pape, Mr. Henry, Brook Street, Lancaster.
Petty, Mr. Geo. H., Market Street, Lancaster.
Pickard, W., Esq., Fenton Street Lancaster.
Pollard, Rev. J. Channing, 32, Regent Street, Lancaster.
Prest, Mr. E. J., Rose Bank, Scotforth.
Priestley, T. Murgatroyd, Esq., Regent Street, Lancaster.
Preston, Rev. R., D.D., Ushaw College.
Preston, Mr. Councillor, South Road, Lancaster.
Preston, Thomas, Esq., J.P., C.C., Dalton Square, Lancaster.
Preston, Mr. Thos., Morningside, Lancaster.
Rawlinson, Sir Robert, K.C.B., Lancaster Lodge, West Brompton.
Rigby, Rev. Thomas Procter, Aughton-in-Halton.
Robinson, Benjamin, Esq., Mayor of Salford.
Robinson, John, Esq., M. Inst. C.E., East Barry House, Barry, Cardiff.
Roper, W. O., Esq., Deputy Town Clerk of Lancaster.
Ross, Rev. H., LL.D., F.C.S., Dallas House, Lancaster.
Royal Lancaster Regt., Officers of 3rd & 4th Batts.
Royds, Rev. C. Twemlow, M.A., A.C., Heysham Rectory.
Sanderson, John, Esq., J.P., Lancaster.
Satterthwaite, Alex., Esq., King Street, Lancaster.
Satterthwaite, Geo., Esq., Ellel House, Galgate.
Satterthwaite, John, Esq., J.P., Bushell Place, Preston.
Seward, Mr. C. F., 4, Castle Park, Lancaster.
Sharp, William T., Esq., B.A., High Street, Lancaster.
Shaw, Mr. J. B., Regent Street, Lancaster.
Shuttleworth, G., Esq., M.D., Royal Albert Asylum, Lancaster.
Slater, Mr., Jos., 6, Castle Park, Lancaster.
Slinger, Jonathan, Esq., Aldcliffe Road, Lancaster.
Sly, Colonel, West Road, Lancaster.
Smith, The Rev. J., St. Joseph's College, Liverpool.

Smith, Rev. Ed., Bolton-le-Sands.
Smith, Dr. T., Royal Albert Asylum, Lancaster.
Smith, Mr. William, New Inn, Lancaster.
Smith, J. F., Esq., 69, Mount Pleasant, Barrow-in-Furness.
Smith, Mr. Rd., East Road, Lancaster.
Stokes, Major, Fairfield House, Lancaster.
Storey, Sir Thomas, J.P., Westfield, Lancaster.
Storey, Edward, Esq., J.P., Lancaster.
Storey, Reginald, Esq., Moor Side, Lancaster.
Strickland, Mr. W., 3, Claremont View, Bowerham.
Taylor, Mr. E. J., East Road, Lancaster.
Taylor, Mr. Jas., 18, Dalton Square, Lancaster.
Taylor, Mr. Robert, 7, Gage Street, Lancaster.
Thompson, Mr. W. C., Lancaster Bank, Blackpool.
Thompson, Mr. John, Junr., The Grove, Lancaster.
Tilly, Jas., Esq., Springfield Terrace, Lancaster.
Tilly, William, Esq., Poulton Hall, Morecambe.
Tomlinson, Mr. Thos., Great John Street, Lancaster.
Tomlinson, W. Paget, Esq., Kirkby Lonsdale.
Towers, Mr. T. H., Penny Street, Lancaster.
Townley, Mr. Walter, Market Street, Lancaster.
Troughton, Mr. John, Market Street, Lancaster.
Troughton, Mr. H., Lindow Square, Lancaster.
Turner, John, Esq., Lytham.
Walker, Very Rev. Provost, St. Peter's Presbytery, Lancaster.
Wane, O. R., Esq., Chorlton-c-Hardy, Manchester.
Warriner, Mr. R. C., East Road, Lancaster.
Waters, Mr. E. J., Hubert Place, Lancaster.
Waters, Mr. R., Bowness-on-Windermere.
Welch, W. G., Esq , Forton.
Welch, Mr. Wm., Aldcliffe Road, Lancaster.
Wells, Mr. John, Park Square, Lancaster.
Wells, Mr. Richard, Borrowdale Road, Lancaster.
Wells, Mr. W., Master of the Workhouse, Lancaster.
Westhead, Mrs. F. M. Brown, Lea Castle, Kidderminster.
Whalley, Colonel, J.P., Queen Street, Lancaster.
Whalley, Major C. E., Richmond House, Skerton.
Whalley, Capt. C. E., Beezley Grange, Ingleton.
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Wilkinson, Mr. T. J., 61, Market Street, Lancaster.
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Wilson, Mr. H. G., Regent Park and Pavilion, Morecambe.
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Wingate-Saul, Mr. N. W., Fenton-Cawthorne House.
Wingate-Saul, Miss M. W., Fenton-Cawthorne House.
Wolfenden, Mr. Robt., Springfield Terrace, Lancaster.
Woods, Mr. John, Penny Street, Lancaster.
Wyatt, Mr. William, Stonewell, Lancaster.
Yates, Mr. William, Queen Street, Lancaster.

APPENDIX.

Whatever faults of omission or commission are apparent in the first edition of "TIME-HONOURED LANCASTER," and I am fully conscious of many, it is at any rate some little satisfaction alike to myself and my publishers to learn that since there are a few crumbs of information and items of interest in the work the question has been asked "Will there not be a popular edition?" This question having resolved itself ultimately into a request frequently repeated, has brought about the decision to issue an edition at a price within the reach of the people generally. To this popular edition a fuller Corrigenda has been added. It is not by way of any anxiety to excuse either my own shortcomings or the mis-statements of persons whom I have had reason to deem reliable in regard to certain matters included in the "Corrigenda" that I remind readers how impossible it is in the first edition of a work dealing largely with events and dates to prove absolutely correct. Some individuals of excellent hypercritical powers have made it their business to look with jaundiced eye for nothing but blemishes; some have even hurried to point out to the author a couple of inverted letters, as if they thought his humble production was the only one in the world containing errors, and as if for him to have erred in any degree were much more sinful than would be possible in the case of any one else. People who have not attempted a like publication are apt to forget how greatly the writer of such a book, whoever he may be, rich or poor, is at the mercy of his neighbours, and of persons more or less accurate, and more or less disposed to impart information. In several instances where the statements have been very conflicting concerning certain subjects, it has been felt that the wisest course was to leave out such statements altogether. Where information has come from an evidently good source and has been largely corroborated, it has been taken for granted as correct, or as near to being so as possible. Again, it often happens that when a work of this character is issued you meet with some one whom you did not previously know so as to be able to apply to, who is familiar with all the facts appertaining to some interesting event treated of, and no man can be justly censured when such a circumstance occurs. It is not my object to notice the biassed opinions of those who have, doubtless, special reasons of their own, trady or otherwise, for pouring contempt on a work which, whatever it may be, is not the outcome of mercenary or profit-making ideas.

They are the worst birds in the wood who can sing but will not sing, and if there be no reason to doubt the respectability of a person compiling historic and chronological matter, it is impossible to see why he should be refused assistance, because it is not himself who is to be considered so much as the public at large, who naturally and very properly look for the best information. Certainly people have a right to please themselves to whom they impart any facts they are cognisant of, or to decline to open their mouths or wield their pens at all. But I am content to look upon the brighter side and to try to remember only those in all ranks who *have* freely aided me during the past five years, at the same time remembering kindly those who have pointed out mistakes from the noblest of motives. Ere concluding this appendix, which I have not written without much thought, and no little reluctance, let me call attention to one or two items not only for my own sake but for the sake of others also.

First of all I wish to advert to the remark I have heard consequent upon the inclusion of the account of the sufferings and executions of the Catholic Martyrs. "Why have the Protestant Martyrs been left out?" has been asked at various times by some whom I have met. *Why?* Well, simply because I know of no Protestant Martyrs ever having suffered death in Lancaster. Secondly, let me state that the accuracy of the list of ministers of St. Nicholas Street Chapel has been questioned as regards one name at least. This list has been taken from authorities believed to be correct. It is in no part added to or of my own making, and if after applying to several parties in town relative to the past ministers of the said Chapel I could obtain no assistance whatever from the fact that no local person had a full list, I think I was justified in utilising that which appeared the most credible and correct, therefore it is enough for me to answer for my own errors without having to be held amenable for the errors of others, if errors they have made. *Autre chose.* As to the inclusion of one or two Lancastrians in the biographical section, I am informed that they either were not are are not "eminent." But I use the word "eminent" in its *local* sense, and for defence in regard to one celebrity may say that if a man who has built a church (a church now about to be restored), has been upwards of forty years its minister, and who has published volumes of sermons, &c., is not eminent in a local sense, why on earth was his life written and his public career so dwelt upon as to render his name a household word? If I am wrong in the use of such a term, then I fear I shall be for ever ignorant of the meaning of the word.

I regret to find that I am wrong in respect to the model of the ship to be seen within the precincts of the Town Hall, and can only say that the statement about its being a model of Nelson's ship "The Victory" was made to me by an old Lancastrian who has recently passed away, one who took a delight in speaking of old-time incidents, and who, himself, collected relics of the past and stored them as enthusiastically as I should have done myself.

Lastly, I find by the perusal of some old bankruptcy affidavits mention of another Keeper of the Castle, one Symon Arrowsmith, in 1689-90, who appears to have followed James Hunter. The name of another Recorder, "Mr. Recorder Harrison," has also transpired, having been met with in the MSS. of an old Lancaster Lawyer of one hundred and sixty years ago. This Recorder, first mentioned in 1730, must have succeeded Mr. Gibson. About this period I also find that one Mr. Bryer was Town Clerk. I have spared no pains to secure a full list of the Recorders, writing to places in London and elsewhere, and going through musty books and papers in various libraries, but without realising my aims. It only remains for me to add that if some one else is induced to supersede me, producing a superior work and winning everyone's encomium for it, this "a poor thing, but mine own, sirs," will not have been undertaken altogether in vain.—

C. F.

Page 21, end of third line, please read *Newcastle-on-Tyne* instead of "Newcastle-under-Lyme."

Page 59, second word of third line from the top, read *Regiment* instead of "Militia."

Page 60, third word of fourth line from the top is the word "or." It is a printer's error.

Page 79, end of twenty-third line, read James *Winfield.*
William Cockin, born at Burton-in-Kendal, in September, 1739, was appointed Writing Master in 1764. He died May 30th, 1801. He published an Arithmetic in 1766, an Essay on Reading (1775), and a Volume of Verses (1776). Cockin was a friend of Romney, the celebrated painter.

Page 84, fourth line of last paragraph read *£1,100* instead of *£11,000.*

Page 85, third line of last paragraph, read *Sharp* instead of "Sharpe."

Page 94, eleventh line from the top, read *grandfather* instead of father; and after the word "governor" add *and his uncle was deputy.*

Page 107, tenth word of third line of last paragraph, read *three* instead of "four."

Page 113, first word of last line, read *Muschamp* instead of "Mesham." (This error was unfortunately copied from a Last Century Journal).

Page 129, after end of first paragraph read *Giant Axe Field was originally called Canutesfield or Cauntsfield.*

Page 187, second line from the foot, read *statue* instead of statute.

Page 191, in the list of Catholic Martyrs who suffered at Lancaster read *Reading* in place of "Leding," *re* Edward Bamber.

Page 194, fourth line from the top, read *Thomas Greene, Esq.*, instead of "Colonel" Thomas Greene, and on the last line but one of this page substitute for the words "Model of Nelson's Ship, the Victory" *model of a frigate.*

Page 199, add to commencement of third paragraph *Thomas Hesketh, 1597,* and after the name "Robert Gibson" add *Recorder Harrison, from 1731;* and before the surname "Hubberstey" add the names *John Lodge.*

Page 200, I find from Thomas Benison's notes, 1730—1736, that a Town Clerk Bryer preceded Thomas Shepherd (second paragraph).

Page 223, eighth word of ninth line, read *Comedian*, not "Commedian."

Page 246, sixth line, read *at your cousin's in Mackarel Street*, instead of "at your aunt's in Penny Street." (A gentleman emphatically contradicts the statement originally given to me, though the old lady subsequently resided in Penny Street).

Page 257, fifth word of eleventh line, read *devisees.*

Page 276, end of third line, *Re* Sir Richard Owen, read *K.C.B.*, as well as C.B. (The former honour was left out owing to a card of Sir Richard's honours being handed to the author which was not as recent as he understood it was.)

Page 279, read at the head of Sonnet, 1888, instead of "1890."

Page 305, second word of second line, read *Engineer* instead of "Engineers," also in place of "Paymaster-Sergeant"—Pay-Sergeant. (The first term was quoted from the M.S. forwarded).

Page 307, last line read *the Rawlinson Arms*, not "the Rawlinson's Arms."

Page 329, *Re* Richard Gillow, please read *He was the eldest son of Richard Gillow, Esq., of Singleton, who died in 1717; younger son of Richard Gillow of the same place.*

Page 379, read *Broadhurst*, not "Broardhurst." (Last line but one).

Page 411, read *Re* Trelawneys *commission* instead of "command;" last word of third line.

Page 412, read also, *commission.*

Page 441, second paragraph, last word of line fifteen, read *place of business of Mrs. Shrigley to whom Mr. James Williamson, the elder, deceased, was foreman*, instead of what follows after word referred to.

Page 449, last line of third paragraph, read *great* "great grandfather."

Page 450, line twenty-six, read *Mr. S. Ducksbury succeeded Mr. James Gardner, who carried on business at the premises in King Street, now occupied by Messrs. Eaton & Bulfield, during the re-erection of the King's Arms Hotel.* Let the ninth word of the last line on this same page be *are* instead of "is."

Page 455, many interesting items which should follow line twenty-three were unavoidably omitted.

Page 470, read first word of line twenty-five *globes*, not "gloves."

Page 472, first word of ninth line, read *Master*, instead of Secretary, and after name "Shaw," read *I.P.M.*

Page 476, "Obituary of prominent P.M.'s," last letter but one, line six, read *G*; last letter but two, line ten, and last but one, line twelve, also read *G.*

Page 484, fifth line from foot, read Robert *Milnes* Newton, instead of "Milner."

Page 493, 32nd Victoria, read last word *Disfranchised*, at the end of the preceding paragraph.

Page 510, tenth line, read *Edmund* George Hornby, instead of "Edward."

Page 517, last word but one of second line of Stanza eleven, read *hast* instead of "has."

Page 512, first line, read *1867*, not "1868."

Page 522, *Re* Old Bayonet, fifth word of fourth line, read *ten* inches in place of "Twelve."

Page 523, *Re* Cost of Organ at St. Mary's Church, read in place of "£6,072" *£672.*

Page 536, read *Robert* Hathornthwaite instead of "Thomas."

Page 545, after "Law Society founded in 1838 transpose "Law Library attached" from "Marine Society."

Page 546, second line in last paragraph, read Commodore in *1867* instead of "1871."

Page 551, eleventh line, read Mr. *Jonathan* Dunn instead of Mr. "Wm. Dunn."

Page 554, sixth line from the top, read *Christ the Light of the World* in place of "this" world.

Page 562, inverted commas should appear at the end of the paragraph beginning on page 561.

Page 581, *Re* Dr. Howitt, read aged *62* instead of "42."

Page 583, third paragraph read *1839* in place of "1836."

James Williamson, Esq., Senr., of Keswick, married Miss Miller, of Church Street, Lancaster. The first wife of James Williamson, Esq., M.P., his son, was Miss Gatey, of Keswick; his second wife was Miss Stuart, of Clapham. (Add to page 217, after second line from top.)

Chronology.

Storey Institute opened 23rd October, 1891.

Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Children established, December, 1891.

Mr. F. Dean, Organist of St. Mary's Church, died 3rd January, 1892.

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